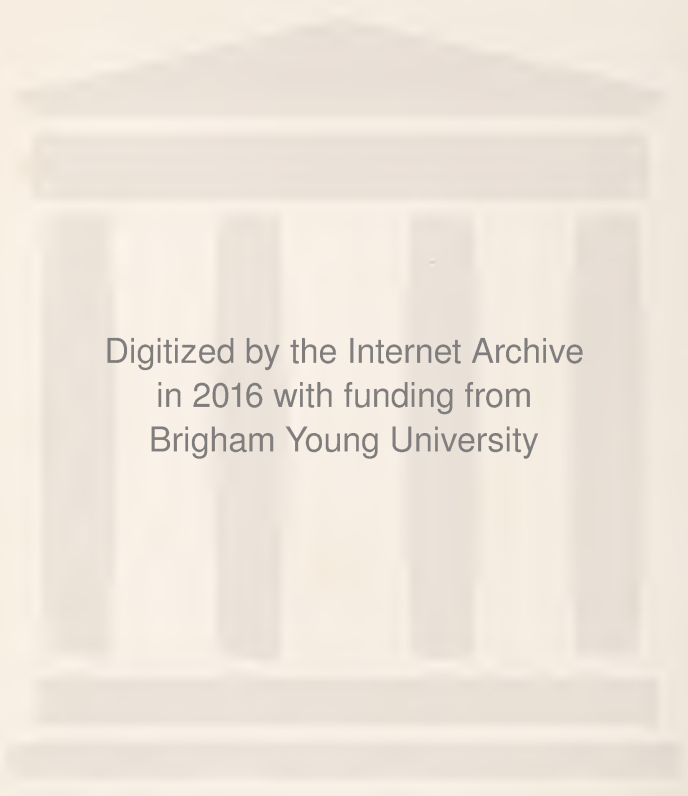


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William H. Holmes



GRANT OF ARMS TO SHROPSHIRE. (*See page 33.*)

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THE
GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE:

A JOURNAL OF
Family History, Heraldry, and Pedigrees.

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The
Genealogical Magazine.

MAY, 1898.

AN ARMORIAL LIST OF MITRED OR PARLIAMENTARY ABBEYS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

BY JOHN W. BRADLEY, B.A.



SEAT in Parliament being nowadays considered as a distinguished privilege, it has sometimes been a source of considerable difficulty to ascertain the grounds on which the privilege was granted to certain abbats and priors, while it was withheld from others who were equally opulent and distinguished. But this difficulty really arises from looking at the so-called privilege from a modern point of view. The abbats and priors of the Middle Ages viewed it in quite an opposite way. They looked upon it as a burden which they schemed to evade.

Hence, while there probably exists no charter granting the *privilege* of attending Parliament, there are many granting exemption from attendance. It is well known that attendance at the King's Court was originally exacted from all tenants *in capite*, and so probably *all* abbots and priors were then bound to attend Parliament. But when tenants became more numerous a change was made, and only the greater landholders were obliged to attend. The heads of the smaller religious houses found it burdensome to themselves and of little service to the Parliament, and were either tacitly allowed to absent themselves, or the dispensation was

granted by charter, with the reason sometimes given : "Quia non tenet per baroniam."

The real question, then, to ask is on what grounds some houses obtained exemption while others did not. The 49 Henry III. first began the limitation of those expected to attend Parliament, and therefore the number of ecclesiastics, as well as lesser barons, rapidly decreased.

Edward III. greatly reduced the number of regulars to be summoned, but there is no contemporary complaint of its being considered a violation of privilege. On the other hand, it was welcomed as a great relief.¹ Those not exempted petitioned for exemption. So that out of 160 summoned at various times between 49 Henry III. and 23 Edward IV. there remained only twenty-nine² who retained their seats until the dissolution.

The premier baron of these mitred abbeys was the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem. The Abbat of St. Albans sat next, and the Abbat of Glastonbury third. The rest were considered equals.

MITRED ABBEYS IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

The list which follows is that given by Browne Willis in Hearne's edition of Leland's "Collectanea," vol. vi., p. 263, with additions from other sources :

1. Glastonbury (Abbey of St. Mary).

Arms: V. a cross botony (or flory) arg., between 4 open crowns or; in the dexter canton the Madonna, with child radiated, in her dexter hand ppr., in her sinister a cross arg. (sometimes without the crowns).

2. Canterbury (St. Augustine's).

Sa., a cross arg. (sometimes in the 1st quarter the pallium and staff of the see).

Another: Az., two keys in saltire or.

3. Westminster (St. Peter's).

Az., a cross flory between 5 martlets or; on a chief of the 2nd the arms of France quartering England between 2 roses gu. Leland gives: Az., on a chief or, a pastoral staff gu. and a mitre ppr.

Another: Gules, two keys in saltire wards in chief or.

The old abbey: Az. on a ch. indented or, a crosier and mitre gu.

¹ Rot. Orig. Abbrev., ii. (1810).

² H. Godwin ("Engl. Archeol. Handbook") says twenty-seven, but as he quotes no authority, I prefer to take Willis's estimate.

- Another : Parted per fesse indented or, and az. a crosier in pale gu., and a bishop's mitre ppr. or gu. (Leland, i. 100).
4. St. Albans.
Az., a saltire or.
5. St. Edmundsbury (St. Edmund's).
Az., 3 crowns or, being the arms of the Kings of the East Angles.
6. Peterborough (or Medehamstead).
Gu., 2 keys in saltire between 4 cross crosslets fitchées or, (crosslets sometimes omitted).
7. Colchester (St. John's).
Gu., within a bord. or, charged with mullets . . . a cross of the 2nd.
Another : Arg., a cross gu. within a bord. or, over all an escarbuncle sa.
Another : Gu., a cross or within a bord. or, charged with 6 estoiles.
8. Evesham (Sts. Mary and Ecgbwine).
Az., a chain between 3 mitres arg.
Another : Az., a chain in chevron coupé and padlocked at one end between 3 mitres, all arg.
9. Winchelcombe (Winchcombe Glo'ster, Sts. Mary and Kenelm).
Barry of 6 az. and arg., on a chief of the 2nd a pale between 2 esquires bast. dext. and sinister of the first ; on an escutcheon of pretence, arg., a cross crosslet fitchée gules.
Another (Mortimer) : The inescutcheon charged with a cross gu. for difference [and in ch. 2 roundeleys sa.].
10. Croyland (St. Guthlac's).
Quarterly, 1 and 4. Gu., 3 knives arg., hafted or.
2 and 3. Az., 3 whips stringed and knotted or.
Another : 1 and 4. Gu., 3 knives paleways in fess arg. handled or.
2 and 3. Az., 3 scourges paleways in fess, each having 3 lashes or.
Another : Gu., a cross flory or, within a bord. az., thereon 8 cross-crosslets argent.
11. Battel (Battle, Sussex ; Holy Trinity).
Arg., a cross gu., in fess a mitre ; in chief and base a ducal coronet ; on each side of the mitre a monde.
Another : Arg., on a cross gu., a mitre between two royal

- crowns in pale and as many orbs in fess ppr. (sometimes 4 swords instead of orbs).
12. Reading (Sts. Mary, John, and James).
 Az., 3 escallops or.
 Another: Az., 3 escallops backs hinged in chief or.
 13. Abbingdon (Abingdon; St. Mary).
 Arg., a cross flory between 4 martlets sa.
 Another: A cross patonce between 4 martlets sa.
 Another: A cross patée between 4 martlets sa.
 14. Waltham (Holy Cross).
 Arg., on a cross engrailed sa., 5 cross crosslets of the 1st.
 Another: On a cross engrailed sa., 5 cross crosslets fitchées or.
 Another: On a cross of Calvary, supported by two floating angels, draped and winged ppr.
 15. Shrewsbury (Sts. Peter and Paul).
 Az., within a bord. (or?), a lion rampant gu.; over all a pastoral staff in bend.
 Another: Az., a lion rampant debriused by a crosier in bend, all within a bordure arg. (or, or).
 Another: Az., a lion rampant upon a crosier in bend, or; within a bordure of the 2nd.
 16. Cirencester (Aug. Canons).
 Gu., on a chevron arg., 3 rams' heads sa.
 Another: Arg., on a chevron gu., 3 lambs' heads arg.
 Another: Gu., on a chevron arg., 3 rams' heads coupé and affrontés sa., armed or, in dexter ch. canton, 2 lions of England (Edmondson).
 Another: The same, without the canton.
 Another: Paly, or and gu., in bend a pastoral staff arg., within a bord. az., semée of bezants.
 17. Gloucester (St. Peter's).
 Az., 2 keys in saltire or.
 Another: Az., 2 keys in saltire wards in chief, arg. and or.
 18. Bardney (St. Oswald?).
 Gu., a cross patée (or flory) between 4 lions rampant or.
 19. Hulme, Norfolk (St. Bennett's).
 Sa., a pastoral staff arg., enfilleted between 2 crowns or.
 Another: Sa., a crosier in pale between 2 open crowns in fess or.
 20. Thorney, Cambridge (Sts. Mary and Botolph).
 Az., 3 cross crosslets fitchées between 3 pastoral staffs or.

- Another: Az., 3 crosiers, heads in chief dexter, 2 and 1, between as many cross crosslets, 1 and 2, or.
21. Ramsey (Sts. Mary, Benedict, and All Virgins).
Or, on a bend, az., 3 rams' heads coupé arg.
22. Hyde (St. Peter's).
Arg., a lion rampant sa., on a chief of the 2nd 2 keys indorsed arg.
Another: Arg., a lion rampant sa., on a ch. of the last 2 keys addorsed paleways, the bows, in base, interlaced of the first.
23. Malmesbury (Sts. Mary and Aldhelm).
Gu., 2 lions passant gard. or, on a ch. arg. a mitre between 2 pastoral staffs az.¹
24. York (St. Mary's).
Arg., a cross gu.
Another: Sa., 3 birds, 2 and 1, arg.
Another: Arg., on a cross gu., a bezant figured or, and in the dexter canton a key of the last (?).
25. Selby (the Blessed Virgin and St. Germain l'Auxerrois).
Sa., 3 swans arg., membered or.
Another: Sa., 3 swans close arg., 2 and 1, beaked and membered or.
26. Coventry.
No arms on the priory seal (so Dugdale told Fuller, who informed Tanner).
27. London (St. John of Jerusalem).
Gu., a cross arg.
28. Tewkesbury (St. Mary).
Gu., within a bord. arg., a cross or.
Another: Gu., a cross engrailed or within a bordure arg.
29. Added by Henry VIII. Tavistock (St. Mary and Rumon).
Vairé, or and az., on a ch. of the 2nd, 2 mullets gu.
Another: Vairé or and az., on a ch. of the 1st, 2 mullets (sometimes pierced) gu.
Another: Vairé, on a ch. or, 2 pierced mullets gu.
(N.B.—The mullets are pierced in every example I have seen.)

For the additions, etc., I am indebted to Tanner's "Notitia," Leland's "Collectanea," Woodward's "Ecclesiastical Heraldry," and numerous MS. notes in my own possession.

Willis and Leland do not give the tincture, but I have it azure

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BERESFORD FAMILY (*continued*).

BY MAJOR C. E. DE LA POER BERESFORD.



SIR TRISTRAM BERESFORD, to whom reference was previously made, was succeeded by his son, Sir Marcus Beresford, Bart., married July 16, 1717, Catherine Power, or De la Poer, Baroness Le Power¹ and Coroghmore. By this marriage the estate of Curraghmore was added to the estates in the counties Londonderry and Tyrone inherited by Sir Marcus from his father. This is interesting, as showing that the Irish Beresfords possessed property in the North for generations before the head of the family moved to the South, a fact not generally known. Sir Marcus was created (November 4,



ARMS OF DE LA POER, or POWER, NAMELY, "*Argent, a chief indented sable.*"

1720) Baron Beresford, and (July 18, 1746) Earl of Tyrone.² At his wife's death (July 27, 1769) he succeeded to the Barony of De la Poer. Considerable litigation with the Power family, who claimed the barony, preceded his wife's assumption of this title, which was confirmed to her by Parliament, which declined to reverse the attainders against the Powers, or even to hear Henry Power's claim.³ Marcus, Earl of Tyrone, died April 4, 1763, leaving issue :

1. James
 2. Marcus
 3. Marcus
- } who all died young.
4. George de la Poer, his heir, created Marquis of Waterford, of whom presently.
 5. John, P.C., of whom presently.
 6. Anna Maria, d. in infancy.
 7. William Hamilton, d. in infancy.

¹ The Lordship or Barony of Le Poer was vested in fee in Nicholas le Poer, or Power, in 48 King Edward III., A.D. 1375 ; but its patent is 27 Henry VIII., A.D. 1536. [See previous articles and letters by Count de la Poer, disputing the right of this lady to any peerage dignity.—ED.]

² The title of Earl of Tyrone had been borne by his wife's ancestors, the Powers, or De la Poers, since October 9, 1673, together with the Viscounty of Decies.

³ *Vide* GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, No. 5, September, 1897.

8. William, Archbishop of Tuam, created Baron Decies, of whom presently.
9. Anne, m., August 16, 1738, William Annesley, first Viscount Glerawley.
10. Jane, m., August 10, 1743, Right Hon. Ed. Carey.
11. Catherine, m., first, Thos. Christmas, Esq.; secondly, 1754, the Right Hon. Theophilus Jones. Had issue.
12. Sophia, d. 1740.
13. Araminta, m., April 24, 1755, George Paul Monc, Esq. Had issue a daughter.
14. Frances Maria, m., 1672, the Right Hon. Henry Flood, M.P., etc.
15. Elizabeth, m., 1671, Thos. Cobbe, Esq., of Newbridge, co. Dublin, only son of Charles Cobbe, Archbishop of Dublin. This is Lady Betty Cobbe, who wrote an account of the ghost story, and had issue.

I propose to deal with the three surviving sons of Lord Tyrone and their descendants seriatim, viz.:

- (1) The first Marquess of Waterford.
- (2) John, P.C.
- (3) William, Archbishop of Tuam, first Baron Decies.

George de la Poer,¹ second Earl of Tyrone (born January 8, 1735), created Marquess of Waterford August 19, 1789; married 1769, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Henry Monck, Esq., of Charleville, and had issue:

1. Marcus, Lord de la Poer, b. 1771; d. 1783.
2. Henry de la Poer, his successor.
3. John George, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh

Primate of all Ireland, P.C., Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick, Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, Dublin, b. November 22, 1773. This venerable prelate was much loved for his large-handed charity. He presented the central lantern tower to Trinity College, Dublin. I remember seeing him riding in Rotten Row when aged eighty-three years. He died in 1862, full of years and honours, universally beloved.

4. George Thomas, General in the army, G.C.H., P.C.;



ARMS OF DE LA
POER-BERES-
FORD.

¹ The Marquess of Waterford dropped the old Beresford motto, "Tandem fit surculus arbor," and assumed that of his mother's family, "Nil nisi cruce." All the Beresfords have a right to quarter the Hassall arms, and the Irish Beresfords may also quarter Hamilton and De la Poer.

b. February, 1781; m., 1808, Harriet, dau. of J. Schutz, Esq., and had issue three daughters. The eldest m. Admiral Eden; the second m. George Dunbar, Esq., the third m. the Hon. E. Kenyon.

5. Isabella Anne, m. Sir John Head-Brydges.
6. Catherine, d. 1843.
7. Anne, d. 1841.
8. Elizabeth Louisa, m. Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., from whom descend the Pack-Beresford family, co. Carlow.

The first Marquess of Waterford was succeeded by his second son, Henry de la Poer, second Marquess, K.P., born May 23, 1772; married Susanna, only daughter and heiress of George, second Earl of Tyrconnel. He died in 1826, having left issue:

1. Henry de la Poer, third Marquess.
2. William, b. 1812; 1st Life Guards; d. October 18, 1850.
3. John de la Poer, fourth Marquess, of whom presently.
4. James, b. 1816; d. 1841.
5. Sarah, m., November 2, 1828, to the eighteenth Earl of Shrewsbury, and had issue.

The second Marquess was succeeded by:

Henry de la Poer, third Marquess, K.P., born April 26, 1811; married, June 8, 1842, Louisa, second daughter and co-heiress (with Lady Canning) of Charles Lord Stuart de Rothesay. These talented sisters' lives are well described in Mr. Augustus Hare's book, "Two Noble Lives." Henry de la Poer was an enthusiastic sportsman and also a good and generous landlord. His practical jokes form the basis of many an amusing story. He first adopted the light blue, black cap, racing colours since used in the family. It was he who, after riding to hounds all his life, was killed by a fall from his horse returning from hunting, at Corbally, on March 29, 1859. He was succeeded by his brother, John de la Poer, fourth Marquess, in Holy Orders, born April 27, 1814; married Christiana, third daughter of Colonel Charles Powell-Leslie, of Glaslough, co. Monaghan, by whom he had issue:

1. John Henry de la Poer, fifth Marquess, of whom presently.
2. Charles William de la Poer, b. February 10, 1846; m. Mina, dau. of W. Richardson Gardner, Esq., M.P., and has issue two daughters; now an Admiral, Royal Navy. Lord Charles entered the Royal Navy in 1861 from the *Britannia*, and served first on H.M.S. *Marlborough*, a three-decker, one of the smartest ships in the service, flagship of Vice-Admiral Sir W. Fanshawe Martin.

When on board H.M.S. *Defence* he saved two lives from drowning, and pulled a midshipman of H.M.S. *Clio* out of the water near Panama, where sharks abound. He jumped overboard in heavy clothes from H.M.S. *Galatea* (Captain, H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.), on a bitterly cold night, off the Falkland Islands, and saved the life of a sentry who had fallen overboard. For these distinguished acts he received the gold and silver medals, with clasps, of the Royal Humane Society. In 1882 he commanded H.M.S. *Condor* at the siege of Alexandria, where he and his crew handled the ship so well close under Fort Marabout's heavy guns as to receive the signal, "Well done, *Condor*!" from the flagship. Commanded the naval police in Alexandria, and did excellent service, saving many lives. He commanded the Naval Brigade at the battle of Abu Klea in 1884, and was the sole survivor of the machine gun detachment at its close. In the advance up the Nile in 1885 for the relief of Gordon, under Sir Charles Wilson, Lord Charles commanded the *Safieh*, a wretched steamer armed with two Gardners and two light guns. Although nearly prostrated by illness, he fought this rotten craft for twenty-two hours, under a murderous fire from the forts on the Nile bank. His conduct here nearly eclipsed his bravery in attacking Fort Marabout. Father Ohrwalder, the prisoner of Khartoum, states that this Nile fight in the *Safieh* "saved the whole British column." Lord Charles received the third-class Medjidie, Egyptian war medal three clasps, Khedive's star, and was made a Companion of the Bath. He has since served as Captain Superintendent, Chatham Dockyard, and was Naval A.D.C. to her Majesty.

But brilliant as are his war services, the country has even more reason to be proud of his work in peace. He was M.P. for the County Waterford 1874-80, and for Marylebone in 1885. His consistent and unwearied efforts, in spite of official douches of cold water, to improve the condition of the Royal Navy, have been attended with great success; and he has now (1897), on obtaining flag rank, the satisfaction to see our first line in a state of efficiency and power equalled only in the days of Blake and Nelson. His zeal and perseverance

in this truly national cause have won him the love and enthusiastic applause of his countrymen of all classes. Amongst the divines, statesmen, sailors and soldiers which the Beresford family has produced he occupies one of the foremost places.

3. William Leslie de la Poer, b. July 20, 1847; Colonel in the army; V.C.; K.C.I.E.; late 9th Lancers and Private Secretary to several successive Viceroys of India. Gained the Victoria Cross in Africa for saving the life of a comrade under fire and carrying him off on his own horse. Lord William m. Lily, widow of the eighth Duke of Marlborough, and has issue one son.
4. Marcus Talbot de la Poer, b. December 25, 1848; late Lieutenant 7th Hussars; married; no issue.
5. Delaval James de la Poer, b. January 19, 1862. Has a ranche in the province of Sonora, U.S.A.

John Henry de la Poer, fifth Marquess, K.P., died in 1895, having had issue by his second wife, Blanche, only daughter of the eighth Duke of Beaufort; Henry de la Poer, sixth Marquess of Waterford, who married, October, 1897, Beatrix, daughter of the fifth Marquess of Lansdowne.

(To be continued.)



SOME NOTES CONTINUING THE FAMILY HISTORICAL REGISTER OF REV. ED- MUND NELSON OF 1781 (*continued*).

CATHERINE SUCKLING.



THE following is the will of:

MAURICE SUCKLING, D.D., 1730.

"I Maurice Suckling of Barsham in the county of etc. clerk being of sound mind etc.

"First I resign my soul to Almighty God Who gave it unto me. My body to be buried in Christian burial in as private a manner etc. Unto Anne Suckling my dearly beloved wife for the term of her natural life upon condition that she shall justly discharge all my debts in confidence of her goodness that she will perform the best meaning

of this my will that she shall equally divide all such temporal things and estates as are bequeathed to her to all my children that shall be living at her decease. I appoint Anne Suckling my wife my sole executor. 13 Nov. 1727. Maurice Suckling."

And so Horatio returned from sea to find Maurice Suckling dead, but his other uncle, William Suckling, survived in considerable affluence. He was Comptroller of Customs, and resided in a large house at Kentish Town,¹ which at that time was a country village, and the road between it and the Metropolis was so dangerous at night that a patrol made the journey twice during each evening for the protection of foot-passengers, who assembled in parties to benefit by the escort. In Mr. Suckling's grounds was a mulberry-tree, which survived until recent times by the name of "Nelson's tree," as tradition averred it had been planted by the Admiral. This is highly probable, seeing Horatio's love of horticulture, and also the fact that until he resided with the Hamiltons in Piccadilly and Merton his uncle's house was his most convenient lodgment during his short visits to London, and his uncle's purse it was that fitted him out on all his earlier expeditions. Both William and Maurice Suckling had tenderly loved their only sister Catherine, and deplored her over-burdened married life (from which the cradle never disappeared); her husband, a theologian of the puritanical school, was wrapped up in himself, and troubled very little about the placing in life of his numerous progeny. To these uncles fell the establishing of Maurice and Horatio, and it cannot be said that they did not execute the task with generosity and good-humour. In after years Mr. William Suckling was the recipient of his nephew Horatio's hopes and fears and even of his love affairs. The first of these related to a lady he saw in Canada; the second a clergyman's daughter, whose acquaintance he made in 1782. Writing to his brother, William Nelson, in December, 1783, he says: "She has such accomplishments, had I a million of money I am sure I should

¹ According to Mr. Frederick Miller, in his "St. Pancras Past and Present," Mr. Suckling's house at Kentish Town "was third from" what is now "Gordon house lane." He states that Nelson lived there for a time about the year 1770, and in the garden of this house he planted, not a "sycamore," as averred by Timbs, "but a chestnut." The house was still standing so late as 1823. It was enclosed in about five acres of garden, with a fine row of elms bordering it on the west. The house was of red brick, with a flight of fourteen wide stone steps leading to the front door which opened into a large hall. There is a legend of the boy Nelson being at the Hermitage at Highgate and climbing a very tall ash-tree by the roadside, which for long after went by the name of Nelson's tree.

make her an offer of them." Accordingly, in January 14, 1784, he wrote to Mr. William Suckling :

"MY DEAR UNCLE,

"There arrives in general a time in a man's life (that has friends) that either they place him in life in a situation that makes his application for anything further unnecessary, or gives him help in a pecuniary way if they can afford it and he deserves it. The critical moment of my life is now arrived. That either I am to be happy or miserable it depends solely upon you. You may possibly think I am going to ask too much ; I have led myself up with hopes you will not, till this trying moment. There is a lady I have seen of good family and connections, but with small fortune of £1,000 I understand. The whole of my income does not exceed £130 per ann. Now I must come to the point. Will you, if I should marry, allow me a hundred a year until my income is increased to that sum either by employment or any other way ? A very few years will I hope turn something up if my friends will but exert themselves. If you will not give me the above sum annually to make me happy for life, will you exert yourself with either Lord North or Mr. Jenkinson for to get me a Guard ship or some appointment in a public office where the attendance of the principal is not necessary, and of which they must have such a number to dispose of . . . If nothing is done for me I know what I have to trust to. Life is not worth preserving without happiness, and I care not where I may linger out a miserable existence. I am prepared to hear your refusal, and have fixed my resolution if that should happen ; but in every situation I shall always be a well-wisher to you and all your family, and pray that they or you may never know the pangs which at this instant tear my heart. God bless you, and assure yourself I am your most affectionate and dutiful nephew,

"HORATIO NELSON."

"Captain Nelson did receive one hundred pounds from his uncle for the space of ten or twelve years, but did not marry the lady in question.

"W. SUCKLING."

So much for the second love. The third appeared on the scene in the following year, and on November 14 (1785) Captain Nelson writes to Mr. Suckling from Nevis, saying :

"My present attachment is of pretty long standing, but I was determined to be fixed before I broke this matter to any person.

The lady is a Mrs. Nesbit, widow of Dr. Nesbit, who died eighteen months after her marriage, and has left her with a son. . . . She has been brought up by her mother's brother, Mr. Herbert, President of Nevis. . . . I have told him I am poor as Job, but he likes me and I am descended from an old family, which his pride likes. . . . The regard you have expressed for me leads me to hope you will do something. My future happiness, I give you my honor, is now in your keeping. If you cannot afford to give me anything for ever, you will, I am sure, trust me. If ever I can afford it, I will return it to you or to some part of your family. I think Herbert can be brought to give her 200 during his life, and if you will either give me (I will call it, I think you will do it) either one hundred a year for a few years or a thousand pounds, how happy you will make a couple who will pray for you for ever. Don't disappoint me, or my heart will break. Trust to my honor to do a good turn to some other person if it is in my power. I trust implicitly to your goodness, and pray let me know of your generous action by the first packet.

“Your most affectionate nephew,
“HORATIO NELSON.”

For the second time his uncle granted his request (he was still in receipt of the £100 a year he had requested for the bride he never married), and now this £1,000 was also given, but the “affectionate nephew” failed to make the returns he promised, unless it were to his own Nelson relations. Mr. Suckling was evidently a little tired of the continual begging letters of his sister's children, and while granting this last request, must have written sharply, for Horatio replies (March 9, 1786):

“It was not, I assure you, so much considering you in the light of a near relation as of a sincere friend, who would do everything which was proper for the happiness of one who sincerely regarded and esteemed him whose friendship was pure, without any interested views in it, and had it not been for one sentence in your letter—viz., ‘Your application has in a great degree deprived me of my free agency,’ I should have been supremely happy; but my feelings are too quick, and I feel sharply what perhaps others would not, so they gain their ends. That sentence would make me suppose that you thought I conceived a right to ask pecuniary assistance. If you did think so, be assured you did me a great injustice, for I was convinced that whatever you might be kind

enough to do for me must spring from your own generous heart. Oh my dear uncle, you can't tell what I feel; I hardly know what I am writing; you would pity me did you know how I suffer by that sentence. You must know me, and that had I not been more ambitious of fame than money, I should most probably not have been under the necessity of making the present application to you. No danger or difficulties shall ever deter me from doing my utmost to provide handsomely for my dearest Fanny, for with the purest and most tender affection do I love her. . . .

"Believe that I am with the greatest affection

"Your obliged nephew,

"HORATIO NELSON."

Captain Nelson's gratitude to his uncle in particular and to the Suckling family generally was very transitory, despite his repeated assurances to the contrary, and these letters, read in the light of the future, are not attractive. Considering that he had an allowance of £200 a year from William Suckling, and that Captain Maurice Suckling left each of his sisters £1,000, and that they shared much of their grandmother Suckling's property, his remarks to his brother William on the death of his uncle, William Suckling (April 10, 1799), are not in good taste:

"I had not heard of poor Mr. Suckling's death till I received your letter. The desires of his children do not surprise me. I love his memory, and am not sorry that he has forgot me except as his executor, in which I will be faithful. I loved my dead uncle for his own worth, and not for *any interested views* of myself."

Mr. Suckling left him £100 by will, and yet, with all these benefits, he evidently looked to share with the "children." One only request of his dead uncle's he was asked to attend to, namely, the naval career of Mr. Suckling's grandson and adopted child, William Benjamin Suckling, who had sailed with Nelson in 1803. He thus writes to Lady Hamilton:

"*Victory*, 9 March, 1805.

"Col. Suckling, I find, has sent his son to the Mediterranean, taking him from the *Narcissus*, where I had been at *so much pains* to take him. He never will be so properly situated again. I am more plagued with other people's concerns, or rather nonsense, than my own concerns. With some difficulty, I have got Suckling¹ placed in the *Ambuscade* with Captain Durham, who came on board the moment I was writing."

¹ Admiral William Benjamin Suckling, died 1865.

"March 31.

"The history of Suckling will never have done. I have this moment got from him your letter and one from his father. I shall say nothing to him; I don't blame the child, but those who took him out of the most desirable situation in the navy. He never will get into such another advantageous ship. But his father is a fool, and so, my dear Emma, that ends."

And not too nicely or gratefully either from the "ever grateful nephew," still in receipt of the Suckling income, and who considered "other people's concerns" so great a "trouble."

Writing to his uncle about Colonel Suckling in July, 1794, Nelson had said:

"I hear Captain Suckling is gone abroad, where, I am sure, he will acquit himself with honor to himself and friends, amongst which I hope I am considered in the strongest degree. . . . I can't doubt but what your son will return safe and well, and with every credit that an officer can receive that he may, I most sincerely wish."

This is the "fool" of whom he wrote to Lady Hamilton at a later period:

"MERTON, 12 Dec., 1801.

"To Col. Suckling.

"There is not the smallest possibility of my going to sea. When I do I will certainly take your son, and go when he will, after his first outfit more than £30 a year must never be allowed him, not if he had £10,000 a year. I wish you may like your situation. I fancy it is a troublesome one."

"Victory, 11 Jan., 1804.

"MY DEAR SUCKLING,

"I am much obliged by your kind letter of Nov. the 1st, which I received two days ago. William is a very good boy. I have placed him with a very good man who has a regular school, Captain Donelly, in the *Narcissus* frigate, and I have a very good account of him. . . . I shall see him in about a week, when he shall have his letter, and the box and parcel for him (of which I have an account) is coming out in the convoy. My very kind respects to Mrs. Suckling.

"Believe me always, dear Suckling, your affectionate relative,
"NELSON & BRONTE."

(To be continued.)



THE BOROUGH SEAL OF HONITON.

BY J. GALE PEDRICK.



ALTHOUGH this seal, as Dr. Oliver observes, has neither pretension to taste nor antiquity, its claims to singularity cannot be denied. The device it exhibits, which is erroneously held to represent the borough arms, challenges research, and speculation yet defies definitive solution. The present seal is grounded upon an earlier which dates from about 1640. It displays on the right-hand side a vested figure to the knees, with the hands raised in prayer towards a long-haired and erased figure on the left, with the dexter hand extended; over these is a large human hand, couped at the wrist, thumb apart, and the third and fourth fingers turned into the palm; below, a flower. This curious device is singularly implicated in the etymology of the Borough. Shortt states that Honiton is so designated either from the British expression "Onnen y tun," or from "Oun" or "Oon," and it has also been conjectured that the name is drawn from the whetstone quarries in the vicinity; hence "Honetown." The strangest theory alleges that it sprung from the Norman-French word "honi" (*i.e.*, shame), which was incited by a curious legend. Of this we find two versions. The first relates that once a remarkable curse fell upon the town—all the women became barren. To arrest it they were counselled to repair to St. Margaret's Chapel, where, by fasting and entreaty, they conciliated the Deity and became enceinte. Whether this anathema was a retributive measure for laxity of morals, or employed to induce the return of a devotional spirit the tradition omits to say, but from this circumstance, according to the story, the parish became known as "Shame-town" or "Honi-town." The second rendering, although amenable for the same etymology, is not so defamatory. It narrates that in former days childless women were directed to pray for a day and night in the chapel, when, by a vision, their wishes became fulfilled. To preserve the point this hypothetical etymology must be linked with the first version. The theory generally entertained, however, discovers the root in "honey," the town being once noted for this product.

The earliest reference to the seal is given in "Notitia Parliamentaria." The town, it states, possessed as arms a priest in-

structing a demi-child erased, in chief a hand coupé, in base a growing plant. The next delineation is that of John Feltham, a native antiquary, who illustrates it as portraying a pregnant woman kneeling to an idol, with a plant below and an obstetric hand above, and links this with the second version of the tradition. Dr. Oliver in his "Ecclesiastical Antiquities" tells us that it appears to represent a mermaid standing before a young female; above them an enormous human hand, and below a flower. In his "History of Honiton" Farquharson omits a personal description, but, after reciting the first version of the fable, states that animated by the description (*i.e.*, Feltham's) which regards the figures as a pregnant woman and an idol, the device is credited by some to delineate it. Elsewhere, in recounting the "honey" derivation, he relevantly points out that a honeysuckle is also depicted, thereby aiming at a connection between them. Worth, one of the historians of Devon, avows that it presents a mystery upon which no two writers concur, and describes the seal as conveying a pregnant female to kneel before a demi-figure erased, with long hair, but apparently a male; above, a huge hand, with the fingers in benediction. In the British Museum is an impression described thus in the catalogue: on the left-hand side, the upper part of a human body, the trunk erased, over it a hand of blessing, below it a flowering branch, and on the right-hand side a man draped in profile to the left, praying. The most singular construction is that in Kelly's Devonshire Directory. The seal contains, we are told, a representation of our Lord's Baptism. A key has been put forward by a correspondent in the local press, who endeavours to show that as the chapel before mentioned was possibly dedicated to St. Margaret by the Countess Isabella de Fortibus (who succeeded to the manor of Honiton in 1262), the right-hand figure is probably intended for her, and the other for the Saint; the hand is not recognised, but the flower is defined as a honeysuckle.



ANCIENT SEAL.

There are certain points it is essential should be determined. These are:

- (1) Are the figures and the hand akin or independent?
- (2) Is the figure on the right male or female? If the latter,
- (3) Is she represented pregnant?

As regards the first, the figure on the right is unquestionably addressing the other, who, manifestly, is responding, and that the hand, from its proportions and position, overrules both there can be no doubt—hence a cognation exists. The second point: it is obvious from the next conclusion that the full figure is designed for a female. The last is the chief, inasmuch as in the pregnancy of that figure, if confirmed, will be revealed the dominant factor. The pregnancy of the woman is too obvious to admit of uncertainty, and as a corollary we reach the cardinal principle of the device.

Browne Willis's delineation was not influenced by history or tradition; it lacks point and reference, and is neutralized by fact. Dr. Oliver's surpasses it in oddness. The preceding does suggest a methodic, if insignificant, circumstance; the present is meaningless. The British Museum description is an inaccurate surface reading. The definition in the Directory is a precipitate inference, and absurdly impossible. According to the key contributed to the local press, the right-hand figure was probably designed for the Countess Isabella de Fortibus, and the half-figure for Saint Margaret, for the reason that the chapel was haply dedicated by the Countess to the Saint. The grounds, however, for identifying the Countess and Saint with the forms are in this connection inadequate, since no evidence exists to show that the consecration was effected by her; nothing positive as to the foundation of this chapel is known; moreover, the pregnancy and the hand which governs the figures are overlooked.

It is obvious all interpretations which ignore the condition of the female must be disregarded. Therein we have incontestably the essence of the device, whatever its intent may be. The material lineaments of the seal present—firstly, a beatifying human hand, incommensurate with and overcharging the remaining points; secondly, subordinate to it two uniformly proportioned figures, the right pregnant, the left erased at the waist; the first importuning the second, who is rejoining; finally, some flower in bloom. This is all it discloses; the device articulates no transparent story, but rather transmits some latent circumstance. What incident did the designer purpose conveying? We will reconnoitre the area within which he had to resort. Postulating that the device sustains a reference to the Borough, this area is thus circumscribed. Its archives would, we apprehend, be explored for some occurrence affecting the town, or the locality examined for any peculiarity sufficiently remarkable to warrant memorialization. Failing this, we must go outside local environment, and,

in doing so, encounter a field without bounds; but we assume, in preference to an event not immediately touching the Borough, some religious scene would be chosen. Honiton, however, affords no historical event which could be deemed completely, or even partially, in accord with the seal or any particular aspect the denotation of which could be considered consonant. Religion uncloses an extensive field. The Annunciation occurs naturally, but the condition of the right-hand figure raises an effectual barrier to the application of this or any other conspicuous religious incident. Fruitlessly looking to history and the locality, as well as, to an extent, the area beyond, to reveal the "burden of the mystery," and abandoning as hopeless further research into the unlimited, there is nothing confronting us but the "honi" legend to suggest a solution. To develop this association the hand must be scanned as symbolic, the right-hand figure as of the natural, and the half-figure as of the supernatural order. When the evil fell upon the women of Honiton, the legend tells us, they repaired to St. Margaret's, where, by penance and prayer, the Deity was propitiated. From this we infer that the scene of the device is this very chapel, and that the form on the right was designed for one of the distressed ladies who sought the removal of her affliction and, as the pregnancy evinces, obtained it. The



PRESENT SEAL.

hand must be held to symbolize the Deity, and we are to presume that the intercession of St. Margaret, the patron of the chapel (with whom we identify the half-figure), was invoked. As the regular enlargement of this interpretation the device depicts the Deity heeding the petition of the woman, interveniently transmitting the desired grace through St. Margaret, who, in a vision, is appearing to the suppliant to communicate the result of her advocacy. In support of this construction may be adduced:

(1) The device might reasonably be held to possess an affinity with the locality.

(2) Neither the town nor its history yields any other consonant interpretation.

(3) Notwithstanding its absurdity, the conjecture that the "honi" derivation was the accepted root at the date of the seal.

(4) As the legend was]presumably credited with the baptism

of the Borough, the incident it afforded was amply significant to warrant delineation.

(5) The scene of the alleged miracle being St. Margaret's, it follows, if the seal conveys it, it must be the scene of the device likewise.

(6) The harmonious disposition of the figures, and, saving the flower, their apparent dependency.

(7) The indisputable pregnancy of the female figure, the pivot of the legend and keystone of the device.

(8) The reasonable inference that the hand was designed out of proportion, and so placed to distinguish the relative position of Godhead and creature.

(9) The beatifying pose of the fingers.

(10) In ancient times the intercession of saints being common, the supposition that St. Margaret would have been invoked is a fair one ; moreover, the fingers point in her direction, and

(11) The erasure of the half-figure was intended to impart a spiritual aspect.

Thus, while other expedients fail to afford an event rigorously or vaguely accordant, local tradition, although irrational, conducts us to an incident every detail of which is unconditionally harmonious. Can any ambiguity exist that the "honi" theory of etymology is what the designer intended to represent? By reason of the entire paucity of practical solutions, and the persistence of this hypothetical conjunction, we must incline to the conviction that from tradition "the mystic fabric sprung," and that the device the seal displays is no other than the notion it suggests. In view of the palpable allusion the honeysuckle bears to the name of the Borough, in all likelihood the flower on the seal was designed as such, but the exact sense in which it was employed must be discriminated. That it possesses no affinity with the "honey" etymology is clear, otherwise the seal would transmit two distinct and contradictory derivations. It is simply an emblem. The designer, in looking for a suggestive figure, alighted, and naturally, on a flower the cognomen of which was insinuating of that of the locality. Its early fame for the product of honey may have influenced the selection, but the "honey" root assuredly did not. However interesting it may be from an archæological standpoint, there cannot be much doubt that the seal was based on a fantastic story, conveys a fable, and, moreover, perpetuates a false etymology.



THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS (*continued*).

By "X."



F a man, when summoned to appear before the Officers of Arms at the Visitations, was unable to prove a sufficient title to his armorial bearings, and declined to then rectify them, he was required *over his own signature* to disclaim all and any right to bear arms, and these lists of disclaimers were published in the county towns at the conclusion of the Herald's Visitation.

Though the list of disclaimers in each county is sometimes a lengthy one, I have found no instance of any man who possessed an undoubted right to arms disclaiming the right. The fees required by the Heralds for registering the pedigree and arms did not amount to much, and so that no injustice should be done in the case of any gentleman who possessed arms by lawful right, but who was yet too poor to pay the small amount of fees demanded, these fees were excused him, and the record of the arms was duly made *without charge*. This can be proved by reference to several Visitations. Further, if any man desired to record a pedigree and did not want arms, the pedigree appears to have been recorded; for one instance, at any rate, I call to mind in a Visitation of London where the Herald entered the pedigree and added the laconic remark, "He hath no arms and standeth in contempt thereof." Nor were the Heralds hard in requiring the proof to be immediately forthcoming, for many arms are entered as exhibited and respited for further proof. In some case no further proof was ever made, and the arms still stand in the Visitation books as exhibited and "respited for further proof, but no proof made." In fact, the Heralds, considering the enormous powers conferred upon them, seem to have strained every point in favour of the claimant which they could do consistently with the due and proper execution of their duties.

My experience has led me to this opinion, that where nowadays we hear these glowing and grandiloquent accounts of arms on ancient monuments and of long usage, which are not recorded in the Visitations, the explanation can usually be found by consulting the list of disclaimers. It stands to reason that, if a family were then using the arms of another family of the same name with whom they could show no relationship, or using arms which were

spurious, the Heralds had no alternative but to disallow the arms precisely as would be done at the present time; and if the arms were wrong then, usage for the two centuries which have since elapsed has conferred no right whatsoever upon those of the descendants who are still making use of them.

The Herald, of course, entered these arms and pedigrees in a rough draft-book. When he returned to London a fair copy was made, and the pedigrees and arms were checked by the records contained in the College. The whole was carefully corrected, and the corrected and authoritative copy was delivered into the custody of the College of Arms in conformity with the requirements of the Royal Commission. In spite of many categorical statements in print and elsewhere to the contrary, these official records in their entirety remain in the custody of the Corporation of the College of Arms, which they have never left. Many of the rough draft-books, however, are now elsewhere. The officers who made them seem to have thought, and probably rightly, that after the official, and examined, and corrected, and authentic copy was duly lodged, the uncorrected, badly-written, ridiculously-drawn rough draft became their personal property. The College did not trouble about these drafts, and many are now at the British Museum and other libraries. But it is well to warn those who think they are authentic that they are nothing of the kind. They are crammed full of mistakes and interpolations. Many of the latter are of quite recent date. They have never been kept under proper control, and in most cases it has been open to every lunatic (who felt so inclined) to add just whatsoever pleased him best, and instances are known where not only isolated details, but even whole pedigrees, have been mischievously added.

Most of the Visitations, more or less incorrectly, some very incorrectly, have been printed and published, but these printed books have only been taken from the incorrect rough drafts, and not from the official records. These published books are not sufficiently correct for much reliance to be placed upon them. A popular idea seems to be that if a descent can be shown from anyone whose names appear upon a Visitation pedigree, the right to the arms recorded with that pedigree follows as a matter of course.

Certainly it would, if the arms were undoubtedly old and were then merely registered and confirmed, but in cases where the arms were then put in order only an application at the Herald's College, will definitely show how far this confirmation carried.

Another point with regard to the pedigrees entered at the

Visitations should be borne in mind, and it is this. The pedigrees then entered, and particularly those in the earlier Visitations, were not complete pedigrees of the families, and were not put forward or entered as such. They were merely sufficient of each pedigree to establish the right of the claimant in question to the arms he bore.

Bearing in mind that the summoning was done by the local officers, or else upon lists supplied by local officials, who surely knew their own neighbourhood, it may with safety be said that after the third Visitation it is inconceivable that any land-owning or arms-bearing family existing during the whole period covered by the three Visitations should have been omitted from each one of the three, and it may safely be said that after the end of the third Visitation the whole of England had been swept clean, and that every coat of arms regularly in use had been by then examined and either allowed or condemned.

That no further Visitation has since been made is infinitely to be regretted. It is the saddest thing one can find to chronicle in the history of British armory. But the reason is not difficult to understand. By the time the next Visitation became due, His Majesty James II. was held to have abdicated the throne, and William III., by Act of Parliament and by the strength of his own right arm, reigned in these kingdoms three. The real strength and basis of his support was due in the greater proportion to the middle and trading classes.

The upper classes and the aristocracy, the real class whom Visitations concerned, was to an appreciable, if not to a large, extent in sympathy with the exiled King. Many were still Roman Catholics. King William was by no means sure of his throne, and hesitated to issue a commission to be fulfilled "in the name of the Crown" with the drastic powers of entry, confiscation and defacement, which the Heralds had enjoyed under the previous commissions. Consequently the matter remained in abeyance. George I. came to the throne by Act of Parliament in due course, and the matter was again broached. Recognising the value and need for the Visitations, it was proposed that another commission should issue without the whole of these powers to which so many of the gentry objected. The Heralds, however, were of the opinion that a Visitation of this kind would be of little value. One thinks now (when it is so apparent that anything would have been better than nothing) that they were wrong in coming to such a decision, but one can understand the manner in which they looked at the matter. George I. was anxious to conciliate, and refused to give the old powers and authority;

and Culloden and Lord Derwentwater's rebellion amply showed that the Hanoverian Kings were far from possessing the loyal allegiance of many of the better born amongst their subjects.

But let it not for one moment be supposed that the discontinuation of the Visitations meant that the Crown abrogated its right or authority in matters armorial. It did nothing of the kind.

(To be continued.)



THE ROYAL DESCENT OF THE FAMILY OF WORSLEY, OF CHALE, ISLE OF WIGHT.

By C. FRANCIS WORSLEY.



EDWARD I., King of England, by his second marriage with Margaret, daughter of Philip III. of France, had

I. Thomas of Brotherton, where he was born June 1, 1300; Earl of Norfolk, 1312; Marshall of England, 1315. He married as his first wife Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Haleys, and died

in 1338, leaving

II. Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, sole daughter and heiress, who died March 24, 1399, and had by her first husband John, Lord Segrave (who died in 1353),

III. Elizabeth, eventually sole heiress, who married John, fourth Lord Mowbray of Axholme (who died October 9, 1368), and had a daughter,

IV. Eleanor Mowbray, who married John, Lord Welles, who was summoned to Parliament in 1376 until his death in 1421. Their daughter,

V. Margaret Welles, died May 29, 1422. By her second husband, Sir Stephen Scrope, of Masham and Upsall, who died January 25, 1405-6; she had a son,

VI. Sir John Scrope, fourth Baron Scrope, of Masham, who was summoned to Parliament 1426 until his death November 15, 1455. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Chaworth of Wiverton, Notts, and had a daughter,

VII. Elizabeth Scrope, who married Sir Henry Scrope, fourth Baron Scrope, of Bolton, who died January 14, 1459, leaving a daughter,

VIII. Elizabeth Scrope, who died June 12, 1503. By her third

husband, Oliver St. John, of Lydiard Tregoz, who died in 1497, she was mother of

IX. Sir John St. John, of Lydiard Tregoz, who married Johanna, daughter and heiress of Sir John Iwardby, of Farley, Hants, and died September 1, 1512. His son,

X. John St. John, of Lydiard Tregoz, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Richard Carew, of Beddington, Surrey, Knight, and had

XI. William St. John, of Farley, Hants, second son. He married Barbara, daughter of — Goore, of Wallop, Hants, and had several children, one of whom

XII. Barbara St. John married in 1585, as her first husband, Thomas Worsley, of Appuldercombe, Isle of Wight, Deputy-Lieutenant of the said Isle, who died December 31, 1603. He was fourteenth in descent from Helias Gigas, a great crusader, A.D. 1096, the traditional founder of the family of Worsley, of Worsley, Lancashire. Their eldest son, Sir Richard Worsley, Knight, was created a Baronet June 29, 1611 (extinct 1825). The second surviving son,

XIII. John Worsley, of Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, born 1589, died May, 1672, married Cecily, daughter, by his second wife, of Sir Edward Richards, of Yaverland, Isle of Wight, Knight—High Sheriff of Hants 1615—and was father of the gallant

XIV. Sir Edward Worsley, of Gatcombe, Knight, born 1621, who unsuccessfully attempted to rescue King Charles I. from his imprisonment in Carisbrooke Castle. He married Jane Barker, and died May 16, 1702, leaving a son,

XV. John Worsley, of Gatcombe, born 1653, died 1727. His second son by his wife Anne, daughter of David Urry, of Afton, Isle of Wight, was

XVI. David Worsley, of Stenbury, Isle of Wight, Governor of Yarmouth Castle, who was born March 14, 1692, and died February 27, 1746. He married Mary, daughter of William Hooke, and had four sons, the only one of whom to leave issue was the

XVII. Rev. Francis Worsley, Rector of Chale, Isle of Wight, from 1754 until his death, March 17, 1808, who married Anne, daughter of Henry Roberts, of Standen, Isle of Wight, died January 29, 1826. Their eldest son,

XVIII. Rev. James Worsley, LL.B., J.P., Vicar of Thorley, Isle of Wight, born at Appuldercombe, January 17, 1767, died March 16, 1841. He married, firstly, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Thomas Gother, of Billingham, Isle of Wight. By his second wife, Sophia, daughter of Sir John Pinhorn, Knight, he had

three sons, two of whom, the Rev. John Henry Worsley, M.A., and Colonel William Roberts Worsley, V.D., are living (1898). His son by his first wife,

XIX. Francis Worsley, of Broadfields, Isle of Wight, who was born January 24, 1796, and died December 29, 1865, married, May 9, 1833, Caroline Eliza (who died December 22, 1893), daughter of the Rev. Wetenhall Sneyd, Vicar of Newchurch, Isle of Wight. She was thirtieth in descent from King Alfred the Great, and aunt of Jane, late Countess of Antrim. The elder surviving son of the marriage,

XX. Clement Sneyd Worsley, of London, was born November 23, 1845, and died at Hastings, April 29, 1889. He married October 1, 1874, Fanny Emma, only daughter of John Wood, of Grantham, Lincolnshire, and left two sons,

XXI. Clement Francis Worsley, born July 13, 1876, the present holder of the watch given to Sir Edward Worsley, of Gatcombe, by King Charles I., and Cecil Sneyd Worsley, born July 1, 1877.

The representatives of the younger sons of the Rev. Francis Worsley (*vide* No. XVII.) living in 1898 are Major-General George Francis Worsley, R.A., of Great Horkesley, Essex, and Colonel Henry Robert Brown Worsley, C.B., of Maidenhead.



THE WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS (*continued*).

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.



HIS main line of Ardens having thus become extinct, we have to go back some generations to find the younger branch that carried on the name. Simon, the second son of the Thomas Arden, who died in 1563, brother of the William Arden who died 1546, and uncle of Edward Arden, who was executed 1583, seems to have been an important man in his own day. He was much trusted by his father and nephew, and was elected Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1569, when he bore as arms three cross crosslets fitchée and a chief, or.¹ His

¹ Fuller's "Worthies."

first wife was Margaret; his second Christian,¹ widow of Thomas Bond, of Ward End. During the first half of Elizabeth's reign he purchased Longcroft, in the parish of Yoxall, Staffordshire, a property that had previously been in the family. In 18 Elizabeth, (1576) he found one light horse for the royal service there, and paid to the Subsidy of 1590, 26s. 8d. for his lands at Yoxall, valued at £10.² In a catalogue of all the noblemen and gentlemen, resident in Warwickshire 1577-78, by Henry Ferrers, of Baddesley, is mentioned Edward Arden, of Park Hall, and Simon Arden, of Saltley, his uncle³; and in the Subsidy for Warwickshire, 1581, he is mentioned as one of "those collecting, and not assessed themselves."⁴ He seems, however, to have got into trouble in his old age. The draft of a petition of his (*circa* 1595-98) is preserved among the Longcroft papers,⁵ which is well worthy of being transcribed:

"To the most honourable the Lord High Treasurer of England.

"The most humble petition of Simon Arden, of the age of 100 years or thereabouts, praying your good Lordship's aid in his owld age against the great wrongs and opressions offered by Edward Darcie, Esquire, one of the grooms of her Majestie's Privy Chamber.

"As by the enclosed may plainlie apeare :

{	The Pedigree.	{	Thomas had issue	{	William had issue	{	Edward
			John Arden		William Simon George,		Edward &
{	had issue Thomas.	{	Edward Thomas.	{	Francis.	{	Robert.

"The said John Arden did infeff John Kingsmel, Sergeant-at-Lawe, Sir Richard Empson, Sir Richard Knightley, Sir Robert Throgmorton, Knights, and others, of the manor of Crudworth, and other lands in the county of Warwick, to divers uses; the said Thomas, being seized in fee, granted to me, and his said other sons, dyvers several annuities, being all the patrimony he provided for the same his younger sons. The said Thomas did afterwards make other assurances to the said William. The said annuities were paid unto all the said younger sons during their lives, and unto me till the attainder of Edward Arden. By which means the premises came into the hands of her Majestie, in whose time that the same remained in her hands; by your Honor's order I was paid mine

¹ Administration of goods of Christian Arden, wife of Simon, 1563 (Lichfield Wills).

² Subsidy Rolls, Yoxall, 1590.

³ Nich. Col., "Top. et Gen.," vol. viii., p. 298.

⁴ Lansdowne MS., xxx. 27, 30.

⁵ See also manuscript notes on the copy of Shaw's "Staffordshire," by Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, Esq., of Statfold, preserved in the British Museum, p. 102.

annuitie, being 20 marks by the year. And after that the same was granted to the said Edward Darcie, your Lordship did likewise very honorably apporcion how much thereof should be yearely paid unto me by the said Edward Darcie, and how much otherwise, according to which aporcionment the said Edward Darcy paid his part thereof unto me foure or five yeares, and about six yeares sithence denyd so to do, urging me with seutes in the Court of Requests, and in the Honourable Court of Exchequer Chamber, and at the Common Law. Also for the space of vi yeares now together seeking by this countenance to oppress me. The said Robert Arden payeth unto me the porcion of the said annuity apointed by your Lordship's order, or rather more thereof than he was charged with by your order, and I have desired but ye residew of Mr. Darcie. I have had judgment against him in the Common Place, he hath removed the record into the King's Bench by writ of Error; so yt by injunction out of the Court of the Exchequer Chamber to entertain time and delay me til death hath wholly interred my ancient bodie already more than half in grave, knowing, *Mors solvit omnia*, by my death my cause wil be remeadiless.

"Be therefore so much my good Lord, as to take my cause into your own hands, and for God's sake to end it. I protest mine adversary hath caused me to spend more then such an annuity is worth to purchase. Age wold have ease, which is expedicion in causes of suit and molestacion, and expedicion in justice is the most Honour that may be; which is no small part of your Honor's commendacion. Almighty God long preserve you in all felicity, that this Realm of England may more and more long take profit of your most wise and grave counsels."

Perhaps on his coming to Longcroft he found the old Arden arms there; perhaps he assumed them on the attainder of his nephews, Edward and Francis, 1583. Certain it is that after that date they appear in Longcroft Hall and in the parish church. The headship of the family fell to his heirs in 1643. Simon's son¹ Ambrose² married Mary Wedgewood 1588, and died 1624. His son Humphrey married Jane Rowbotham at Marchington, December 1, 1630. Of his family, Henry married Catherine Harper, but died without children, November 26, 1676; John, of Wisbeach, married Anne, and died without heirs, April 2, 1709, aged 84; Humphrey, of Longcroft, who married the daughter of — Lassel, and died January 31, 1705, aged 74. His son Henry married Anne Alcock,

¹ His will proved 1625 at Lichfield.

² Shaw's "Staffordshire," p. 102.

and died 1728, aged 63. His son and heir, John, was born 1693, and died 1734, aged 40. He married, first, Anna Catherine Newton, and second, Anne Spateman. He was High Sheriff of the County in 3 George II. The full pedigree is given in Shaw's "Staffordshire," and in French's "Shakespearean Genealogica." Descendants still survive.

It would be interesting to know more of some of the other Warwickshire Ardens, particularly those mentioned in the Register of the Guild of Knowle, as some have suggested that Shakespeare's mother may have descended from them :

" 1460. John Arden and Agnes, his wife, of Longehychyngton.

" 1504. Richard Arden and Margaret, his wife, and for the souls of John and Johanna, their parentes, of Longeychyngton.

" 1506. For the souls of John Arderne and his wife, of the same.¹

" . . . Richard Salway, and Estell his wife, and for the soul of John Arderne.

" 1512. Alicia Arderne, and for the soul of William."

In the same register appears :

" 1496. Robert Arderne, Master of Arts, Rector of Lapworth."

He does not appear in the preserved pedigree, as Robert, the son of Walter, who died 1502, was in the King's service. The Warden and scholars of Merton College appointed Robert Ardern, Master of Arts to the Rectory of Lapworth, January 10, 1488. On the rood loft of the church are the arms of Sir Henry Arden :² Ermine, a fesse chequy, or and az., with a crescent for difference, arms, by some thought to be the parson's.

Henry de Arden,³ in the time of Henry II., had two sons : Thomas of Curdworth and William de Rodbourn. The descent of Thomas we have already noticed, as well as the descent of Thomas Arden, of Drayton, elder son of William Arden de Rodbourn. The second son of William was another William of Rodbourn, killed in 17 Henry III. He married Avisia, daughter of Robert de Kyngeston, and had also a son, William of Rodbourn, whose heir was William, who sold the manor in 1369.

Dugdale says that Little Grafton was called Arden's Grafton because it was bought by William de Arden in 10 John. In 52 Henry III. William de Arden was certified to hold it of the Earl of Warwick ; but he transferred it to Edward I. in exchange for Offord, near Aston Cantlowe, in the parish of Wootten Wawen.

¹ The will of Thomas Arden of Long Itchington was proved 1552, at Lichfield.

² Dugdale, 926.

³ Baker's "Northampton" ; Whalley's "Northampton."

A seal used by William D'Arderne, clerk, of Offord, Warwickshire, is preserved in the British Museum,¹ appended to a deed in which he and John D'Arderne were concerned 1366. It has a shield of arms, three cross-crosslets fitchée, on a chief a lion passant, on the border: "S. Nicholai de Ardena." I have not traced a Nicholas.

Among other charters occur the seals of

Thomas de Arderne, of Newton, co. Warwick, 1280-90, on a shield, a fesse chequy Ardern, "Sigillum Secreti."

Thomas de Arderne, Lord of Peddymore, co. Warwick, 1281, on a shield chequy, a chevron, "Sig. Thome de Arderne."²

Thomas de Arderne 1286, a shield chequy, a chevron, "S. Thome de Arderne."³

William de Ardena de Hamtune (*i.e.*, Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire) used a seal with a pointed oval shield thereon, a lion rampant contourné, *circa* 1188-98.⁴

Dugdale says concerning Hampton in Ardern,⁵ that it is not quite certain that Ralph de Arderne was a son of Turchil.⁶ He is mentioned in 5 Stephen and in 33 Henry II. as a Justice Itinerant. Hampton in Arden was not altogether his own, but his son Robert purchased it for 500 marks. Robert was a clergyman, Archdeacon of Lisiaux, in Normandy; and gave his estate here to his brothers Peter and Roger. Peter became a clerk also, and gave his share to Roger, whose sons were William de Ardena, 5 Henry III.; Walter, a Clerk; Roger, a Clerk. William's children were: Hugo de Ardena, a Justice of Assize, 35 Henry III.; Oliva, who married Robert le Megre; and Hawisia, who married Richard Peche. Hugh's sons were William and Richard. William sided with the Montforts, was pardoned, but soon after slain by Richard de l'Isle. He left no family; his brother Richard was an idiot; and his estates went to the heirs of his aunts.

Various other records add further facts concerning these Warwickshire Ardens, and various other county histories give the genealogies of younger branches who went to settle therein. Much testamentary information can also be found in Somerset House which helps us to check the pedigrees.

¹ Add. Charters, 20, 492.

² Egerton Ch., 368.

³ Brit. Mus., lxxxii. 15.

⁴ Cott. Ch., xi. 36.

⁵ Dugdale's "Warwickshire," 952.

⁶ I think the dates show that there must have been two generations of Ralphs. One appears in another county.

(To be continued.)

“THE BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS.”

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES AND M. E. B. CROOKES.



HERE may perhaps be a few amongst the readers of this magazine who will recall the publication of the above volume. It will, of course, be many years before a new edition of the book is called for; but there have been several new grants of arms to corporations since its publication, and additional information has in some instances come to hand, so that it is proposed by the editors of the above volume to deal with such cases in the pages of this magazine, in order to bring the information up to date. In past issues have appeared articles upon “The Seal of Dorchester,” “The Grant of Arms to Warrington,” and “The Arms of Teignmouth.” In the present number is a valuable contribution concerning “The Seals of Honiton”; and the frontispiece is a reproduction of the Patent of Arms to the County Council of Shropshire. This latter is in many ways remarkable, inasmuch as “Proud Salopia” is the second county only to obtain a legal right to bear arms. In spite of many fallacious statements to the contrary, no county in England possessed arms, or was *capable* of bearing arms, or of having arms assigned, prior to the creation of the County Councils. After the passing of the Act, the County Council of West Sussex petitioned for and obtained a Patent of Arms, the fees in this case being entirely defrayed by the Earl Marshal in his private capacity. No other county has moved in the matter except Shropshire; and in this case the grant was due to the energy and generosity of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bart., the chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the county.



CO-OPERATIVE GENEALOGY.



THE fascination of genealogical research receives a heavy blow from the expense involved in the searching and transcription of original records; but some recent experience we have obtained has shown very conclusively that, when several are interested in any particular set of records, the expense can be divided, whilst each inquirer obtains the results he wishes. To a great extent in what we propose

to do we shall be guided by the wishes of our readers, and we therefore ask for and shall welcome suggestions and communications upon the subject. Our initial experiment, we suggest, should be made at Somerset House in searching the Calendars of Wills. Do any of our readers wish to obtain a list of all the wills for any particular surname? On hearing from any who do, who are willing to bear a proportion of the expense, we shall commission a well-known searcher to carefully go through the index, and extract lists and dates of all the wills for those surnames for which we have inquiries. Probably it will then be a simple enough matter for those interested to pick out from the lists those wills of which they desire to possess copies. We do not suppose that the proportion of the expense attaching to any one list of wills would exceed £2, unless for some very general surname. Probably it would not be so much.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

Four pounds reward will be given for certificates of baptisms of Robert Walter, born 1730-31; of John Walter, born about 1738; and of Arthur, about 1735; and Richard, about 1737. These were all brothers. Any notes on the name of Walter will be acceptable.

W. W. D.

NELSON PEDIGREE.

I cannot altogether accept Mr. Parker's correction (p. 637) that "*Maudisley* was the usual mode of spelling *Maudesley*." "Libere Tenentes infra Hundred de Leyland" (1600) undoubtedly has "Robtus Mawdisley de Mawdisley, gent.," but *he himself* signed the pedigree of "Mawdesley of *Mawdesley*," at St. George's Visitation in 1613 as "Robert Mawdesley"; and his son's name appears in "Compositions for Knighthood at Coronation of Charles I." (1631) as "William Mawdesley of *Mawdesley*, gent.," and that is the orthography of the place given by Burke ("General Armory") under the surname Mawdesley (quoting a Visitation of 1664), and is also the way the name of the village is spelt at the present day.

May I, in my turn, be permitted to correct J. C.'s note (p. 638). The Robert Mawdesley above referred to (who married Alice, daughter of *Roger* Nelson of Mawdesley) died about 1617. J. C. quotes it as being "about 1760." "About 1600," as the date of his marriage, is equally incorrect, seeing his eldest son was born 1566 (*cf.* Harl. MS., 1437, f. 203).

The arms should be "sable a chevron between three pickaxes *argent*" (p. 638 has azure, probably a misprint).
FREDK. LEYLAND MAWDESLEY.
Delwood Croft, York.

NELSON FAMILY.

In the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, March. 1898, p. 632, Mrs. Whitty speaks of the Nelson family of Holme as being "connected" with Sir Robert Walpole. I should be much obliged if she will quote the marriage, which is, I presume, among Sir Robert's ancestors on the paternal side. ST. PETER WALPOLE.

THE FAMILY OF NELSON OF SKARNING.

On a stone in the churchyard near the chancel-door of St. Laurence Church, Norwich (Bloomfield's "History of Norfolk," vol. iv., pp. 250, 271):

"Ester Nelson,

The daughter of Benj. & Eliz. Nelson, of Skarning in Norfolk.

1637. 28.

The young & innocent in death are blest ;
These with small troubles gain eternal rest,
And have the privilege to run the race
That leads to Heaven in a little space.
Dear child, her time was short,
The longer is her rest.
God calles in mercy first
Those whom He loveth best."

KING JAMES I. (p. 642).

King James I. of Scotland was not descended from Eric, King of Norway, by Margaret, daughter of Alexander III. They had an only daughter, "The Maid of Norway," who died in Orkney on her way to take possession of her kingdom of Scotland in the end of September, 1290, in succession as sole heir to her grandfather, Alexander III. (see "Celtic Scotland," by W. F. Skene, pp. 496, 497).

J. F.

THE BABES IN THE WOOD.

I see a notice in your February number about Merton parish, Norfolk, and the Babes in the Wood. The name of the wood is Wayling Wood, and is about a mile from the town of Watton. It is not exactly in the parish of Merton, but in that of Thompson (a curious place-name). The wood, however, is on the property of Lord Walsingham, whose seat, Merton Park, is about a mile distant. The wood is carpeted with wild flowers, but tradition has it that nothing will ever grow on the spot where the babes were murdered.

W. G. TAUNTON.

AYLSBURY BARONETCY, 1627-1657.

Was the Rev. Thos. Aylsbury, of Kingston Deverill, Wilts, 1647, any relation to Sir Thomas Aylsbury, Baronet, who died at Breda?

Are all the ancestors of Captain Thomas Aylsbury, Privateersman, 1815, buried at Nieupoort, Holland?

What became of Thomas, son of the Baronet, baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1613?

A. C. H.

FAUCONBERG.

What is known about "Agnes de Archis," matriarch of the Fauconbergs? This name is also written Falconberg, and survives in Alkborough, North Lincolnshire; here we meet with *Countess* Close, an old encampment; also Julian's bower, a maze.

This Countess is said to have been the lady named "Agnes" referred to above; she was a large proprietor in Holderness, just over the Humber; but, who was her husband? the possible father of Peter (1190), founder of the Baronial Fauconbergs, the head of whose Barony was at Whitton, now merged in Alkborough.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C., February 9, 1898.

A. HALL.

MAYNARD FAMILY.

Charles Maynard, 5th Baronet of Waltons and 2nd Viscount Maynard, is represented to have married a lady named Anne Horton, which appears to have been assumed, for it is also written Haughton, and explained as Anne Parsons.

The interest of the matter is connected with the "Junius" scandal, so it belongs to our national political history; the real Anne Horton, *née* Luttrell, was a daughter of the first Lord Carhampton, who became a Duchess by marrying H.R.H., that Duke of Cumberland who died in 1790; while Viscountess Maynard's other *alias* of Anne Parsons figures malodorously in Junius, when abusing the then Duke of Grafton.

A. H.

WHEATLEY.

Can any of your readers afford me any information about the family of Wheatley? Robert Wheatley, citizen and salter of London, married Joane Bence (*circa* 1620), and had issue a son and two daughters. What were their names? W. —.

PENGELLY.

Can anyone tell me how long the family of Pengelly resided at St. Keverne, co. Cornwall? W.

FITCH, FYTCHE, ALGER, HUSSEY.

1. Can any of your readers give me any information as to the early history and origin of the name and family of Fitch, or Ffytche, whose pedigree is recorded in the Visitation of Essex? They seem to have settled in Essex early in the sixteenth century, as Morant, in his "History of Essex," records several purchases of estates by them about that period.

2. Thomas Fitch of Brasonhead (*circa* 1500) married Agnes (Elinor or Alice), daughter and heir of Robert Alger. Where can I find an account of his family? Was he descended from the John Algar who married Lucy, daughter and heir of Peter de Brokeley (*vide* Blomefield's "Norfolk," x. 155)?

3. I should also be glad of any information concerning the early pedigree of Hussey, of Sleford, co. Lincoln. In the Visitation of Lincolnshire the arms of Nesfield are quartered by Hussey; when was the alliance between the two families? Park Lodge, Putney.

HILLARY PRESTON.

WATKINS.

Can any of your readers inform me what family William Watkins, of Chislehurst, who died in 1653, belonged to? He is mentioned in the State Papers as having been an active Royalist, and his son Thomas was a Clerk of the Privy Seal to King Charles I.

G. W. MILLER.

White House, Chislehurst.

STANHOPE.

Philip Donner Stanhope, the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland A.D. 1745, who died March 24, 1773, had a "*Cousin German*" . . . *Stanhope*, who accompanied him to Ireland. He had property near Leeds which he sold, after which he purchased the lands of Leggmores, County of Down, Ireland, and settled there. He had two sons and two daughters, viz.:

1. Philip Stanhope, captain in the . . .

2. Arthur Stanhope. Died A.D. 1790. "Reading for a fellowship."

3. . . . Stanhope, married Squire Johnston, "Collector of Coleraine."

4. Brittiana Stanhope, "youngest daughter," married Peter Mason, of a Yorkshire family, and had issue.

Can any of your readers inform me of this Stanhope's Christian name, his wife's name, and explain his connection with the Earl of Chesterfield's family?

10, Cornmarket, Belfast.

WILLIAM J. SIMPSON.

PICKERING.

Can any reader give me *names of parents* of my ancestor, James Pickering, of Winderwater, Westmoreland—married to Elizabeth Stanbank—father of John Pickering, of Gretton—married to Margaret Lascelles—grandfather of Gilbert Pickering, married to Edith Percy, who obtained the manor of Tichmarsh from William, the Earl of Worcester during the reign of Queen Elizabeth—great-grandfather of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart., of Tichmarsh?

15, New Walk Terrace, York.

JOHN C. PICKERING.

BOND, OF KILKAMPTON, LAUNCELLS AND MARHAMCHURCH,
CO. CORNWALL.

I shall be obliged for any particulars relating to this family, especially the date of baptism of George Bond, born, supposed, at Launcells, 1777, and the names of his parents. He married Elizabeth Lane, who was born February 7, 1775.

S. KEVERNE BOND.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST.
MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, April 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be an Honorary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order : His Excellency Major Joaquim Augusto Mou-sinho de Albuquerque, Royal Commis-

sioner and Governor-General of the Province of Moçambique, in recognition of services rendered to Her Majesty's Government during military operations in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, by assisting the passage of British troops through Portuguese territory.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. James Mac-arthur, Vicar of South Acton, to be Bishop of Bombay, in succession to the Right Rev. Dr. Mylne, who has resigned the see.

Deaths.

PEERS.

The Most Hon. Brownlow Henry George Cecil, fourth Marquess of Exeter (April 9), is succeeded by his son, William Thomas Brownlow Cecil, Esq., commonly called Lord Burghley.

Rt. Hon. George Henry Charles Byng, third Earl of Strafford (March 28), is succeeded by his brother, Hon. Sir Henry William John Byng, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Rt. Hon. John Frederick Vaughan Campbell, second Earl Cawdor (March 29), is succeeded by his son, Frederick Archibald Vaughan Campbell, Esq., commonly called Viscount Emlyn.

Rt. Hon. Henry Charles Howard, eighteenth Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire (March 31), is succeeded by his son, Henry Molyneux Paget Howard, Esq., commonly called Viscount Andover.

Rt. Hon. Sir William John Monson, first Viscount Oxenbridge, seventh Baron Monson and a Baronet, is succeeded in the Barony and Baronetcy by his brother, Hon. Debonnaire John Monson, C.V.O.; but the Viscounty of Oxenbridge is *extinct*.

Rt. Hon. John Arthur Lysaght, fifth Baron Lisle (April 19), is succeeded by his son, Hon. George William James Lysaght.

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Henry Mills, first Baron Hillingdon (April 7), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Charles William Mills.

PEERESSES.

Rt. Hon. Kate Berkeley, Countess of Berkeley (March 29), wife of Rt. Hon. eighth Earl of Berkeley.

Rt. Hon. Harriet Augusta Anne Seymourina Ashley-Cooper, Countess of Shaftesbury (April 14), widow of Rt. Hon. eighth Earl of Shaftesbury.

Rt. Hon. Alice Beatrice Borthwick, Baroness Glesnek (March 28), wife of Rt. Hon. first Baron Glesnek.

BARONETS.

Sir Alfred Hughes, ninth Baronet (April 1), is succeeded by his son, Alfred Collingwood Hughes, Esq.

Sir John Arnott, first Baronet (March 28), is succeeded by his son, John Alexander Arnott, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

General Sir Henry Warre, K.C.B. (April 3).

Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G.

Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan, K.C.S.I.

Sir John Woodhead (April 16).

Major-General George Frederick Gildea, C.B. (April 2).

Colonel Charles Pierson Cramer, C.B. (April 11).

Major-General William Pole Collingwood, C.M.G. (April 11).

Surgeon-General Samuel Currie, M.D., C.B. (March 25).

Colonel Leopold George Frederick Keane, C.B. (March 2).

DAMES.

Dame Katharine Elizabeth Archibald (April 9), widow of Sir Edward Mortimer Archibald, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Dame Georgiana Lucy Bridgeman Eyre (April 6), widow of Major-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B.

Dame Jeanie A. King (April 11), wife of Sir George King, K.C.I.E.

Dame Ellen Farquhar (April 5), wife of Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Lady Madeline Lowry-Corry (March 30).

Hon. Montague Dawson-Damer (March 24).

Hon. Mona Haines (April 6), daughter of F. M. Rt. Hon. first Viscount Gough.

Hon. Mary Kavanagh (March 18).

Hon. Louisa Hay (April 18), widow of the Hon. Samuel Hay, son of William, sixteenth Earl of Erroll, and daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Duncombe Pleydell-Bouverie.

Hon. Isabella Louisa Handcock (April 20), widow of the late Colonel the Hon. Robert French Handcock.

OTHERS.

Augusta Mary Brooke (March 14), widow of Colonel Henry Vaughan Brooke, C.B. and A.D.C., only daughter of the late Sir Willoughby and Lady Augusta Cotton, and granddaughter of George William, seventh Earl of Coventry.

Lancelot Hodgkinson-Carr (March 9), son of the late Allen Thomas Carr, and grandson of Sir Thomas Carr, of East Hoathley, Sussex.

James Henry Crawley-Boevey (March 18), son of the late Sir Martin Hyde Crawley-Boevey, Bart.

Alfred Augustus Malet (March 21), late Captain 8th King's Regiment, youngest son of the late Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart.

Astley Richard Arthur Gough (March 30), the only son of Admiral Gough, C.B.

Winefride Mary (April 3), widow of the late William Simpson, of Mitcham, and daughter of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, Bart., of Talacre.

Lieut.-Colonel Henry Clement Swinnerton-Dyer (March 20), late R.A., second son of the late Sir Thomas Swinnerton-Dyer, 9th Bart.

Louisa Catherine (March 26), widow of Hans Hamilton Woods, and daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Ed. Taylor, of Ardgillan.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Wilmot Brooke, late 60th Rifles (April 8), elder son of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, Master in Chancery.

Arthur Calvert Hoare (April 4), third son of the late Joseph James Parish Hoare, of Brownlow, Bitterne, Southampton, and grandson of the Right Hon. Lady Harriet and Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, Bart.

Eustace Edward Strickland (April 9), fourth son of Sir Charles William Strickland, Bart.

Margaret Rose Smart, (April 13), only child of Sir George Thomas Smart, organist of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal.

Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Bell (April 15), eldest son of the late Sir S. S. Bell, Chief Justice of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mary Frances Keble Coleridge (March 25), daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Taylor Coleridge.

Agnes Cecilia Alexander (April 13), widow of the late Josias Bracken Canning Alexander, and daughter of the late Sir William Curtis, Bart.

Catherine Bush, wife of James Graham Bush (April 10), and second daughter of the late Surgeon-Colonel Archibald H. Hilsdon, C.I.E.

Jasper Joseph Alexander Milner-Gibson (April 2), eldest son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Milner-Gibson.

Mrs. Hervey Johnes-Pechell, only child of the late Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P. for Westminster, by Louisa Johnes, only child of the late Rev. Samuel Johnes, of Henley Hall, Salop, Rector of Welwyn, Herts, and elder co-heiress of the Barony of De Sudeley, created by writ in 1299.

Beatrice Perceval (March 19), fourth daughter of the late Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., and widow of Captain Ernest Augustus Perceval.

The O'Grady (March 21). He is succeeded by his brother, Colonel O'Grady, of the Connaught Rangers, now at Simla.

Hamar Alfred Bass, M.P. (April).

By the Way.

Our subscribers will find accompanying this issue of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE an additional copy of the issue for March. We should be much indebted if they will add to our obligations to them by kindly passing it on to any friend whom they may know to be interested in the subjects with which we endeavour to deal. At the same time we should like to say that we shall always be pleased to receive the names and addresses of likely subscribers in order that we may forward a specimen copy, which we shall at any time be glad to do.

In the *Westminster Gazette* of February 11 it is stated in reference to the proposed monument in the Martyr's Field, Canterbury, that "Dean Farrar is taking a great interest in the matter, and at a recent meeting in the course of his speech mentioned incidentally that he was descended from one of the five martyred bishops." As a matter of fact, he specifically stated that he was a descendant of Robert Ferrar, Bishop of St. David's, one of the martyrs. This statement is quite incorrect. Bishop Ferrar left no male descendants, and Elizabeth, his *daughter and heiress*, married Rev. Lewis Williams, Rector of Narberth *temp.* Edward VI. Their descendants inherited certain relics of the Bishop, including his seal and pastoral staff. The latter, which he had with him at his martyrdom, showed traces of the fire, and was in the possession of the Williams family certainly as late as the early part of this century.

An extraordinary number of the *London Gazette* has been issued containing the official account of the Celebration of her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee. It opens with the announcement that "On Sunday, June 20, 1897, the Queen attained the sixtieth anniversary of her Majesty's reign, this being at the same time the longest reign recorded in the history of these realms." Then follows a description of the preliminary arrangements and of the subsequent ceremonials and proceedings. Lists of the Queen's guests, "among whom it was decided that there should be no Crowned Heads," of the presents received by her Majesty from the Royal Family and other Royal personages, of the recipients of Jubilee honours, and of every person of note who figured in any of the various functions associated with the celebration, are given, the whole forming a valuable record of a unique event.

Until an Irish gentleman asked leave in the House of Commons for his compatriots to use "O" or "Mac" before their names it was not generally known that the Irish suffered under any greater disability than the English; but, according to a learned contemporary, it was provided by a statute of as long ago as 1366 that "Every Englishman do use the English language and be named by an English name, leaving off entirely the manner of naming used by the Irish." This is a bull worthy of the Sister Isle; but again in 1465 a law was passed enacting that "Every Irishman that dwells betwixt or amongst

Englishmen in the County of Dublin, Myeth, Vriell, and Kildare, shall take to him an English surname of one town, as Sutton, Chester, Trym, Skryne. Corke, Kinsale; or colour, as white, blacke, browne; or arte or science, as smith or carpenter; or office, as cooke, butler." Presumably, Irish people have been gradually encroaching upon the enactment and putting on their "Os" and "Macs" again. If some of the descendants of those to whom "the surname of one town" was suggested by our legislators of 1465 are going to adopt a prefix, we shall have some extraordinary combinations, such as "MacSutton," "MacOffice"; but the latter has a Parliamentary significance that would surely not be acceptable to any Irish politician. Cooke we are accustomed to—there have been great men of the name—but "O'Cooke" is nothing more than comic. Needless to say, a Royal License and not an Act of Parliament is necessary for a change of name to be legal.

The First Division of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, have given judgment in the appeal by John Fraser, of Harrington Square, London, who claimed the estate of Lovat, and the title of Lord Lovat as heir male of Hugh, the fifth lord, contending that the present lord was descended from the second son. Lord Low decided against the claimant, and the First Division adhered to the decision, holding that possession by the defendant and his father for the presumptive period excluded inquiries into their title and estate. We think this is bad Peerage Law, at any rate. It is a totally new idea that any "statute of limitations" exists concerning hereditary honours.

The ancestor of the late Lord Bradford, on the paternal side, who first raised the family to distinction, was Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who was a celebrated personage about the time of the Restoration. He held in his time the offices of Lord Chief Baron, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and was esteemed as a great lawyer, as undoubtedly he must have been. He was one of the first baronets created by Charles II. after the Restoration. It is related that the father of the late Lord Bradford was once afforded a chance of seeing the remains of his eminent forefather, this being on the occasion of the opening of the tomb of Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who was buried at Teddington. The tomb was opened when the church was being restored, and those who repeat the story aver that the face of the dead lawyer, who had been entombed for over 200 years, seemed not to have undergone any change. This may have been due to the soil or the structure of the tomb.

The "History of the Royal Household," on which Mr. W. A. Lindsay, Q.C., Windsor Herald, has been for some time occupied, is now ready, and Her Majesty has graciously expressed her pleasure in accepting the first copy. The book contains the order of succession to all the offices whose holders are in personal attendance on the Queen, brief biographies of all members of the Household, and reprints from the *London Gazette* of the ceremonials connected with those members of the Royal Family who are in the direct line of descent.



THE COMMON SEAL OF THE TOWN OF DOVER.

(From a wax impression.) See page 76.



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JUNE, 1898.

A FAMILY OF "SMITHS."

BY REV. A. W. C. HALLEN.



THE late Mr. H. Sydney Grazebrook appended to his "Collections for a Genealogy of the Noble Families of Henzey, Tyttery and Tyzack" (de Hennezel, de Thiéry and du Thisac), published in 1877, a few notes concerning the family of Jeston. His book, though of much value, is but little known, and is out of print, and his notes on the Jestons are very meagre. He was, however, always collecting fresh information, but his lamented death prevented his making use of it. As I was interested in the same family, and we interchanged our discoveries, I am in a position to give some more information about a family whose history throws light on the condition of the iron trade at the commencement of the seventeenth century. What is now known as the "Black Country," though not then black with the smoke of huge manufactories, was inhabited by a race of smiths, whose forges were planted amongst green fields, and who combined farming with smith's work. Remote from London, it may be thought that they had little to do with it; this, however, was not the case, and the history of the Jestons is of value as showing the migratory character of handicraftsmen at that time.

The first man of the name I have met with is a Roger Jeston, "archer" or "billman" of the parish of Hagley, near Stourbridge,

in 1539; more than this I do not know. He had, however, a namesake born at a forge at Kinver, near Hagley, and perhaps a nephew. This Roger went to London, not, however, as a smith; in his will, dated April 22, 1622, he is described as "Citizen and haberdasher of London and now dwelling in the Parish of Lambeth in the County of Surrey." He was a widower, but without surviving children; he must have been an old man, and a wealthy one. In 1587 he owned land at Charing, in Kent; at the time of his death he also owned land in Bermondsey,¹ Lambeth, Wandsworth, St. Olave's, Southwark, Hertfordbury, and houses in Grub Street and elsewhere within the City walls. Besides these possessions, he owned land at Kinver and a good store of money. His will (of which Mr. Grazebrook has given an abstract) is very full. He left much in charity to the City—this is still dispensed—he left many legacies to friends and to his relatives; and from the list of these last it is possible to form a pretty correct pedigree of the family, with the help of other information gained from wills, parochial registers, and notices in official papers.

The will of William Jeston, of Handsworth, near Birmingham, was proved at Lichfield in 1558. He was possibly a brother of the "archer," and also of a Nicholas Jeston (of whom hereafter), and the father of Roger of Lambeth, and of Thomas, Edward and Margaret, mentioned in Roger's will. Thomas was of Stourbridge, and married there, in 1584, Margaret Hodginge. By her he had a son William, father of William, a legatee of Roger. William the elder was of Hagley, and was a "yeoman"; he may have succeeded to the property of Roger the "archer," but of this there is no proof. His great-grandson, Richard Jeston, was of Hagley (1704). This branch does not appear to have been connected with the iron trade. A family descended from Edward, a younger son of William the elder, of Hagley, were mercers in Stourbridge. Edward Jeston, brother of Roger of Lambeth and of Thomas of Stourbridge, was a smith in Birmingham. He lost his first wife and the mother of his children there, and married there, secondly, in 1557, Joan Penson. After this marriage he moved to Wandsworth, in Surrey, where he died in or before 1587, in which year his widow married, at St. Olave's, Southwark, John Beale. In the marriage license the late Edward Jeston is described as having been a "miller." As Roger in his will describes him as a "smith," we must assume that the term "miller" had a more extended meaning then than it now

¹ The Registers of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, contain the following entry: "1582, Jan. 26. William Corbytt and Margery Chesson. married."

has. We find in the printed transcripts of the Wandsworth Registers that the term is applied to men employed in the brass works which were carried on at Wandsworth in the seventeenth century. The origin of these is obscure. They are first alluded to in 1605 by John Brode, citizen of London, who at Isleworth made "brass kettles," and complained that he was being ruined by a company who employed foreigners. Aubrey, in his "History of Surrey," states that this company carried on their work at Wandsworth, and consisted then of Dutchmen. It seems to me almost certain that these Dutch "millers" were the successors of Edward Jeston, "miller," and very probably the wealthy Roger Jeston had an interest in the undertaking. In the year 1611 rent was paid by "Mr. Holyne" in behalf of the company to the vestry of Wandsworth, as the works were on church land. The rent was £10 for one quarter, showing that the business was a large and prosperous one.¹ Whatever their position in the company may have been, members of a Dutch family of Hallen (or Van Halen, pronounced "Hollan") were connected with it for many years. A son of Cornelius Hallen, or Halen, who was in England about 1608, and probably was the "Mr. Holyne" above mentioned, started works at Coalbrookdale about 1642, and at Stourbridge about 1647; while John, a grandson of Cornelius of Wandsworth, started works at Newcastle-under-Lyme about 1654, his father being then resident at Wandsworth. I trust I may be pardoned for this digression, which is, however, not without connection with the history of the Jeston family. Though Edward Jeston, "smith," of Birmingham, moved to Wandsworth, the family did not desert their former home. Two sons, William and Thomas, were born to Edward of Birmingham and Wandsworth, besides a daughter, Margaret, who married — Grindall, of Worcestershire. Thomas, the younger son, died sometime in or before 1591 at St. Olave's, Southwark, as in that year his widow, Sarah, married John Powell. Thomas is described as "clothworker" and "hat-maker." As the early registers of St. Olave's are lost, I do not know what family he had; possibly Ralph Jeston, a ship's captain, of St. Olave's, who in 1615 married Mary Sweet, was his son. He also had a daughter Ann, died 1615, and may have had other children.

William Jeston, eldest son of Edward of Birmingham and Wandsworth, was resident in Birmingham between 1556 and 1585,

¹ A rent of £40 a year in 1611 would be equivalent to one of almost as many hundreds at the present time. The Wandsworth pan works are inserted in Aubrey's map of Surrey, which shows their importance.

as the baptisms of five of his children are registered there. From his uncle Roger's will we find that he came to London; he settled in the parish of St. James', Clerkenwell, his house being called "The Scythe and Frying-pan." He had at least two children—William and Humphrey. William remained in London, and died 1615, leaving descendants, some of whom went to America. Humphrey resided for a time in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate; but before 1617 he moved to Stourbridge, and continued there till his death in 1645. He had a daughter, Constance, baptized in 1621, who married in 1639 John Leech the younger, a Stourbridge man; his name is not afterwards mentioned, and as the name Constance was uncommon in the district, it is possible that in her widowhood she married in 1642 Cornelius Hallen, pan-maker of Coalbrookdale, who about 1647 moved to Stourbridge, though the works at Coalbrookdale were still continued under his supervision. Besides his daughter Constance, Humphrey had a large family, and Mr. Grazebrook traces his descendants in one line to 1853. The later Jestons of Stourbridge of this branch, besides being connected with the iron trade, were mercers and glass-makers. I have lately been favoured by Mr. Thomas Jesson, jun., Christ Church, Oxford, with a pedigree of his family, which was of West Bromwich, and is traced to Nicholas Jeston, who died 1626. I have already mentioned a Nicholas Jeston of Handsworth, whose will is dated 1575. It seems probable that the West Bromwich family is connected with him, and perhaps through him with the Stourbridge family; it is quite possible that William and Nicholas of Handsworth and Roger of Hagley were brothers. It may be mentioned that some of the Jestons of West Bromwich were connected with the iron trade, and that some of them migrated to London.

Mr. Grazebrook mentions a family of Jesson of Coventry. To this family belonged William Jesson, Mayor of Coventry, mentioned in the State Papers, Dom. Ser., early part of seventeenth century, and Sir William Jesson, knighted in 1668; he bore for arms: az. a fess embattled or between three cocks' heads, er. arg.¹ The West Bromwich family received in 1848 a grant of arms from the Herald's College. Az. on a fess embattled counter embattled or between three cocks' heads erased ar. two roses gules.

The Jestons of Stourbridge did not, so far as I am aware, use any arms, though on the monument of Richard Case, High Sheriff of the county of Worcester, who died 1774, are quartered the arms of

¹ A pedigree of the Jessons of Coventry is given in the Visitation of London, A.D. 1633, 1634, 1635. Harleian Society, vol. xvii., page 11.

Jesson of Coventry, though he was maternally descended from the Jestons of Stourbridge.

In the "Index to Irish Wills" just issued by Sir Arthur Vicars, Ulster King of Arms, are the following:

1669. Jesson, Thomas, Dublin, Inn holder.

1736. „ Elizabeth, Dublin, widow.

1811. „ James, Dame St., Dublin, Merchant.

I have not been dealing with a well-known or a nobly-descended race, but if, like the fly in amber, it is not itself rich or rare, it may interest us from its position. The reign of Elizabeth was a period of unrest as far as trade was concerned. Englishmen were awakening to their shortcomings as handicraftsmen, and strangers in thousands were arriving from Flanders, not only well able to instruct our people, but also compelled to compete with them in order to earn their own livelihood. No longer could men combine the keeping a forge in a well-wooded West of England valley with the cultivating a snug little farm round it. As each handicraft was stirred by competition, each worker had to confine his energies to one occupation. Though roads were bad and communication by letters irregular, yet we find that a great migration of workmen was constantly taking place, the study of which is both interesting and instructive. The Flemish weaver found his way to the inland towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire and the villages on the western slopes of the Cotswolds, and in the latter district especially hobbled with descendants of Flemish weavers who came in response to the invitation of Edward III., most of whom doubtless knew nothing of their Flemish names and origin.

We find in the glass-making business that the Lorrainers who settled in Sussex spread themselves over England, and were to be met with at Stourbridge, Gloucester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bristol and Southampton. So with the metal pan-makers: they spread from Wandsworth to Stourbridge, Newcastle-under-Lyme, and Birmingham. The reason for this dispersion is partially known. In the case of the glass-makers wood fuel was getting scarce in Sussex, and Englishmen were alarmed and legislated for its protection. Newcastle-upon-Tyne had coal to offer, Gloucester and Stourbridge were in well-wooded districts far from London, and coal was to some extent available. Pan-making required a copious supply of fuel, and could not long be carried on within a few miles of London. Whatever cause may have led to the selection of Newcastle-under-Lyme, we cannot doubt that the Jestons influenced the selection of Stourbridge. We must note that pan-making was common to both

families, though the Hallens improved it by introducing the process used at their home in Malines in the production of brass pans. The names of places are suggestive. William Jeston of Clerkenwell lived at the "Scythe and Frying-pan." Humphrey Jeston of St. Botolph's in or near "Frying-pan Alley." Both the Jestons and Van Halens, of St. Olave's, Southwark, may have dwelt in "Frying-pan Alley" there. At Wandsworth the works were known as the "Panshops." Cornelius Hallen the younger, on moving to Coalbrookdale, lived at "Panshop Bank," and at Stourbridge in "Panmaker Row," where his substantial dwelling is, or was lately, still standing. The migration of country workers to London was connected with that of London workers to the country, and thus not only were handicrafts widely disseminated, but improved. Rightly regarded, genealogy can help us to understand the rise, spread and prosperity of many of our English staple trades.



THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS (*continued*).

BY "X."



AFTER the Restoration Charles II. issued a warrant, a copy of which is now preserved in the College of Arms, in the course of which he re-asserted that matters of names and arms were matters in the sole prerogative of the Crown. I append a copy of that part of it which relates to my subject. The Warrant is dated June 6, 1679, and recites that the Duke of Newcastle had represented that his son and heir-apparent, Henry, Earl of Ogle, had married Elizabeth, Lady Percy, sole daughter and heir to Jocelin, late Earl of Northumberland, deceased, and had "earnestly besought us to grant our Royal assent, leave and allowance That he the said Henry, Earl of Ogle, and the descendants of his body by the said Eliz., Lady Percie, may assume and take the Surname of Percie and bear the Armes of Percie quarterly with his own Paternall Armes, *neither of which may regularly be done according to the law of Armes without y^e speciall dispensacōn and License of us, as we are by Our Supream power and Prerogative the onely Fountain of Honour.* Know ye therefore that We of our Princely Grace and Speciall Favour, at y^e humble request of the said Duke of Newcastle and Earl of Ogle, have given and Granted, and do by

these presents give and grant, unto him the said Earl of Ogle and to the heirs and descendants of his body to be begotten on y^e sd. Eliz. Lady Percie now his wife, and to every of them full power, licence and authority to assume and take," etc., etc.

The Patent goes on to recite the permission given, and ends with a clause requiring the warrant to be duly registered in the College of Arms.

There were many cognate warrants of one kind and another issued in the reign of George III. One in particular has a very especial bearing upon the subject. After the reconstruction of the Order of the Bath, the genealogist of that Order had admitted and recorded pedigrees and arms without proof thereof being previously made in the College of Arms. The officers of the College entered a protest against this practice, and on the complaint in due course being laid before the King, he referred the entire matter to the Law Officers of the Crown. The Royal Warrant which was issued after the delivery of their report contains the following crucial and decisive words:

"And whereas it was by the said Chapter" (of the Order of the Bath) "resolved that as it appeared to the Chapter to be *the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown that the Heralds (that is to say, the King's Heralds and Pursuivants of our College of Arms) have the original cognizance of pedigrees and Coat-Armour, and that the Genealogist cannot properly receive any evidence of Pedigree or Coat-Armour, to be entered in his Books in pursuance of the Statutes, except from the College of Arms*, the Chapter therefore humbly recommended to us that we would be pleased to command," etc.

And then follow minute instructions to be observed in the future, agreeably to the foregoing opinion, as to the procedure in the Order of the Bath. These instructions relate to no part of my argument, and I only quote the Warrant to show the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown after they had officially investigated the point.

The Sovereign, of his or her direct initiative and mere motion, in ancient times occasionally directly intervened in armorial matters. At the present day the same practice is still carried out. The Kings of Arms have no power to grant the lawful arms of one family to another family, and in England and Ireland a Royal Licence under the Privy Seal and actual sign-manual of the Sovereign is necessary if it is wished to assume the arms of another family. A similar Royal Warrant is also necessary in the case of each and every "augmentation of honour" to a coat of arms or crest. Up to the

present time, and certainly for more than a century, every such Royal Warrant has contained a clause making the grant conditional, and only operative upon its being recorded in the College of Arms. In fact, the warrant nowadays is usually more in the nature of a specific authority to the Officers of Arms to issue the grant of and duly record the Royal concession of grace. Without such a warrant any addition to a coat of arms is merely an alteration of it, and *not* an augmentation.

A very common little failing, by the way, is this: When a family have been illegally making use of arms for some time, and are then, for some reason or other, induced or required to place their armorial matters upon a legal footing, and a patent of arms is obtained under the hands and seals of the Kings of Arms, the coat of arms which has previously been in use is never granted to the person intact. If a desire for a coat similar to the one in use be preferred, some alterations and additions to it are of course introduced, varying according to the discretion of the Officers of Arms and the circumstances of the case, in order to render it a *different* and *new* coat of arms, and to satisfy the requirements of one of the rules of the College that no two coats of arms which may be granted by its officers shall be alike. The usual tale which one is *told*—if the fact of the grant being modern by any chance transpires—is, if you please, that the alterations and additions are “augmentations.” Some of the older grants simply made *additions* to the coats which had been previously used, and this, to an ordinary individual, might lend some semblance to the idea. To the propagators of such cheerful little fables I would add this fact to their knowledge: An “augmentation” proper requires, as explained above, a special warrant from the Sovereign. The “augmentations” legitimately existing are very few in number, and are very well known.

There is a later warrant of the reign of George IV., of much the same tenor as the ones which have been previously referred to.

If further confirmation is needed, one only requires to notice the formal notification in the *London Gazette* of any change of name and arms by Royal Licence, in which it will be seen that the final clause runs somewhat as follows, “And to command that this our Royal Licence and authority shall be duly recorded in our College of Arms, otherwise this our licence and permission to be void and of none effect.”

For the benefit of anyone who has never had the opportunity of perusing a Royal Warrant of this character I may add that such warrants are at present addressed “to the most Noble Henry, Duke

of Norfolk, K.G., Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, to whom the cognizance of these matters doth rightly belong."

I think I have now shown incontrovertibly that in England from an early period—at least, as far back as 1418—the control of arms has been both theoretically and in fact vested in the Sovereign. I have shown the exercise and absolute continuity of that authority; I have shown how the Sovereign in exceptional cases has reserved and still exercises the prerogative to act direct; I have shown how the working, control and supervision has been in England delegated by the Sovereign to the Earl Marshal and the Officers of Arms; I have shown how by grants and by the Visitations this supervision has been exercised: and by the recording of pedigrees *the proof of the right to bear arms* can be established and preserved in perpetuity.

The incontrovertible deductions and conclusions from the foregoing are: (1) That to *establish* the right to bear arms in England by inheritance legitimate male descent must be *proved* either from some person to whom the right has been granted by Patent or from some person to whom the right was confirmed at the Visitations; (2) that the use of legal arms by a person who is not included in any grant or confirmation thereof is *theft* pure and simple; (3) that arms only originating from an unauthorized source, or in the invention or imagination of a man *or of his ancestors*, are illegal, void of authority, and bogus; (4) that unless arms have been sanctioned at some time or another by the Crown, or its duly accredited officers, they are illegal.

So much for England. Let us now turn to Scotland.

Owing to a lack of records, it is difficult to trace the continuity of the authority of the Crown to so remote a period in Scotland as in England. I don't think I can improve upon the form in which the whole subject is discussed in the "Ordinary of Scottish Arms." I have no permission to reproduce so large an extract from Lyon's book; but I understand that it has been previously quoted, so I trust I am not doing wrong in making the quotation herein, which I do with all apologies, and, at the same time, with every thanks to the writer for having so ably demonstrated the facts of the case:

"The earliest Scottish Armorial in existence is said to have been prepared by or under the superintendence of Sir David Lindsay of the Mount about 1542. It is impossible to say whether it took from the first an official character, but that there must have been some such recognised record before the close of the sixteenth century is clear from several references which are made to the *Liber insigniorum*, or 'Book of Arms,' in the Acts of the Scottish Parlia-

ment at that period. In 1592 an Act was passed authorizing the Lyon and his heralds to hold visitations throughout the realm in order to distinguish the Arms of the various noblemen and gentlemen, and 'thaireftir to matriculat thame in thair buikis and registeris.' It is unfortunate that this permission to make heraldic visitations was never largely taken advantage of; had it been, and had the registers indicated in the Act been properly kept, it is unlikely that the Privy Council would have, within the next forty years, practically authenticated as an official record Sir David Lindsay's MS. above referred to, which they did in the following terms:

"This Booke and register of Armes, done by Sir David Lindsay of the Month, Lyone King of Arms, reg. Ja. 5, contienes 106 leaves, which register was approvine be the Lordies of his Majesties Most Honourable Privie Counsale at Halierude hous 9 December 1630.

"SIR JAMES BALFOUR, Lyone.

"THOMAS DRYSDAILL, Ilay Herauld.

"Register."

"Whatever may have become of the official registers previous to the date of the commencement of the present one, it is certain that many collections of Arms were from time to time made, both by the Officers of Arms and others. Sir Robert Forman, Lyon (1555-1567), presented to Queen Mary a roll containing 267 Scottish coats of arms. In addition to the 'Workman MS.' now in the Lyon Office, at least four other Armorial belonging to the sixteenth century, and relating to Scotland, are in existence, and were shown at the Heraldic Exhibition held at Edinburgh in 1891, while the seventeenth-century collections are comparatively numerous. As time went on, however, the absence of an authentic and official Register of Arms was more and more felt. In 1639 the Committee on Articles appointed the Lyon to do diligence for cognoscing and matriculating all Arms, and to represent the same to the Privy Council, that they might take some course to prevent Arms being assumed irregularly. In 1662 it was apparently found that the registration of Arms was more neglected than ever, though Cromwell had appointed one, if not two, Lyons during his administration of the Government. By an Act passed in that year it was provided *inter alia* that ' . . . Considering what disorders and confusions have arisen and are dayly occasioned by the usurpation of Cadents, who against all rules assume to themselves the armes of the

cheeff house of the familie out of which they are descendit, and that other mean persones who can nowayes deryve thair succession from the families whose names they bear, as they have just assumed the name, doe thereafter weare the coat of that name to which they pretend without any warrand or grund whatsumever, . . . no younger brother or caudent of any familie presume to carie the armes of that familie bot with such distinctions as shall be given by the Lyon King of Armes ;' and it was likewise provided that all persons were to have their Arms examined and renewed by the Lyon, and inserted in his register. This Act, however, did not remain long in the Statute-Book : considerable dissatisfaction appears to have been created by it, possibly from the amount of the fees which it entitled the Lyon to exact at the funeral solemnities of the nobility and their wives, and it was repealed in the following year, 1663. It is not very clear whether the above-quoted allusion to the Lyon Register can be taken as implying that at that time there was such a record in existence, or whether it merely means that a Register was then to be commenced. But as the present Register was certainly commenced within the next ten years as new, it may fairly be inferred that no official Register of Arms, with the exception of Sir David Lindsay's MS. mentioned above as having been approved by the Privy Council, was in existence at the period of the Restoration. What had become of the old Registers, if such there had been, has been a matter of some speculation : both water and fire have been held to be answerable for their destruction. It is by some thought that they may have formed part of that cargo of records originally carried off to London by Cromwell, and ultimately jettisoned from the frigate *Eagle* or lost with the ship *Elizabeth* of Burntisland, when, owing to the representations of the Scottish Parliament, they were being restored to their proper home. On the other hand, Arnot, in his 'History of Edinburgh,' mentions that the Lyon Office Records were burned in a fire which took place about 1670, and that the Act under which the present Register was instituted was in consequence passed shortly afterwards. As, however, there is no mention made of any such fire in that Act, which merely alludes in general terms to the 'many irregularities of these late times,' it can hardly be regarded as authentic history, and it is unnecessary to do more than allude to the causes which have been thought likely to have induced the Scottish Legislature to take the steps they did for the formation of an entirely new Register. It has been shown that an attempt had already been made in 1662 to improve the Registration

of Arms, but it had come to nothing. In 1672 the Parliament again addressed themselves to the subject, and this time with success. They had the advantage of a member who was himself well acquainted with heraldry—Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh—and he not improbably took a special interest in drawing the Act, which took its place on the Statute-Book as the Act of 1672, cap. 47. It ratified generally the Act of 1592 so far as it related to visitations and the penalties to be inflicted on persons using Arms without authority, and it ordered all persons of whatsoever degree, who were in the habit of using Arms, to give in a description of such Arms and of their lineage to the Lyon Clerk, in order that they might be distinguished with ‘congruent differences,’ and that the Lyon might enter them in his books and registers, and might grant Arms to ‘vertuous and well deserving persones.’ The Register now instituted was to be considered as the true and unrepeatable rule of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, and was ordered to remain in the Lyon Office as a public register of the kingdom for all time coming. All persons who used Arms after the expiration of a year and a day from the passing of the Act rendered themselves liable to a fine of one hundred pounds, and the goods on which the Arms were engraved were to be escheat to the king.”

The Act reads as follows. I quote it in full, as it definitely confirms the important point that cadets in Scotland are not entitled to bear the undifferenced Arms of the head of their family. And to those who cavil at the authority of the Crown, it is wholesome to point out that in Scotland, at any rate, the matter is governed by common Parliament-made law, carrying therewith the assent of the Crown.

COPY OF THE ACT CONCERNING THE PRIVILEGES OF THE
OFFICE OF LYON KING AT ARMES.

47. Our Sovereigne Lord Considering, that albeit by the 125 Act of the 12 Parlia' holden by his Maiesties grandfather in the yeir 1592 the usurpation of Armes by any of his Maiesties leidges without the authority of Lyon King of Armes is expresly discharged; And that in order thereto, Power and Comission is granted to the Lyon King of Armes or his Deputes, to visite the whole Armes of Noblemen, Barrons and Gentlemen, & to matriculate the same in their Registers, and to fine in One Hundreth pounds, all others who shall unjustlie usurp armes; As also to Escheit all such goods and geir as shall have unwarrantable Armes ingraven on them. Yet amongst the many irregularities of these late times, very many have assumed to themselves Armes, who should bear none, and many of these who may in law bear have assumed to themselves ye Armes of their chieff, without distinc-

tions, or Armes which were not carried by them or their predcessors. Therefor His Maiestie, with advice and consent of his Estates of Parlia^t Ratifies and Approves the foresaid Act of Parliament ; And for the more vigorous prosecution thereof Doth hereby Statute and Ordain that lettirs of publication of this present Act be direct to be execute at the mercat cross of the heid Burghs of the Shires, Stewartries, Bailliaries of Royaltie & Regallitie and Royal Burrowghs chargeing all and sundry Prelates, Noblemen, Barons & Gentlemen who make use of any Armes or Signes armoriall within the space of one yeir aftr the said publication, to bring or send ane account of what armes or Signes armoriall they are accustomed to use ; and whither they be descendants of any familie the Armes of which familie they bear, and of what Brother of the ffamilie they are descended ; With Testificats from persones of Honour, Noblemen or Gentlemen of qualitie anent the Verity of their having and using those Armes, and of their descent as afoirsd, to be delivered either to the Clerk of the Jurisdiction where the persones duells, or to the Lyon Clerk at his office in Edinburgh, at the option of the party, upon their receipts gratis without paying any thing therefore : Which Receipt shall be a sufficient exoneration to them, from being obleidged to produce again, to the effect that the Lyon King of Armes may distinguish the sds Armes with congruent differences, and may matriculat the same in his Bookes & Registers, and may give Armes to vertuous and well deserving Persones, and Extracts of all Armes, expressing the blasoning of the Arms undir his hand and seall of office : For Which shall be payed to the Lyon the soume of Tuentie merkes by Every Pre^late & Nobleman, and Ten merks by Every Knight & Baron, and five merkes by every other persone bearing Armes, and noe more : And his Ma^{tie} hereby Dispenses with any penalties that may arise be this or any proceeding act for bearing Armes, befor the Proclamation to be issued here-upon. And it is Statute & Ordained with consent forsd that the sd Register shall be respected as the true and unrepeallable rule of all Armes & Bearings in Scotland to remain with the Lyons office as a publict Register of the Kingdome, and to be transmitted to his Successors in all tyme coming : And that whosoevir shall use any other Armes any manner of way, aftr the expiring of year & day from the date of the Proclamation to be issued here-upon in maner forsd shall pay One Hundred pounds money *toties quoties* to the Lyon, and shall likewise escheat to his Maiestie all the moveable Goods & Geir upon which the fds Armes are engraven, or otherwise represented. And his Maiestie with consent forsd Declaires that it is onlie allowed for Noblemen & Bishopes to subscribe by their titles ; And that all others shall subscribe their Christned names, or the initiall letter thereof with there Sir-names, and may if they please adject the designations of their Lands, prefixing the word Of to the fds designations. And the Lyon King at Armes and his Brethren are required to be carefull of informinge themselvis of the contraveiners heirof, and that they acquaint his Maiesties Council there-with, who are hereby impowered to punish them as persones disobedient to and contraveiners of the Law. It is likewise hereby Declaired that the Lyon and his Brethren Heralds are Judges in all such causes concerning the malversation of Messingers in their office, and are to enjoy all other priviledges belonging to their Office which are secured to them by the Lawes of this Kingdome, and according to former practice.

Under a strict interpretation of the above Act, this opportunity of "matriculation" of ancient Scottish Arms might well be held to have long since lapsed. I am in no way speaking for Lyon, nor do I wish to in any way hamper his discretion, but I believe it to be correct, and consequently it cannot be too widely known that the present Lyon King is by no means averse, if satisfactory evidence can be produced, to still exercise his prerogative and discretion, and matriculate at the present date Arms which can be shown to have been authoritatively borne prior to the passing of the above Act.

In Scotland Lyon King of Arms still exercises his power of restraining the improper assumption of arms, and the late "Lyon" caused a quantity of unauthorized heraldry to be removed from the windows of Glasgow Cathedral and other public buildings. Mr. Grazebrook, in his "Heraldry of Worcestershire," p. 27, quotes some delightful lines, published in *Blackwood's Magazine* in June, 1865, on the subject of "How to make a Pedigree":

"But I'll give you here a hint
Your ambitious views to stint—
There's a limit that a wise man will not pass;
You may safely vaunt and vapour
While it's only done on paper,
But you'd better keep from panel and from glass;
For if there you lay a brush,
It may put you to the blush,
Should the Lyon at your 'scutcheon make a dash:
If your arms, so well devised,
Are not 'duly authorized,'
All your quarters may some morning get a smash."

But when the writer in *Blackwood* penned these lines, he did not contemplate a time when it would be no longer safe to "vaunt and vapour while it's only done on paper."

But, unlike English arms, the unaltered Scottish coat descends only to the heir male of the family, or (as a quartering) through heirs female being heirs portioners. The younger sons and cadets (though they naturally inherit the inherent gentility of the original creation) have no right to bear the arms until they have been rematriculated to themselves in Lyon Register, and such marks of cadency added as Lyon King of Arms may see fit to require. The matriculated and differenced coat then descends in like manner to the heir male of the person matriculating: the cadets of that branch, each in their turn being required to rematriculate, so that in Scotland to prove a right to arms it must be shown that you are the heir male amongst his descendants of a grantee of arms or of one who has matriculated.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BERESFORD FAMILY (*continued*).

BY MAJOR C. E. DE LA POER BERESFORD.



BEFORE turning back to the second and third brothers of the first Marquess of Waterford, I must allude to two gallant and distinguished officers, William and John, his sons, who, although by an accident of birth not entitled to bear the name of Beresford, did assume, and, moreover, shed great lustre upon it. They were known to the world as:

Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, Bart., b. 1766.

William Carr, Field-Marshal, Viscount Beresford, b. 1768.

Sir John was the first Admiral who bore the name of Beresford. He went to sea in 1782. On board H.M.S. *Lynx* he fought an action with credit against three French men-of-war. When Acting-Captain of the *Hussar* frigate, with Captain Cochrane of the *Thetis*, he came in sight of five French men-of-war off Cape Chesapeake. Beresford attacked at once, led the action, and caused two of the French ships to crowd all sail for escape. He then hauled round and attacked the two rearmost ships. They both struck to him, but one escaped; the other, *La Raison*, he secured. He afterwards commanded this very *Raison*, 24 guns, and in her engaged and sank a French *rasée* of 60 guns. Later, with the same ship, he encountered two Spaniards, of which he took one, of 50 guns, and drove the other on the rocks. On board the *Unité*, he was senior officer at the capture of Surinam and the Isle du Diable, Cayenne. He next commanded the *Diana*, 36 guns, and was senior officer of frigates at the capture of the Danish and Swedish islands of St. Martin, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, and Santa Cruz. He did gallant service in 1803 on the *Theseus*, often engaging superior forces of the French. Up the Tagus on the *Poictiers* he commanded a boat expedition of six hundred boats, which assisted Wellington and Hill against Masséna. Off the Texel in 1811, he, with four ships, drove off five of the enemy's line who attempted to run the blockade. And in 1812 and 1813 he rendered excellent service in the war with the United States, taking several ships and recapturing prizes. In 1814 he was created a Baronet and made A.D.C. to the Prince Regent. He received the Portuguese order of the

Tower and Sword, was made a K.C.B. and a G.C.H. He was M.P. for various places, and in 1834-35 Senior Naval Lord of the Admiralty and M.P. for Chatham. He married the daughter of Captain A. Molloy, R.N., by whom he had one son, who succeeded him in the baronetcy. Sir John married, secondly, in August, 1815, Harriet, daughter and co-heiress of Henry Peirse, of Bedale, and his grandson by this marriage is the present Sir Henry Monson de la Poer Beresford-Peirse, of Bedale Hall. The uncle of the present baronet, second son of Sir John, is the Rev. John George Beresford, M.A., of Bedale, who married a daughter of Lord Denman, and has numerous issue. Sir John died October 2, 1844.

The second son was even more distinguished in his career. He rose to the rank of General in the British and Field-Marshal in the Portuguese army. He was Duke of Elvas and Marquis of Campo-Mayor, and Knight of the Tower and Sword. It was he who was charged by Wellington with the organization of the Portuguese army, and he carried out his task with such success that the Duke said "they were the next best troops in Spain to the British."¹ Beresford also commanded in chief at the battle of Albuera, where he pulled from his horse a Polish Lancer who attacked him. Napier severely criticises his generalship, but the Duke was so grateful for his services that he constantly trusted in him. He received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, was made a G.C.B., and created successively Baron and Viscount Beresford. To enumerate all his services would be impossible here. He married, November 29, 1832, Louisa, fifth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Beresford, and widow of Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey, but left no issue.

Of these illustrious brothers, who literally carved their own way to fame, it may be said, in the words of the Emperor Francis Joseph: "Ils ont annobli la noblesse."

I now return to John, the second brother of the first Marquess of Waterford, my great-grandfather. "Commissioner Beresford," "the fighting head of the Beresfords," as Mr. Lecky calls him, was undoubtedly the most distinguished member of the family, and has been called by some the "brain-carrier" of the same. The Right Hon. John was born on March 14, 1738, and was twice married. His influence in putting down the rebellion of 1798 caused him to be bitterly hated by the rebel party, and led to "the truly Hibernian scene, when they publicly burnt £5,000 worth of the notes" of John Claudius Beresford, his son's bank; and "so made him a

¹ Wellington Despatches, May 2, 1812.

present of that amount, to testify their contempt and abhorrence.”¹ He married, first, Mademoiselle de Ligondes, granddaughter of the Count de Ligondes, a French officer taken prisoner at Blenheim, who married the Countess of Huntingdon, widow of the seventh Earl. By her he had numerous issue, of whom presently. His second wife was Barbara, daughter of Sir William Montgomery, Bart. A picture of this lady, with her two sisters, Mrs. Gardiner, afterwards Lady Blessington, and Lady Townshend; by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is in the National Gallery. Mrs. J. Beresford’s portrait was twice painted by George Romney. John and his brothers-in-law took an active part in Irish politics. One of them, George, first Marquess Townshend, was Lord-Lieutenant from 1767 to 1772. John became a great power in the country; was successively made Privy Councillor, a Lord for the Committee of Council for Trade and Plantation, and First Commissioner of his Majesty’s Revenue in Ireland. William Pitt found himself obliged in 1794 to form a coalition ministry with the moderate Whigs, who wished to conciliate the Catholics; and Lord FitzWilliam was appointed Lord-Lieutenant to carry out this policy. The new Viceroy’s first step was to displace the Attorney and Solicitor-Generals (Wolfe and Toler) and the obnoxious John Beresford. The latter was not a man to submit quietly to this disgrace. A personal quarrel arose between him and the Lord-Lieutenant, which ended in a duel, which the following correspondence will explain:

MR. BERESFORD TO LORD FITZWILLIAM.²

“MY LORD,

“22^d June, 1795.

“Your Lordship must have seen two letters to Lord Carlisle which have been published in your name and are in general circulation. I have for a long time hoped that they would be disavowed or explained by your Lordship. I was unwilling to suppose that such a publication had ever been sanctioned by you. I could not bring myself to believe that your Lordship, possessing the feelings of a man and the honour of a gentleman, could avail yourself of the power and trust which had been committed to you by His Majesty, wantonly to traduce a private character by insinuations expressed in terms so vague and so unqualified as to make it impossible publicly to refute them. From the rank which you hold in society, I must presume if you thought it your duty to impeach my conduct as a servant of the Crown, you would have adopted the fair and manly course of advancing direct and specific charges against me, which must have led to my conviction had they been founded. Direct and specific charges I could fairly have met and refuted; but crooked, undefined insinuations against private character, through a pretext of official discussion, your Lordship must allow are the weapons of a libeller. The publication in question stated that you recommended my removal from office ‘because I was a person under universal and heavy suspicions, subject to the opprobrium and unpopularity attendant on maladministration and much imputed malversation.’ The aspersions contained in this paragraph

¹ “Beresford and Cobbe”—Miss Frances Power Cobbe.

² From correspondence formerly in possession of the Right Hon. John Beresford.

are so utterly ungrounded, so unprovoked, so unmanly, and so false, that I could not believe your Lordship could have meant to apply them to a gentleman by birth your equal, and, I will tell you, of reputation as unsullied as your own at any period of your life. There is no charge, however monstrous, of which the idea is not here conveyed; and yet there is none to which the paragraph points directly, so as to afford an opportunity for vindication. Your Lordship will, I trust, feel the justice of the warmth with which I express myself on these aspersions of my character, and that when I give the lie to such aspersions, I give it upon reasons as essential to your honour as they are to mine; and if anything were wanting to induce me to believe that your Lordship will concur with me in this opinion, I should be satisfied of it from the communications which were made to me by persons authorized to convey your Lordship's sentiments upon my projected removal from the Board of Revenue, and from the official communications made to me by Lord Milton on the same subject.

* * * * *

"It became me, therefore, to await with patience the result of the discussions respecting Irish affairs, which were taking place in both Parliaments,¹ and even till the close of the session had shown, that it was not your Lordship's intention, nor that of either house, to take any further steps in the business. I cannot now repent of my forbearance, as it served at least to bring forward testimonies most highly honourable to me, from many individuals of the first weight and character in the age in which we live; these testimonies having been so repeatedly and so publicly urged in your Lordship's presence, and without contradiction on your part, cannot but have convinced you that you had formed a wrong judgment respecting me, or that you had been deceived by others. In either case, I am entitled to hope, and to presume, that you will render to me and to my character that justice which one man of honour has a right to expect from another.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, your most obedient, humble servant,
"J. BERESFORD."

LORD FITZWILLIAM TO MR. BERESFORD.

"SIR,

"MILTON, 23^d June, 1795.

"I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 22nd this morning. The letters you allude to were written by me to Lord Carlisle, and those printed, though not printed by my direction, at my desire, or with my privity, I believe to be substantially copies of the letter I sent to Lord Carlisle, and certainly are so with respect to the quotation in your letters to me, which, therefore, I cannot permit any person whatever to charge with falsity. It is difficult for me to leave this place abruptly; domestic considerations require a little management; but I will be in the town in the course of a few days, where I trust I may rely upon your remaining for the present.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient and very humble servant,

"WENTWORTH FITZWILLIAM."

MR. BERESFORD TO LORD BUCKINGHAM.²

"MY DEAR LORD * * * *

"6th July, 1795.

"I heard not a word from Lord FitzWilliam until 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 28th, when Lord George Cavendish called upon me. He told me he was sorry to come upon so disagreeable a business, but Lord FitzWilliam had come to town, and was then in a hackney coach in the neighbourhood, and ready to obey my call. I answered that I had written a letter to his Lordship, in which I had given my opinion of the letters written by him to Lord Carlisle in such expressions as I thought they deserved; that his Lordship had taken offence at these expressions, and answered he would not admit that the aspersions on my character contained in his letters were untrue. I had, foreseeing he would call on me, desired Lord Townshend to accompany me in such case, and that it was therefore proper for me in the first instance to send for him. I accordingly went out and sent Sir George Montgomery for him. While he was away, which was not above ten minutes, Lord George showed me a letter which Mr. Ford, a police

¹ *I.e.*, at Westminster and Dublin.—C. E. D. B.

² Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from 1787 to 1789.

magistrate, had written to Lord FitzWilliam, dated two o'clock, Sunday morning. It stated that he had information that his Lordship was come to town to settle some difference with me, which his duty as a magistrate must oblige him to prevent. Lord George told me that in consequence of this letter Lord FitzWilliam had left his house before seven o'clock by the back door, and was then in a coach. Sir George then returned, and I found that Lord Townshend could not come out before eleven o'clock. I therefore told Sir George of the letter, and of the necessity of going out directly, lest I should be arrested, and I asked him to accompany me, which he consented to. Lord George and he went out together to fix a place of meeting. While they were doing this Lord George asked if they could not interfere. Sir George said that they might if Lord FitzWilliam would make an apology. Lord George said that he would make any that he could with propriety. Sir George returned to me, and we got into a coach and followed directly. When we came to the ground the treaty was renewed, and drafts of an apology were drawn, which were not satisfactory to me. This took up time, during which a number of people gathered round us, suspecting what we were about. I doubt not there were fifty. We therefore were obliged to get into my coach and drive off. We went through Paddington about a mile and a half, and went into another field. They made one attempt more at an apology, which would not answer, and then Sir George measured the ground, dropping a glove where he set out and another where he stopped. I went directly to the latter with my pistol, and his Lordship was walking to the former, and within two paces of it, when a magistrate called out to him by name: 'Lord FitzWilliam, I desire you will keep the peace. I am a magistrate!' His Lordship turned about much agitated, when he was arrested and his pistol taken from him. I then walked to them and gave my pistol to Sir George. Lord FitzWilliam then turned to me and said: 'Now, Mr. Beresford, that we have been prevented from finishing this business in the manner I wished, I have no scruple to make an apology,' which he did, and hoped it would be satisfactory to me. Having said as much as it was possible for him to say * * * I thought it right to accept of his apology to me, and put an end to the business. I therefore said, as matters stood, I should accept his apology. He then hoped that I would give him my hand, which I did, and he said: 'Now, thank God, there is a complete end to my Irish administration'; and said something civil, purporting that he hoped we should meet again on more pleasant terms.

* * * * *

"Your Lordship will give me leave to return you sincere thanks for your kindness to me upon this and every other occasion, and to assure you that I am, most sincerely and affectionately,

"Your faithful and obedient servant,
"J. BERESFORD."



THE WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS (*continued*).

BRANCHES IN OTHER COUNTIES.

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.



HOUGH Shakespearians are only concerned with the Ardens who remained in their own county, genealogists are interested in the fortunes of the whole family. A volume would be necessary for a complete account, and at present I only attempt to collect and preserve the scattered facts to be found in various printed and manuscript authorities. It is too often taken for granted that individuals do not belong to a family because their names do not appear in the

pedigrees collected at the Visitations. We know that the descendants of younger sons and daughters are frequently omitted, and the sons and daughters themselves occasionally ignored. For instance, the Sir Robert Arden who was executed in the time of Henry VI., 1451, is stated¹ to have left seven children, but the name of his heir, Walter, is alone preserved. Such omissions are more likely to have occurred in earlier times. The Ardens frequently held land in more counties than one, and thus may appear in county histories as doubles; while their general use of common Christian names, at other times makes it difficult to separate recorded incidents. Wills, inquisitions, and other records often strangely bring into closer relationship individuals not known to be connected, and the severe test of dates often separates those supposed to be near in blood.

The main line had estates in Northampton. Robert de Arden had a charter of free warren in Wapenham and Sudborough.² In 7 Henry IV. Wapenham was assigned as dower to Elena, widow of Sir Henry de Arden, by Ralph his son, with remainder to Geoffrey de Arden, his brother. After the death of Elena and Geoffrey it reverted to Ralph, and to Robert, his son, who in 20 Henry VI. received the King's pardon for alienating it without licence. The manor of Sulgrave³ was sold by the Traffords to Sir Henry Arden, and it remained in the family until Sir Robert sold it in 20 Henry VI. Laurence Washington, Mayor of Northampton 1538, had a grant of the dissolved priory of St. Andrews there. On April 26, 1564, William Arderne of Sulgrave⁴ left to his sister Mary all the portion his father, Richard Arden, had left her, and all his own goods. He left a legacy to Robert,⁵ son of Laurence Washington, and Laurence was the overseer of his will. There is a bond by John Arden, Laurence Washington, and others for £100, July 4, 1587.

An Adam de Arden, clerk, was incumbent of Croughton 1218.

¹ Harleian MS., Visitation of Warwickshire, 1167, f. 57.

² Concerning forest rights in Clyve, Northamptonshire, Gilbert de Arden appeared for the Prior of Markyate, Cherchebikenhull, Kynesbury, 26 Edward I. (55, Inquis. P. M.).

William de la Zouch de Haryngworth enfeoffed Adam de Arderne and Simon Ward in Boroughley Manor of the Honour of Peverel, Northampton; Eton, Weston, Ing, Houghton Manors, Bedford; Calston Manor, Wilts; Totnes Castle, Devon; Weston-in-Arden Manor, Wolfreshull, Foulkeshull, and Kelpesham Manors, Warwick, probably as trustees, 33 Edward III. (79, Inquis. P. M.).

³ Whalley's "Northampton," i., 25, 263.

⁴ 7. Crymes, Somerset House Wills.

⁵ Robert's son Laurence sold Sulgrave, went to America, and became the great-grandfather of George Washington.

Another Adam was Rector of Thornhagh and Bolewyck 1336 and of Barby 1361. Nichola de Arden presented John de Arden to Cotesbrook Church May, 1361. Thomas de Arderne was incumbent of Laxton July 9, 1310, and of Clopton-on-the-Wold 1325. Robert de Ardern, clerk, is mentioned August 16, 1322. Thomas de Ardern, diac., was presented to Nether Heyford 1455. Eustachia de Ardern, patron of Holdenby 1263, presented Ralph de Ardern, and Thomas, son of Thomas Ardern, of Hanwell, recognised as co-patron Thomas Ardern, of Rotley.

In the Conqueror's time the manor of Watford, Northamptonshire, was recognised as belonging to Gilbert the Cooke, to whom his son Baldwin succeeded. But the next owner was Eustace de Arden,¹ son of Alexander and Agnes Arden, in the time of Henry II. The first Eustace, born about 1140, was probably the Eustachius de Arderne who granted Watford Church to the abbey of St. James. His son, also named Eustace,² died in 1213. The dower of his widow Hawisia was in Watford and Silvesworth, and Ranulph III., Earl of Chester, became her security that she would not marry again without licence from the King.³ Her two sons were Eustace⁴ and John de Arderne. Eustace died in 4 Edward I., 1221, leaving a son Eustace. The line ended with four daughters, co-heiresses—Aveline, Mary, Jane, Elena, 1275. The arms of Eustace were Gules, on a chief argent, a label azure.⁵ I have wondered if the following entries concerned younger sons of this family? "To Master William of Watford 50 marks for his expenses going as a messenger to the King beyond the sea,"⁶ and "Paid to William de Watford, Keeper of the Queen's palfreys."⁷

John, the second son of the second Eustace and brother of the third, received either an original grant, or the confirmation of a grant, from the Earl of Chester of the manor of Aldford in Cheshire. He was probably the son-in-law of the Richard de Aldford who preceded him.⁸ As the Earl of Chester was Hawisia's surety, he may have been her son John's guardian. John afterwards granted part of this fee to Peter, the Earl's clerk, and another part to Pulton and Chester Abbey. On November 28, 1213, he compounded with the King for his father's annual payment for lands in

¹ Ormerod's "Cheshire." Ormerod's "Miscellanea Palatina," 72.

² Earwaker's "East Cheshire."

³ Close Roll, 1213.

⁴ Bridge's "Northampton"; Whalley, i., 586; Baker's "Northampton."

⁵ Nichol's "Top. et Gen.," i., p. 47-480.

⁶ Issue Roll, Michaelmas, 41 Henry III.

⁷ *Ibid.*, 9 Edward II.

⁸ Ormerod's "Miscellanea Palatina," 73; Nichol's "Topographer," i., 47.

Watford, and granted to Eustace his brother the lands he had received there from his father. He executed this deed in Aldford, August, 1216. In that year he received, as a Knight of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, then in the Holy Land, a grant of the lands of Geoffrey de Sautemaris. Sir Walkelyn, his son, succeeded him in or before 1237-38. Through his wife, Agnes de Orreby, he acquired Elford in Staffordshire, with Alvanley, Upton, and other manors in Cheshire. He was frequently at court, as his attestations to various charters prove, in 41 Henry III. In 1264-65 he granted the manor of Alvanley to his eldest son, Sir Peter, who succeeded to all the family estates on the death of his father, about 1268. He bore arms based not on those of Eustace de Watford, or on those of the Earl of Chester from whom he held land, but on those of William de Beauchamp, who had succeeded to the Earldom of Warwick in 1257, as if to claim descent from the Warwickshire family. His seal appears first in 17 Edward I. in a release to Sir John de Orreby of a debt due.¹ It bore a shield with three crosses crosslet pattées, a chief Arderne, with the motto, "Frangere, lege tege." See also the charters in the British Museum.² His son and heir was Sir John, who married Margaret, daughter of Griffin ap Madoc, Lord of Bromfield, of royal Welsh extraction.³

Sir John de Arderne at the tournament at Stepney 2 Edward II., in the retinue of the Earl of Lancaster, bore "gules 10 crosses crosslet, and a chief or."⁴

But it is said that after his marriage the Arden arms were temporarily varied to gules, crusule or, and a chief or.⁵

John and Margaret had two sons—John, who succeeded to Aldford, Alderley, Alvanley, and Elford,⁶ and Peter, afterwards of Over Alderley. John was a minor in 1317, but by 1324 was one of the Knights summoned to attend the great council at Westminster 17 Edward II. He married, first, Alice, daughter of Hugh de Venables, and had by her two sons, John and Peter, and a daughter Margaret. His second wife was Joane, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard de Stokeport, by whom he had no issue; and his third

¹ Nichol's "Top. et Gen.," vi., 324.

² Charters LXXXII., 14.

³ Earwaker's "East Cheshire," i., 324.

⁴ Nichol's "Top. et Gen.," iv., p. 67.

⁵ Nicolas's "Roll of Shropshire," 27 Edward II., p. 98, and Nichol's "Top. et Gen.," vi., 324.

⁶ The Lord-Lieutenant gave John de Arderne in his list 17 Edward II. In the *Nomina Villarum*, Hundred of Offlow, Stafford, "Sir Henry de Ardena" is described as of Elford, in 9 Edward II.; I know not if by error or not.

wife was Ellen Wasteneys, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and Walkelyn, born before marriage, and two daughters, Isabel, wife of Sir Hugh Wrottesley, and Maud, wife of Robert Leigh of Adlington, and a son, born after marriage (about 1341). And then occurred an extraordinary hitch in the history of primogeniture. The eldest son, John, had died without issue before his father. Peter, the second son, and natural heir of his brother and father, then aged twenty-four, on his father's death found by the inquisition¹ that he died possessed of "no lands,"² all his vast possessions being settled on himself and his wife Ellen only for life, and secured by a deed of gift, in reversion to Thomas, the elder illegitimate son of Ellen Wasteneys. By an appeal, however, to the courts, based on the previous settlement on his great-grandfather, Peter, the legitimate heir recovered Alvanley. He married Cicely,³ daughter and heiress of Adam de Bredbury, who inherited Hawarden from her father, and henceforward Alvanley and Hawarden were the chief seats of the Cheshire Ardens. It is evident, therefore, that the root-meaning of Hawarden, or Harden, has no relation to the family name.

The favoured Thomas received Aldford, Etchells, and Nether Alderley, Cheshire; and Elford, Staffordshire. He was knighted before 1359 and died 1391. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir Richard Stafford, heiress of Clifton Campville, Pipe, Haselover, and Statfold, and was buried in Elford Church, where his beautiful marble monument still remains. He is represented in full knightly armour, wearing a rich collar, with the letters "S. S." interwoven, his basinet bearing the words "The Nazarene." His wife lies by his side, richly robed, and also wearing a collar with "S. S." His son and heir, John, born at Elford March 12, 1369, was over twenty-one at his father's death,⁴ 15 Richard II. He married Margaret Pilkington, and died in 1408, leaving no male heir.⁵ His nearest male relatives are stated to be Robert de Legh, of Adlington, aged forty, and Hugh de Wrottesley, aged eight. His only daughter was Matilda, aged twelve, who was granted Alderley and Etchells only. She married Thomas de Stanley. His widow,

¹ Inquis., December 23, 23 Edward III., 1349. See also Shaw's "Staffordshire."

² Ormerod's "Miscellanea Palatina."

³ Earwaker's "East Cheshire," i., 13, 324.

⁴ See Inquis. P. M., 15 Richard II., Sir Thomas of Elleford, Haselor, Kingsbromley, etc.

⁵ See Inquis. P. M., 10 Henry IV., John of Elford, Lichfield, Kingsbromley, etc.

Margaret, took for her second husband Sir Robert Babthorpe, and died 1423. Her Inquisition Post Mortem is very interesting. She died seized of Nether Alderley only, which reverted to her daughter, Matilda Stanley. Sir Thomas and Sir John bore as arms the three crosses crosslets, and the chief or, the same as the legitimate family.

Hugh, the son of Peter Arden, of Alvanley and Hawarden, carried on the main line, and had full possession of his estates by 1372. He married twice—first, Agnes Hulme, by whom he had Peter and Ralph; and second, Cicely de Hyde,¹ by whom he had John, who lived in the service of the King. The seal of Peter, son of Hugh de Arderne, of Macclesfield, co. Chester, 1372,² is preserved in the British Museum, and bears three crosses crosslet and a chief Arderne. Old and infirm, Hugh was granted exemption from military service in 1408. The pedigree of the family is given *in extenso* in Drummond, Earwaker, Ormerod, and the Visitations of Cheshire, so that it is unnecessary to repeat it here. Further inter-marriages with the Hydes³ are recorded. Ralph Arden, of Harden, led his tenantry against the Royalists 1642, and died 1657. Sir John, head of the family, in 1660 was Sheriff of Cheshire. One of his brothers was the Rev. James Arden, Dean of Chester 1691.

John, who was Sheriff in 1760, married Sarah Pepper, who brought Pepper Hall into the family. Their son, Richard Pepper Arden, Chief Justice of the common Pleas, was created Baron Alvanley.⁴ The title became extinct 1857.⁵ The arms were the three crosses crosslet and a chief or; crest, a double row of ostrich feathers out of a ducal coronet.

Charles Arden, son of John, son of Peter, married Elizabeth Radcliffe in Edward III.'s time, and through her inheritance became owner of Timporley, and founded the Timporley branch of Ardens. There is a curious will at Somerset⁶ House (January 9, 1614) of Thomas Arden, of Hornsey, gentleman, who seems to have been connected with this family. After trifling legacies, he leaves his lease in Cheshire of Melton Farm to his dear and well-beloved sister, Ann Arden. "Executors, my beloved sister Anne Arderen, ever faithful friend, and Richard Drape of Hornsey gent."—proved

¹ Drummond's "Noble British Families."

² "Add. Ch.," 20, 492.

³ Ashmolean MSS., Bodleian Library, 833, f. 51-59. The family of Hyde and Arderne, 837, f. 128, and 1137, f. 135. Arderne pedigree. Harleian MS., 2074, f. 113.

⁴ Earwaker's "Cheshire," etc.

⁵ Burke's General Armory.

⁶ Commissary Court of London, Vol., 1614, ff. 387 and 443.

January 17, 1614. But another similar will of the same man was again proved, 1615, by Anne and another co-executor.

In Berry's "Sussex Genealogies"¹ we find that George Ardern, son of George Ardern, born in Chester, came to Chichester, married Catharine, daughter and co-heir of Robert Palmer, Esq., and had three sons—George, John and Richard. Richard married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Green, and had three sons and a daughter—Thomas, George, Richard and Catherine.

Of this family probably sprung the Arden mentioned in Bishop Scory's letter from² Whitborn: "Messrs. Mug, Blaxton, Arden and Gregory, popish priests were driven out of Exeter, but received elsewhere, and feasted in the streets with torch-light."—August 17, 1561.

In a search for Arden and other prisoners who had escaped, Popish relics were found in the house of Francis Yeates, of Lyfford,³ February 12, 1587. "The examination of John Arden,⁴ gent., son of Laurence Arden, of Chichester, concerning an attempt made against the King of Spain, and his dealings with Dr. Hall and other fugitives. His brother Robert had been 24 years a Canon of Toledo in Spain."—December 27, 1590 (?). A prisoner named Arden is noted for years among the accounts of the Tower for the boarding of prisoners, and a Mr. Arden⁵ escaped thence with Father Gerard by the assistance of John Lily and Richard Fulwood, October 8, 1597.

¹ p. 207.

² State Papers, Dom. Ser., Eliz., XIX., 24.

³ *Ibid.*, cxcviii., 12.

⁴ *Ibid.*, ccxxxiv., 66.

⁵ "Life of Father John Gerard," by John Morris, p. cxv.

(To be continued.)



SOME NOTES CONTINUING THE FAMILY
HISTORICAL REGISTER OF REV. EDMUND NELSON OF 1781 (*continued*).



THE following letters relate to his uncle's death :

December 21, 1798.

TO REAR-ADMIRAL LORD NELSON, K.B., NAPLES.

*Written from the Navy Office by his brother,
Maurice Nelson.*

"NAVY OFFICE, 21 Decr., 1798.

"MY DEAR BROTHER,

"Mr. Suckling departed this Life¹ on Saturday last the 15th inst., and has left his possessions in the following manner: the estates in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Middlesex, together with the household furniture, plate, etc., to Mrs. Suckling during her life, at her decease the Norfolk and Suffolk Estates to his eldest son and His Heirs, the Middlesex estate (that is Kentish town) and furniture, Plate, etc., to be sold and equally divided between Benjⁿ, Horace, and Mrs. Wigley £5,000. 3 per cent. consols to Benjamin Suckling (Horace and Mrs. Wigley received them on their respective marriages), to James Price the interest of £1,000 South Sea annuities during life, after his death to be thus divided: $\frac{1}{3}$ to Mrs. Bolton, $\frac{1}{3}$ to Rev. William Nelson, and the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ between Mrs. Matcham and the Rev^d Suckling Nelson, to Anne Hickman £20, to yourself and Mr. Hume of the Custom House for your trouble as executors £100 each. *If I was you I certainly would not act, as I think it will be attended with great trouble.* Mrs. Suckling is likewise one of the executors, and I foresee there will be so much disagreement between her and the family, I confess I don't at all feel myself disappointed at not being mentioned in his will, but I did expect he would have left you something handsome. . . ."

May 27, 1799.

TO THE REAR-ADMIRAL, LORD NELSON.

From "Mary Suckling," Kentish Town.

"MY DEAR LORD NELSON,

"I reproach myself with not having written to your Lordship sooner, tho' I cannot with want of respect, affection & regard—

¹ William Suckling died December 15, 1798, and is buried at Barsham, in Suffolk, beside his father, mother and brother Maurice, in the chancel.

the first letter I wrote was to your Lady, from whom I have received great kindness & comfort—in the expectation of seeing your Lordship in the Spring in England. I delay'd troubling your Lordship, & supposing you might not get any Letter I should send. Lady Nelson is so kind as to send this. Even now the writing to one so dear to my beloved Suckling affects me much. O think on the attending a Husband three months, after hope of recovery was gone; and then from his Death Bed to watch that of a Father so truly dear to me! but a fortnight between! and you must suppose that I suffer'd both in Body & mind. I was little capable of attending to anything—many matters were absolutely necessary to be attended to, for the Interest of the Family—very little could I do at one time, as it occasioned such severe Headaches & want of Sleep—indeed the settling the affairs has been a heavy press of Business. I got on but slow, yet I have the satisfaction to say, I have succeeded as well as I could expect; I had five Manor Courts to attend to, asking that as a favor which I believe I had a right to! The putting off paying the fines has been civilly acquiesced in, till Rents become payable not having ready money, nor the expectation (except about £20) till next January. My Dear Husband named your Lordship and Mr. Hume, Secretary of the Board of Customs, Trustees (to each a £100), to the Estates which are my jointure & at my decease to be disposed of as follows: The two Barsham Farms (for which I have to pay a Fine of two hundred & fifty guineas, &c.) is to be the Colonels. The other small farms to be sold & the produce to be divided in equal squares, to Benjamin, Horace & Mrs. Wigley—but the Trustees may, with my consent, sell these small Farms, & Place the money on proper security, giving me the Interest during my Life. It is perfectly agreeable, I think, to the Partys that they should be sold, the Fine of them is heavy—about £300—if I pay it now, they will have to pay it again at my death, but if the Trustees take up the Estates & sell them one Fine will do, & I have so much less the an^{ne} as the Interest of the £300. Estates, I am told at present, sell high, & the public funds are low, the small Farm being sold in separate lotts may suit the purse of many people. What my Father has left me is also Estate in Land & Houses. I hope I have got through great part of the business of Executorship, & in that, not have to give your Lordship any trouble; indeed, I have endeavoured to do as much as I well could, & save Mr. Hume trouble. I now crave your Lordship's pardon for the omission in not writing before, & the present Commission of trespassing so much on your valuable time. Give me leave to add,

I am *greatly provided for*, the inclosure has raised my income. The Fines seem to be much higher than what was paid before, I believe more than my dear man thought off by a great deal, he has done as much as he ought for me—and my Father what makes a handsome addition. Most earnestly do I wish for your Lordship's return in health & safety, and believe me ever, with the sincerest regard & respect,

“Your Lordship's much obliged humble servant,

“MARY SUCKLING.

“KENTISH TOWN, May 27, 1799.”

(*To be continued.*)



A DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY.



Man is infallible. As a consequence, there is at present no dictionary of heraldry which can be thoroughly relied upon and implicitly accepted. Compilers of the many dictionaries and glossaries which are available have copied one from another, and perpetuated *ad nauseam* certain errors. One writer views his subject from one standpoint; another, brought in contact with other sets of practices, adopts different conclusions. One is too strict, another advocates an appalling laxity in the application of the rules of the science. The only true way to create a dictionary of terms or a grammar of the science must be to evolve it from the examples and the precedents afforded in official books. Compilers of books are only perpetuating errors by quoting this authority or the other authority that a certain thing may not be done, when the very thing *is* done in official instruments. One instance will show my meaning. Probably in every text-book will be found the generally accepted dictum that a crest which issues from a coronet should not be placed upon a wreath. But the fact remains that in very many grants, ranging from the time of Dugdale to the present day (such a grant was issued last year), coronets have been continually placed upon wreaths. So that this rule, which we have all of us assiduously learnt at some time or another, must be regarded as exploded, for no such regulation holds. But in starting to compile a dictionary afresh, the difficulty at once crops up that there is no list of prece-

dents and instances in existence, unless such a document be in manuscript at the College of Arms. The memory of no man is sufficiently comprehensive to call to mind every needful precedent as it is wanted. One is dubious even of the possibility of any one individual's experience comprising the whole.

But where *one* must to a certainty fail, more or less, to achieve perfection, a wide and sympathetic co-operation of many contributors might achieve a result not very remote from absolute perfection and accuracy. That is the object in view.

The manner in which it will be carried out is as follows: Installments of such a dictionary will from month to month be published in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE. As originally printed, they will be merely put forward *for comment and criticism*, and anyone who is in a position to improve the definitions, correct the information, or amplify the facts is earnestly requested to kindly lend a helping hand towards the improvement of the book. Correspondence concerning controversial points will be reproduced in full. Corrections and proposed alterations, if important, will be printed, and when all criticisms likely to be forthcoming appear to have reached us, the whole will be carefully collated and the final form decided upon. The editor would point out to those who are willing to lend their assistance that, in criticising the definitions put forward, the following points should be borne in mind:

1. That it is desirable that the mistakes in other books should be pointed out, so that if any other book of importance gives an incorrect definition, this should be noted. In pointing these errors out, the chapter and page and full title of the book should be quoted.

2. That it is desirable that all forms of the spelling of any term should be properly inserted, both in their alphabetical places and in the heading under which they are defined. Many old grants have the terms spelt in most peculiar ways. This is one of the special points in which completeness can only be hoped for through the assistance of many.

3. The use of any term or form in any *official* instrument must be taken as a correct, or, at any rate, as an authorized use, though it may need to be noted as exceptional or unprecedented.

4. If any definition is objected to, reasons for such objection should be stated, and authorities and, particularly, precedents quoted.

5. If any reader feels inclined to submit a definition of any term, the editor will welcome such contributions, and in the case of important contributions, these will be issued with the signature or initials of the contributor unless a contrary wish is expressed.

6. The editor will be glad to receive at once lists and notes of unusual charges, so that they may be inserted in their correct alphabetical order; *e.g.*, the kangaroo, ostrich, gnu, spring-bok. During the present century many such charges have been introduced into armory. References should, where possible, be given to the cases in which they occur.

7. In a perfect dictionary every charge, no matter how unusual or unheraldic, that properly occurs in a genuine or accepted coat-of-arms should be noted.

8. It is desirable to give at least one instance of the use of every term, preferably on a shield, if it so occurs; failing this, as a crest or supporter; and in referring to any specific coat-of-arms the date of grant or confirmation makes the reference of *much greater value*.

9. A correct definition should include (1) all forms of the spelling of the term; (2) derivation; (3) definition and explanation; (4) an instance of its use; (5) if necessary, an illustration.

10. The necessity of a multitude of illustrations adds to the difficulty of successfully carrying the work to its completion, so the editor will welcome the loan of blocks or book-plates illustrative of the arms quoted, as instances of the use of the terms. He would also feel indebted to any of his artistic readers who incline to contribute heraldic drawings suitable for use.

11. The dictionary, it is hoped, will eventually be republished in book-form. It is hoped that arrangements can be made for the supply of copies at a reduced price to those who render assistance in the compilation.

12. We want a good title for the book, and are desirous of having suggestions.

THE DICTIONARY.

A.—This is occasionally used as a contraction for “argent,” and is frequently to be met with in “tricked,” or outline, drawings of arms, where it is used to indicate that metal. It is, however, most undesirable that it should be used in that manner, owing to the likelihood of its confusion with contractions for the term “azure.” For this reason, it is more usual to find the contractions “ar.” and “az.” in use. When the single letter “A,” however, is found, “B” (blue) is generally adopted for “azure.” If contractions must be used, “arg.” would seem to be the most preferable one to employ.

A.—The letter “A” is quoted by Berry as a charge in the following coat-of-arms, “Gules, on a fesse argent, a Roman A,” attri-

buted to a family of the name of Althoun. This coat-of-arms is not, however, as far as we can ascertain, of any authority.

The Greek letter Alpha forms a part of the coat-of-arms attributed to the office of Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge (but this coat-of-arms is also without authority). [Can any reader supply full particulars of this coat-of-arms or of any genuine coat in which the letter "A" appears as a charge?]

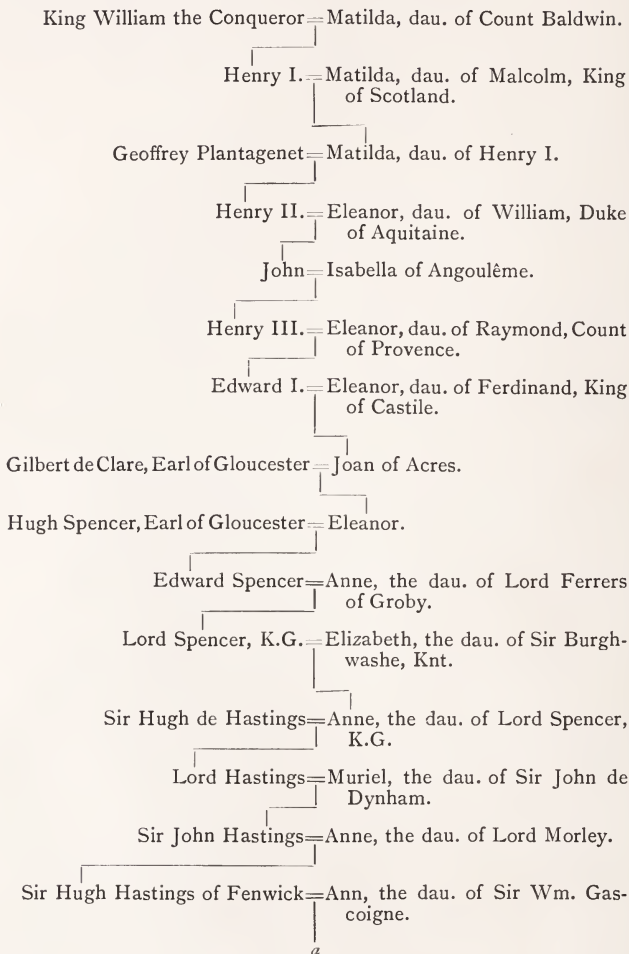
Aaron's rod—a rod entwined by a serpent. This name is put forward in Elvin's "Dictionary of Heraldry" as an alternative name for the rod of Æsculapius, probably in reference to the Biblical narrative. But we know of no case where such a blazon has received any official sanction. The form almost invariably followed in an official blazon or description is "a rod entwined by a serpent." [Refer to "Æsculapius, rod of."]

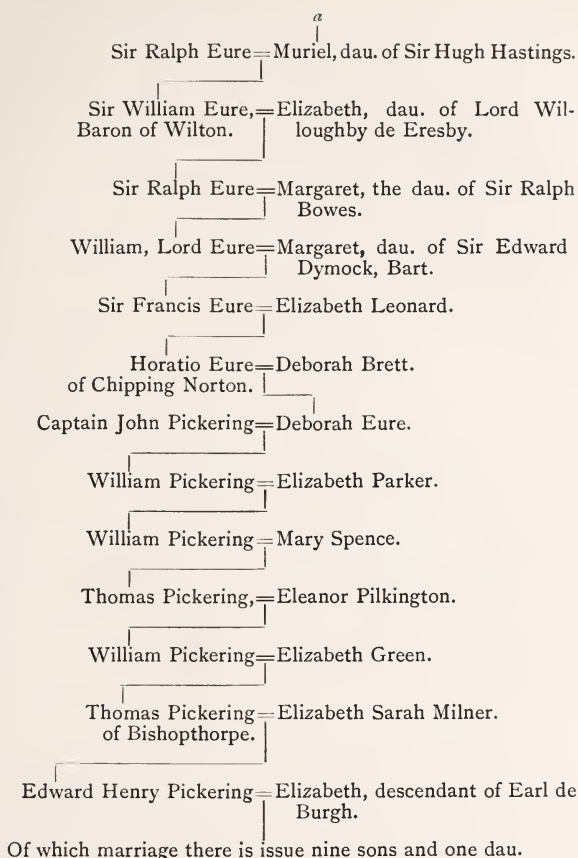
Abacot.—The definition given in Berry is "a royal cap of state, made in the shape of two crowns, and anciently used by the Kings of England." [Can any reader supply an illustration or further information?]

Abaisé, abaissé, abased, abaised (Lat. *bassus*; Fr. *abaisser*).—The third form is that most usually to be found, though the others are to be met with, even in dictionaries purporting to be of English terms. Applied to an ordinary or other charge, it signifies that such occupies a lower position upon the shield than would otherwise be the case. But it would be manifestly wrong to employ the term in reference to any ordinary or charge which has not ordinarily a fixed position on the escutcheon. Even in such cases we are inclined to think the usual term "in base" would be almost invariably employed. [Can any reader supply an authentic case of the use of the term, or of arms in which an "abased" ordinary occurs?] Treating it as a French term, Woodward gives the following definition: "The term is applied: (1) to an ordinary or other charge occupying a lower place in the shield than that which is usually assigned to it. Thus, a chief is said to be *abaisés* when it does not reach to the top edge of the shield; or, again, when two chiefs appear in the same coat the lower is said to be *abaissé* beneath the upper. The fess and the chevron are sometimes found *abaissés*. (2) To the wings of an eagle or other bird (*au vol abaissé*) when their points are directed to the base of the shield. (3) To a sword or other weapon held with its point downward."

(To be continued.)

ROYAL DESCENT OF PICKERING.





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[N.B.—In reply to various inquiries on the point, it is desirable to say that we do *not* hold ourselves responsible for the accuracy of the Royal Descents published in these pages which are contributed by our readers.]

## THE "BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS."

## THE ARMS OF DOVER.



N the "Book of Public Arms," the following entry occurs in italic type :

*"Dover (Kent).—Has no Armorial Bearings. Burke, in his 'General Armory,' however, quotes : 'Sable, a cross argent, between four leopards' heads or.'"*

The origin of the above coat I am utterly at a loss to even guess. Moreover, no use whatever of it, I am given to understand, is made, or has been made, by the town of Dover. It is quoted in Berry's "Encyclopædia Heraldica," and



A. "THE COMON SEALE OF THE TOWNE AND PORT OF DOVER."  
(*Ex Visitation of Kent, 1574.*)



B. "THE REVERSE OF THE SAID COMON SEAL." (*Ex Visitation of Kent, 1574.*)

no doubt this is the source from which it was transferred to the "General Armory." The Town Clerk of Dover has, however, been good enough to draw my attention to an official letter which was received by his predecessor from Mr. H. Murray Lane, Chester Herald, from which it is evident that Dover does possess arms. The following is an extract from the letter :

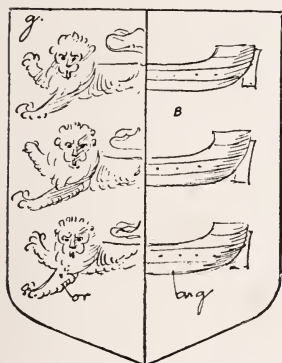
"I am advised by Sir Albert Woods (Garter) to send you a verbatim copy of the entry in the Visitation Book of the county of

Kent in 1574. You will see that the drawing above is distinctly called 'the Armes' of Dover.

"In a small MS. book in this library, called 'Arms of Towns,' the Arms of Dover are given in an ordinary shield as the man on horseback (St. Martin) and the beggar within a bordure semé of lions, and reference is (therein) made to this entry in the Visitation of 1574."

N.B.—The entry gives the drawing of "the Comon Seale of the Town and Port of Dover" (St. Martin) and "the Reverse of the said Comon Seal" (the ship).

It begins: "The Armes of the Towne and Porte of Dover Incorporate by the name of the 'Mayor and Jurates' in the tyme of Edward the third," etc.



C. "THE MAYOR'S SEALE." (*Ex Visitation of Kent.*)



SKETCH FROM MS. BOOK "ARMS OF TOWNS." (*The bordure is marked "Semi of Lyons past."*)

It may perhaps be as well to explain here that the manuscript book, "The Arms of Towns," is not an official *record*, and the fact of arms being included therein would not of itself be evidence of any right of the town to arms. The description, however, of the design upon the seal as "the arms" in the Visitation Books does provide the necessary evidence and proof. The device made use of at present by the town is an ornamental design, which includes A B and C. The designs upon the two faces of the seal are depicted all proper.

A. C. F-D.

A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

*Of the Frenche Church.*

Harmon Pottey beinge long past of the Frenche church is for his releyfe factor to John Delayfayllio whose goodes and debts ys all under arrest, as the goodes and debts of John Delafayllio.

Hans Hofstaet and Peter Bowell are factors for dyvers men.

*Of the Italian Church.*

John Rothermaker is factor for Gilles Hostman

Peter Vandewaell ys factor for the Lowbells.

Memorandum to make sute for Cornelius de Vos.

(Folio 177 of the same MS.)

Note in margin :

By testimonium D. Hieronymi, He is borne under thempyre and desirerth libartie for his own persone and goodes and wille . . . declare ye goodes . . . to Gyles Hofstman.

The names of those which are of the Italian Church beinge borne in Flaunders and other places under the domynyon of the King of Spaine :

Doctor Cornelio Spirinck one of the Elders

Jacomo de Migrode another of the Elders

Leonardo Casenbrodio another also of the Elders

Matheo de Quester notary of the Deacons

Levino Hendricx another of the Deacons

Marca de la Palma

John Radermaker borne in Acon, Qyles

Hostman's factor

John Hendricx phisition

Jocomo Cabillau

Anthonio van den Ryne

Levino De Brune

Peter de Hemele

Henry van Zeverdonck

Henry Bekemans

Cornelio van Dinghen de Breda

Martino van den Zande

John de Hane

Gerardo Bekemans

Nicolas Sarazin

Pasquino Fleurkin

Peter Amia borne in Acon in Allmayne

Jodoco de Schepper

John Colms

Francys de Farias

Hernando de Almara

Philipp de Baillet of Aras

Mathias Selens

Guilhelmo de Ammanno of the Land of Luke

Guilhelmo Migon

Nicolas Goossens

Giovanne De Canteres

Cornelio De Vischer, painter

Denys van Landen of Maestricht

Peter van den Walle factor for Tho.

Lowbolls

Anthony van Hauswyke

Doctor Andrea Medico Romano

John de Petaine

John Bawhuysen

Dominico Buissiere

Battista Oyens of Andwerpe

Gaspardo Vosbergen of Berga upon Zoma

Paul Typoets of Dist

Godfrey Dionisio of Lubeck ner Lovaine

Beneditto De Napoli

Gommaro van Westerwicke of Andwerpe

Cornelio Vranck of Andwerpe

Nicolas Everaerts of Andwarpe

Andreas Gosman of Andwerpe

Il S<sup>or</sup>. Baron

Il S<sup>or</sup>. de Longwater

Salvador De la Palma

Henry de Camengys of Gaunt

Jehan Farisco De Bruxelles

Adrian de Portere

Jacop Wittewrongel

Guilhelme Vermeyden

Giles Le tour

Nos subscripti etiam ad hoc requisiti attestamur omnes supra vel antescriptos esse susceptos in societate et numero fidelium ecclesie italice in Londino. ante factam arrestationem in hoc regno Anglicie.

Cornelius Spirinzus

Caspar Vosberghius

M. de Quester

Baptista Oyens

Pieter van der Walle

Marcos de la Palma

Examined by

Wylliam Cockes

William Shavington.

(1568 on back of this document.)

(*To be continued.*)

## REVIEWS.

*Walford's County Families of the United Kingdom* (Chatto and Windus, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross). The new volume has been out some little time, but space has hitherto prevented our paying due acknowledgment to the volume. The book has distinctive features of its own, for within its gilded scarlet covers can be found the names one looks for in vain elsewhere—those who are land-owning gentry, yet whose acres are too few to compel admission to more portentous volumes, and who, by the lack of official duties, are crowded out elsewhere. To these must be added every large landowner and every titled person. To quote a remark of the late Mr. Walford in his preface to the initial edition: "The bearing of arms, not of titles, has ever been considered as the distinctive mark of true noblesse. But it is the lordship of the soil which, illogical though it may be, even yet in these Radical days perennially renews the ranks of those we colloquially class as 'the aristocracy.'"

*Almanach de Gotha* (Justus Perthes, Gotha). There are not many reminders left to us at the end of this the nineteenth century that French was once the only real cosmopolitan language, and the universal "Volapuk," as it were, alike of travellers and diplomacy. The "*Almanach de Gotha*," however, is one; for, though printed and published in the country from which it has assumed its name, it appears in French, and is the only guide to royalty which is recognised throughout Europe. In the issue before us for the current year, a remarkably faithful portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria forms the frontispiece, and it is fitting that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland should appear on the following plate. To those who are not intimately acquainted with the volume we may explain that it contains brief genealogical details, and full biographical details of all living persons of royal caste or belonging to ducal families in Europe. The latter half of the book is made up of diplomatic and statistical details of the various countries in the world. The present issue is the 139th year in which the book has been published, and it has long ago established for itself a world-wide reputation for accuracy and completeness which it is not usual to look for in anything possessing a monopoly.

*Whitaker's Titled Persons* (Whitaker, Warwick Lane) is, on the other hand, but in its second year, and has still much to learn. Even its title-page gives it away, for apparently it is still an unknown point in Warwick Lane that "princesses" do not all wear the same coronet, and that the coronetted mitre belongs to the Bishop of Durham—to him alone, and *not* to any Archbishop. It is new to us that "Lodge," of all Peerages, should be accepted as sufficient authority upon what is absolutely wrong. Neither the editor of the book before us, nor the editor of "Crockford," whom the former contradicts, seems to know that the title of "Lord" Mayor is conferred by Patent. We should be interested in learning where the editor found his "royal decree" concerning the courtesy title of the child of a life peer. There has been nothing so far save a mere newspaper announcement, and many are now beginning to realize that the many difficulties in the way are almost certain to cause the official notice to be somewhat altered when it is gazetted, if it ever is gazetted at all. But it is hardly fair to simply pick holes in a book which honestly deserves a large measure of praise. We should have been silent save for the haunting exhortation to train up a child in the way he should go. We heartily commend the fact that the editor has fallen into line with the editor of "Debrett" in marking the users of doubtful baronetries as claimants. The book, of course, is crammed full of contractions, but at the same time the immense amount of information which goes to make up the body of the work is surprisingly accurate and extensive.





## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.*

### BECKWITH.

ONE POUND OFFERED for proof of parentage of Robert Beckwith, of Stillingfleet, co. York, who heads the pedigree in Glover's Visitation, and who died in 1529.

ONE POUND also for proof of parentage of William Beckwith, Alderman of York (Lord Mayor 1555-69), who died in 1586. His father was a brother of Robert, of Stillingfleet, above-named (see Foster's Yorkshire Pedigrees).

Ansthorpe Lodge, near Leeds.

Apply to J. W. MORKILL.

### MR. MAXWELL ADAMS.

The editor has two letters addressed to Mr. Adams, but unfortunately made no note of Mr. Adams' address. Will he kindly oblige by forwarding the same.

### A. C. H.

You send no postal address, or a communication should have been sent you direct. We cannot insert a chart pedigree that runs beyond the limits of our pages, and do not care about inserting them at all if it can be avoided. But we will insert in their turn any reasonable number of genealogical queries, (1) if they are written on *one* side of the paper; (2) if they are decipherable. But they must please reach us in a suitable form to go direct to the printers.

### BERESFORD AND POWER FAMILIES.

As Major C. E. Beresford, in this month's number of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, again leaves his readers under the impression that Lady Catherine Power was "Baroness le Power and Coroghmore" at the time of her marriage with Sir Marcus Beresford, I must make some further observations on the subject.

Lady Catherine Power held *no* Barony when, in 1717, she married Sir Marcus Beresford, but in 1767 she was allowed a supposititious one called *Le Poer*, which was stated to have been created by Writs of Summons dated in the years 1375-78-81; but, as I have already pointed out, writs of summons did not in Ireland create an hereditary peerage. Let it be assumed, however, for the sake of argument, that these writs did create an hereditary barony, even had such been the case Catherine would not have inherited, for she was not the heir-general. Catherine was undoubtedly descended from a daughter of Nicholas le Poer, to whom the writs in question had been addressed; but Nicholas had several sons, and he continued to be represented in the direct male line down to the time of Cromwell, when the then representative was dispossessed of his estates. There were many other descendants, whose claims would have taken precedence of Catherine's, and amongst the number those of the Le Poer Trenches.

Major Beresford makes another mistake when he says that Sir Marcus Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, "succeeded to the Barony of De la Poer" *after* the death of his wife; but as Catherine was not allowed the (fictitious) Barony of Le Poer until 1767, and died in 1769, and as Marcus died in 1763, he could hardly have done so.

I must also observe that note 1 is in part misleading. The note says that "the Lordship or Barony of Le Poer was vested in fee in Nicholas le Poer . . .; but *its* patent is 27 Henry VIII." This would make it appear that the patent of Henry VIII. was some kind of a confirmation of the barony held by Nicholas, which it was not. The barony by patent was granted to another branch of the Powers, that of Curraghmore, while Nicholas, representing the Donoye line, was

a barony by tenure, and the writs of 1375, etc., merely summoned him to attend Parliament.

The barony by patent, that of Le Power and Coroghmore, was one granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Power, Knight, with remainder to the heir male of his body for ever. This barony descended to James Power, third and last Earl of Tyrone, on whose death Colonel John Power, an attainted Jacobite officer, became the heir male of the body of the first baron. This being so, how comes it that Major Beresford persists in stating that Lady Catherine Power was Baroness le Power and Coroghmore when this barony was limited to the heirs male.

May 31, 1898.

E. DE LA POER, LE POWER AND COROGHMORE.

#### THE EARLDOM OF NITHSDALE.

In reply to "Inquirer," the "Book of Carlaverock" was privately printed for Lord Herries. Only one hundred and fifty copies were printed, and the auction price is about eleven pounds. A copy was presented to the British Museum, and may be seen there. In it no mention is made of the Maxwells of Stroquhan or Castlehill, nor can I find any reference to them among my notes.

156, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.

W. HAROLD MAXWELL.

#### HOLT.

As a descendant in the direct line of the emigrant Nicholas Holt, who sailed from Southampton in the ship *James*, April 6, 1635, I venture to reply to your correspondent Mr. Minns. There were two different families of the name of Holt who left England in the early part of the seventeenth century—viz.:

1. William Holt of Connecticut, first heard of at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1644, who married Sarah —, and died at Wallingford, Connecticut, September 1, 1683, aged 73. His descendants are numerous, and among them may be mentioned the late Hon. George B. Holt, of Ohio, State Senator and President Judge of the Circuit Court.

2. Nicholas Holt arrived at Boston June 3, 1635, after a passage of fifty-eight days, accompanied by his wife Elizabeth (maiden name unknown). He was described as Nicholas Holte, of Romsey, tanner, and died at Andover, Massachusetts, January 30, 1685, aged 83 years. From this it would seem he was born in or about the year 1602, forty years before the Lord Chief Justice Holt. It is not therefore probable they were brothers, nor, so far as I am aware, is there any evidence that the families were connected. The late Mr. Durrie, Librarian of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, investigated the matter many years ago, and considered it almost an impossibility to connect the American and English families. A search through the early registers of Romsey, England, might, however, show whether Nicholas and William were related, and would perhaps disclose the maiden name of the former's wife, thus enabling an oft-repeated inquiry to be replied to.

There also arrived in the ship *James* a barber-surgeon named Ralph Farnum or Farnham (name spelled both ways), aged 32, and Alice his wife. He is described as of London, and the marriages between the two families, both having settled at Andover, have been frequent for generations. Nicholas's eldest daughter Elizabeth married, in 1658, Ralph Farnum; through the line Ralph, born 1662, Ralph, born 1689, Paul, born 1730. Ralph, born July 7, 1756, we arrive at the last survivor of the Revolutionary War. He enlisted when 18 years of age, was present at the historic fight at Bunker's Hill, and on October 18, 1860, was presented to the Prince of Wales, then a visitor to Boston. The old farmer remarked he was born in the lifetime of His Royal Highness's grandfather's grandfather. He did not long survive, however, but died the following December, aged 104 years, 5 months, 19 days.

From Hotten's List I gather the following regarding persons bearing the name of Holt.

Randall Holt, aged 18 years, in 1620 came over in the *George*, and was on the muster roll of the colony of Virginia, January 23, 1624-25. He is described as a servant of Dr. Post, of James City.

The ship *Truelove*, from London to Borinoodes or Somers Islands, Robert

Dennis, master, was examined at Gravesend. William Holt took the oath of conformity to the orders and discipline of the Church of England as by law established.

Barbadoes, April 22, 1679. Rowland Holt was permitted to return to England in the ship *Honor*, Thomas Warren, commander, bound for London. Time out.

October 29, 1679. Joseph Holt was permitted to leave Barbadoes for Antegoa, in the sloop *Hopewell*, Joseph Ayres, commander.

GUSTAVUS CROCKER HOLT.

Waverley, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

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FORD.

It may be interesting to your correspondent, Mr. Ford, of Grosvenor House, Bath, to be informed that, according to Drake's "Founders of New England" (Boston, 1860), George Ford, of Exeter, aged 30, sailed from Plymouth, England, to St. Christopher's, West Indies, February, 1633-34; George Ford, aged 19, sailed from England for the same island, September, 1635; and Tristram Ford, aged 21, sailed from the Downs for Barbadoes, December 25, 1635.

Annapolis Royal, N. S., April 7, 1898.

A. W. SAVARY.

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SMALLWOOD FAMILY.

I have a note that a John Smalwood was instituted rector of All Saints, Springfield, co. Essex, on July 6, 1452, Henry Viscout Bourchier being the patron. He does not appear to have held this position long, for on September 2, 1457, John Appulton was appointed rector (the *Essex Review*, vol. iii., p. 62).

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

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NELSON FAMILY.

In 1884 the Rev. Samuel Craig Nelson, of Downpatrick, compiled a short account of his family, showing his descent from John Knox. A summary of this pedigree appeared in "Notes and Queries," 8th S., vol. ix., p. 75. The Nelson portion commences with the Rev. Moses Nelson, D.D., Presbyterian minister of Redemon, co. Down, who was born in 1739, and died 1823; his sons and grandsons are also given.

C. H. C.

South Hackney.

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PARISH REGISTERS.

In reply to query on p. 546, January No. (not 346, as stated p. 689, April No.), the Act of Parliament 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 86, para. 2, states "That it shall be lawful for His Majesty to provide a proper office in London or Westminster to be called 'The General Register Office' for keeping a Register of all Births, Deaths, and Marriages of His Majesty's Subjects in England."

The Act clearly states one register, but Somerset House charges one shilling fee for a search of five years in one name.

I have made searches in all parts of England for many years, and have always considered there was but one register, but for convenience divided in three parts, and I don't remember ever paying but one "opening fee" (one shilling), although I have continued my search for several days, and in some instances weeks; but when a year of, say, baptisms takes fifteen to twenty minutes to search, I think the sixpenny fee is well earned.

W. J. GADSDEN.

3, South Square, Gray's Inn.

[Does Mr. Gadsden overlook the fact that this Act does *not* apply to Parish Registers?—ED.]

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A GENEALOGICAL CLUB.

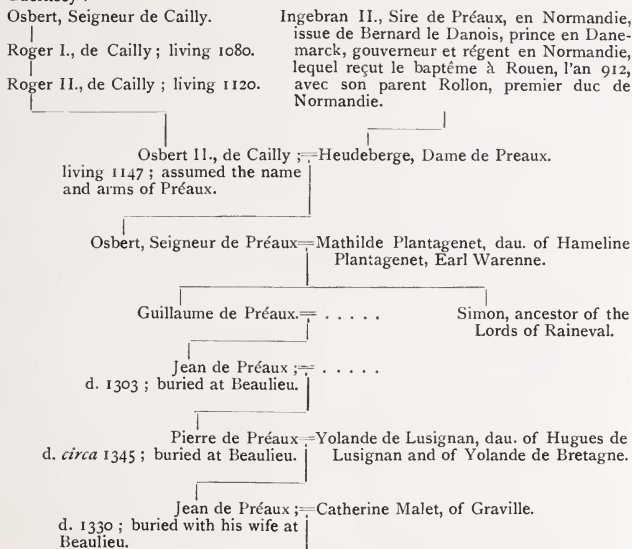
Not being aware if such an institution exists, I would like to suggest the establishment of a club for genealogical research, where the library should be the central object, and where members should have the opportunities made easy of consulting all works pertaining to that art. There are a valuable store of books in the reading-room of the British Museum; but directly anything is wanted from the

stores outside there is a long wait, and perhaps at the end an intimation that the work is "at binder's," and it is a wonder how many months a binder takes to bind a small volume. At South Kensington Museum the work is much quicker done, thanks to Mr. Weale, who arranged matters so that books were to be had in a few minutes, and within a few days of appearing in print, but the works of this description are fewer there. This description of literature is expensive, but I imagine that a subscription of two or three guineas would suffice, as the rent need not be heavy—size, quietness, and accessibility, and not show or site, would be the main points.

J. S. S. H.

THE PREAUX FAMILY.

In continuation of my letter in the January number of your magazine, I am now able to give the descent of Jean, Seigneur de Préaux, who married Catherine Malet of Graville, previously described as . . . Mallett. The following pedigree is taken from "Nobiliaire Universel de France," by De Courcelles, with corrections and additions from various MSS. and other sources by Miss Carey, of Le Vallon, Guernsey :



THE FIFTH VISCOUNT SAYE AND SELE.

Lord Saye and Sele would be grateful for any information regarding Laurence, fifth Viscount Saye and Sele.
Sunbury House, Reading.

MAXWELL FAMILY.

I am collecting materials for a history of the Maxwell family, and shall be greatly obliged for particulars of any of the name, no matter how humble.
156, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E. W. HAROLD MAXWELL.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Lucan to be a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick, in the room of the late Earl of Caledon.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Meath to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Dublin in the room of the late Lord HolmPatrick.

The Queen has been pleased to signify approval of the appointment of his Excellency Sir Philip Currie, G.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, to be Ambassador at Rome, in succession to his Excellency Sir Clare Ford, G.C.B., who retires from the Diplomatic Service at the end of June.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, May 4.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, nominating, constituting, and appointing the Right Hon. Ronald Ruthven, Earl of Leven and Melville, to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing Meeting of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, May 5.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments to, and promotions in, the Royal Victorian Order:

To be Honorary Knights Commanders: Prince Danilo Alexander, General in Montenegro Army, Crown Prince of Montenegro; his Serene Highness the Prince Edward Frederick Maximilian John of Leiningen; Gustavus Ernest, Count of Erbach-Schönberg; General Paul Gebhart, Governor of Nice; Monsieur Gabriel Le Roux, Prefect of the Maritime Alps.

To be Honorary Commanders: Monsieur Honoré Sauvan, Mayor of Nice; Monsieur Xavier Paoli, M.V.O.

To be a Member of the Fourth Class: Surgeon Arthur K. Bankart, M.B., Royal Navy.

To be Honorary Member of the Fourth Class: Monsieur Ernest Gambart.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND, May 9.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the

Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

Knight of Justice: The Rt. Hon. William Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I.

Chaplain (Honorary): The Rt. Rev. William Stevens Perry, Bishop of Iowa.

Knights of Grace: Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., M.D.; William Hamerton Jalland, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Ladies of Grace: Clementina Lady Lilford; Kathleen Mrs. Upton Prior; Henrietta Charlotte Mrs. Tarleton; Alice Harriet Lady Hunt.

Esquires: Captain John William Nott-Bower; Hamilton Catliff, Esq.

DOWNING STREET, May 7.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Edward Horne Wittenoom, Esq., who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Western Australia.

WHITEHALL, May 9.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. Charles Henry Turner, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, in the City of London, to be Suffragan Bishop of Islington, in the Diocese of London.

WAR OFFICE, May 3.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross on the undermentioned ladies (under Clause 5 of her Majesty's Warrant, dated December 11, 1897), in recognition of their services in tending the sick and wounded: Mother Patrick, Mother Jacoba.

DOWNING STREET, May 2.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Norman Lockhart, Esq. (Assistant Treasurer), to be an official Member of the Legislative Council of the Presidency of Saint Christopher and Nevis.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, April 30.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed the Hon. Harold Finch Hatton to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

DOWNING STREET, April 20.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honour-

able" by Sir James Tozer, K.C.M.G., who has served for more than three years as a member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Queensland.

April 28.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Thomas Michael Slattery, Esq., who was for upwards of three years a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of New South Wales.

WHITEHALL, April 28.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date April 28, 1898, to grant the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Louis Addin Kershaw, Esq., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. Charles Henry Turner, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, to be Bishop Suffragan of Bedford, in the Diocese of London.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Royal Red Cross upon Miss Emma

Halford in recognition of her services in tending the sick and wounded.

During the visit of the Queen to Netley Hospital (May 14) her Majesty personally decorated Piper G. Findlater, 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders, and Private S. Vickery, 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment, with the Victoria Cross for the following acts of bravery:

Piper G. Findlater.—During the attack on the Dargai Heights on October 20, 1897, Piper Findlater, after being shot through both feet and unable to stand, sat up under a heavy fire playing the regimental march to encourage the charge of the Gordon Highlanders.

Private S. Vickery.—During the attack on the Dargai Heights on October 20, 1897, Private Vickery ran down the slope and rescued a wounded comrade under a heavy fire, bringing him back to cover. He subsequently distinguished himself during the withdrawal of Brigadier-General Kempster's column from the Waran Valley, killing three of the enemy who attacked him when separated from his company.

Sir Robert Baret Stokes, C.B., has been Knighted by his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Deaths.

PEERS.

The Most Noble William Amelius Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, tenth Duke of St. Albans, is succeeded by his son, Charles Victor Albert Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, Esq., commonly called Earl of Burford.

The Rt. Hon. Henry Howard, third Earl of Effingham (May 4), is succeeded by his son, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, Esq., commonly called Lord Howard of Effingham.

The Rt. Hon. Sir James Alexander, fourth Earl of Caledon, K.P. (April 27), is succeeded by his son, Erik James Desmond Alexander, Esq., commonly called Lord Alexander.

PEERESS.

Rt. Hon. Elizabeth Lucy Cuffe, Countess Dowager of Desart (April 26), widow of Rt. Hon. the third Earl of Desart.

BARONETS.

Rev. Sir Valentine Knightley, fourth Baronet (April 28), is succeeded by his kinsman, Charles Valentine Knightley, Esq.

Sir Robert Joshua Paul, third Baronet (May 9), is succeeded by his son, William Joshua Paul, Esq.

Sir Frederick Acclom Milbank, first Baronet (April 28), is succeeded by his son, Powlett Charles John Milbank, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Sir William Henry Stephenson, K.C.B. Colonel Sir Vivian Dering Majendie, K.C.B. (April 24).

Sir Henry Mitchell (April 27).

Sir James Bain (April 25).

Colonel George Drew, C.B. (April 20).

DAME.

Dame Maude Goldie (April 26), wife of Sir George Goldie.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Hon. Francis Fleetwood Eden (April 22).

Hon. Rose Chute (April 21), widow of Richard Chute, D.L., of Chute Hall, and daughter of Rt. Hon. third Baron Muskerry.

OTHERS.

The Hon. Robert Dimsdale, sixth Baron Dimsdale, of the Empire of Russia (May 2), is succeeded by his son, Charles Robert Southwell Dimsdale, Esq. Angelo Collen Hayter (April 25), youngest son of the late Sir George Hayter.

Cuckoo (May 1), eldest child of Sir Bindon Blood, K.C.B.

Frances Mary (May 7), daughter of the late Hon. Charles Langdale, of Houghton Hall, Yorkshire.

Emily Sarah (May 1), third daughter of the late General Sir William Greenhields Power, R.A.

Harriet Agatha Mytton Pratt (April 24), daughter of the late Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, Bart.

Charemlle Florence March Phillipps (April 21), daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Samuel March Phillipps.

Hanna Maria (April 30), widow of General William Sankey, C.B., and third daughter of the late John Roe, D.L., of Rockwell, County Tipperary.

William Stuart Rendel (May 4), second son of Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.C.I.E.

Robert Thomas Disney Leith, 6th Bombay Cavalry (April 22), younger son of the late General Disney Leith, C.B., of Glenkindie and Westhall, N.B.

Gertrude Dacres (April 25), the wife of Arthur Dolben, and youngest daughter of the late General Francklyn, C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Artillery.

Henry Berkeley (May 4), Captain Royal Navy, elder son of the late "Hon." F. H. F. Berkeley, M.P., and "grandson" of the fifth Earl Berkeley.

Camille Felix Desiré Caillard, D.L. for Wilts, J.P. for Wilts and Somerset, for thirty-eight years Judge of County Courts (May 1).

Marguerite (April 24), daughter of the late Baron de la Rochette, and wife of Henry Blount, Esq., of Imberhorne, East Grinstead.



By the Way.

IN our last issue we made a suggestion concerning a system we propose to inaugurate of Co-operative Genealogical Research. When several are interested in any particular set of records the expense can be divided, whilst each inquirer obtains the results he wishes. What we suggested was that our initial experiment should be made at Somerset House in searching the Calendars of Wills. Do any of our readers wish to obtain a list of all the wills for any particular surname? On hearing from any who do, who are willing to bear a *proportion* of the expense, we shall commission a well-known searcher to carefully go through the index, and extract lists and dates of all the wills for those surnames for which we have inquiries. Probably it will then be a simple enough matter for those interested to pick out from the lists those wills of which they desire to possess copies. The proportion of the expense attaching to any one list of wills would in no case exceed £2; it would probably be much less, unless for some very general surname. We have received a number of communications, but hardly sufficient as yet to justify us in making a definite start. If our suggestion is not the one of the greatest utility, we should be glad to hear from our readers as to any other researches likely to prove of greater use or more generally acceptable.

On Thursday, May 5, the Earl of Pembroke invited some Shakespearean students to inspect a portrait of William Herbert, third Earl of Pembroke, believed by some to be the youth addressed by Shakespeare in the Sonnets. On the back of the panel is fastened a sheet of parchment, with the last six lines of the eighty-first sonnet—"Your monument shall be my gentle verse." Beneath is an account of the Earl's death in 1630. The writing is, however, too modern to prove anything.

An interesting discovery has been made at Coed Coch, Denbighshire, the residence of the late General Wynne, in the shape of the original confirmation by King Edward VI., in 1556, of the charter of privileges granted by Henry VII. to the inhabitants of Denbigh. The great seal of King Edward VI. is appended to the document, which is in good condition.

Messrs. Phillimore and Co., Essex Street, Strand, have issued a prospectus of a Portfolio of Royal Descents, edited by Mr. "J. R. S. Gaskell," to be issued by subscription. 150 copies only will be printed, but the book will differ from other volumes of royal descents in the following important features: (1) The authority for every generation will be given in a note to each pedigree, so that the student may readily verify the descent. (2) All the descents will be printed in a vertical line, and the name of each person through whom the blood royal passes will be printed in a distinguishing type. (3) The surname of each family through whom the descent is traced will be set out in the margin. (4) The armorial bearings of the present representative of the family whose royal descent is traced will be engraved. (5) Fac-similes of autographs will be given with the pedigrees.

The eighth annual meeting of the British Record Society was held on May 5 at the Herald's College, when the secretary reported an increased membership numbering 229. Two volumes have been completed during 1897, namely, Vol. XVI. "The Commissariat of Edinburgh Testaments, 1514-1600," Vol. XVII. "Bristol Wills and the Great Orphan Books," and the number of volumes in "The Index Library" is now increased to seventeen, published since the foundation of the Society in 1888. Other calendars, etc., not yet forming completed volumes, have been advanced, as follows: (1) Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills, Vol. III., pp. 175-352. This completes the body of the Calendar to 1583, but there remain to be printed the Indexes, Locorum and Nominum. The preparation of the Calendar for a further period of some twenty years is well advanced, and, it is expected, will appear during 1898. (2) Sussex Wills, pp. 161-224. (3) Dorset Wills, pp. 113-144. (4) Leicester Wills, pp. 71-102. (5) Faculty Office Marriage Licenses, pp. 1-64. (6) Gloucestershire Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Vol. III., pp. 1-64. (7) London Inquisitiones P. M., Vol. II., pp. 1-32. (8) Wiltshire Inquisitiones P. M., pp. 241-304. The Society is also in treaty for the printing of Calendars of Wills in the Probate Registries of Exeter and of Worcester, but the preparation of these Calendars will occupy some time, owing to the rather confused state in which the documents themselves are in.

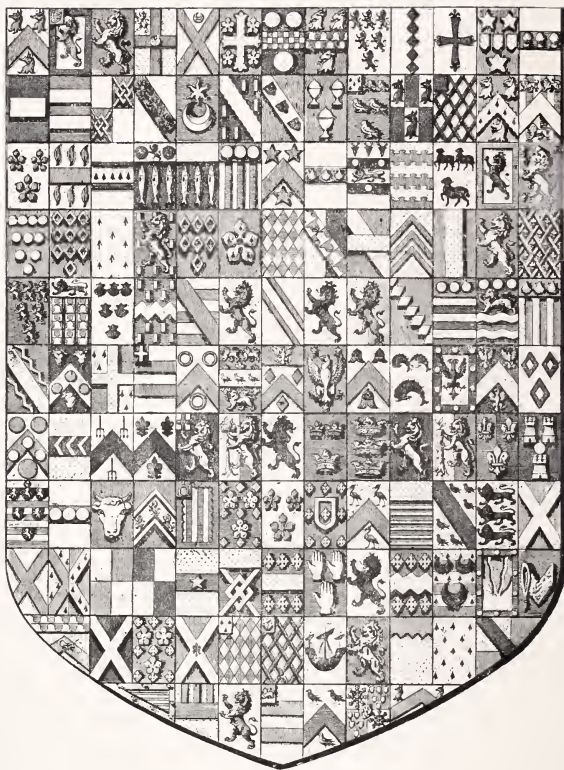
Mr. Elliot Stock announces an important publication, "The Records of the Borough of Northampton," published by order of the Corporation. The work is in two volumes. The first contains extracts from Domesday Book, the Pipe Rolls, the Charters, and the *Liber Custumarum*, and an introductory chapter on the history of the town. The extracts from Domesday Book, and from the earlier Pipe Rolls, and the whole of the earlier charters, are printed in Latin and English, and the *Liber Custumarum* is printed entire with transla-

tions of the Latin and Norman-French portions, and a full and suitable glossary of obscure words is added. The second is based on the Orders of Assembly, the more modern records, and contains full extracts of points of special importance, with a careful selection of the remainder. A full list of the mayors and bailiffs from the earliest times is given from the original documents, and lists of other officials, such as recorders, town clerks, and mayors' sergeants, have been attempted. The edition is limited to 500 numbered copies, bound in buckram. The price to subscribers will be £1 1s. net, and after publication, on March 1, 1898, the price will be raised to £2 2s. net.

A highly successful Exhibition of Shropshire Antiquities was opened in Shrewsbury on May 10, by Lord Kenyon, and in the course of the time the Exhibition remained open various appropriate lectures were delivered by Lord Dillon, Mr. Lloyd Kenyon, Mr. St. John Hope, Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, Professor Boyd Dawkins, and others. The Exhibition comprised the Corporation Plate of the Boroughs of Shrewsbury, Ludlow, Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Wenlock and Bishop's Castle; Arms, Armour and Military Trophies, Heraldic Banners, etc.; Relics of the Yeomanry and Volunteers 100 years ago; Church Plates; Rare Pewter; Shropshire China; Rare Shropshire Pictures; Prints and Engravings; Brass Rubbings from Tombs; Books, Manuscripts and Book Plates; Shropshire Coins and Tokens; Stone Implements; Old Needlework; Branks, Stocks, and Branding Irons, etc.

The Hon. Sec., Mr. E. A. Fry, is to be highly congratulated upon the very satisfactory report he was in a position to bring forward at the second annual meeting of the Parish Register Society, which was held on May 5 at the Heralds' College. When it is remembered that the number of subscribers is under 200, the Council believes that still more striking results will be achieved in the future as the list of subscribers increases. The Registers printed during the year 1897 have been as follows: Stratford-upon-Avon (baptisms), co. Warwick; St. Nicholas, Ipswich; Upton, Berks; Haydon, Lincoln; Newendon, Kent; Kirk Ella, Yorks.

In Colstoun House, the ancient seat of the Broun family, is preserved a curious heirloom—the Colstoun Pear. In the middle of the thirteenth century a Broun married the daughter of Hugh Gifford de Yester, who is alluded to in "Marmion" as the Gifford Warlock. As the party were proceeding to church the Warlock stopped the bride under a pear-tree, and, picking a pear, gave it to her, with an expression of regret that he had no other dowry to offer. He said that as long as the fruit remained intact her descendants of the house of Colstoun would flourish. Things went all right with the Brouns until the time of Charles I., when one of the ladies of the family, like Eve with the apple, desired to taste the magical pear, and bit it. Almost immediately troubles came, for by reason of litigation several of the best farms had to be disposed of. The pear, which is said to show the marks of the lady's teeth, is in a fossilized condition, and is preserved in a silver box.



THE ARMS OF LANE-FOX.

(See "A Record Coat of Arms," p. 120.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

JULY, 1898.

THE PRIMS OF JOHNSWELL: AN EPISODE
OF THE IRISH WARS.

BY W. O. CAVENAGH.



DURING the reign of Queen Elizabeth several Dutchmen were invited over to England, and encouraged to settle in Lincolnshire in order to instruct the fen folk in making dykes, and thus to reclaim some of the low-lying country bordering the Wash. The result of their labours and the great Queen's far-seeing policy is being reaped to-day, where districts, once marshland and sea-wasted, are now covered with smiling homesteads and luxuriant pastures.

Among these Dutch settlers was a family surnamed Prime, afterwards shortened into Prim, one of whom, John by name, in the reign of Charles I., was sent over to Ireland during Stratford's administration as Chief Engineer, in which capacity he built and repaired several forts in county Cork and the south of Ireland. He became a colonel in the royal service, and eventually purchased an estate in county Kilkenny, between Callan and Wells, where he built himself a residence on an island in the "King's river," to which he gave the name of "Castle Eve," the remains of which are still to be seen.

In one of the uprisings of this period Colonel Prim and most of his family were massacred. Owing to the disturbed state of the

country, access to the castle could only be obtained by means of a drawbridge; the rebels bribed the nurse who was nursing the youngest son—an infant in arms—to admit them as the family had finished their dinner and the bell rang for the servants to go to theirs, as then the drawbridge was taken up and it was customary for her to take her charge to its parents, while she herself went to dinner. As she handed the baby to its father, some ruffians rushed in and fired several shots, killing Prim and several of his children; but the mother throwing herself on her dead husband, she and the infant were providentially dragged out, and, being recognised by an old carpenter, who lived in Callan, and had worked for them, he took them to his house to prevent their being put to death. The old man adopted the boy, who was called Mark, as his own son, installing the mother as his nurse; but to allay suspicion he compelled her to regularly attend mass with him. The mother lived only a few years, and on her deathbed recommended her son to the care of a physician who was a Protestant, but had been captured by the rebels and compelled to keep an apothecary's shop in Callan. At an early age young Mark commenced to learn his adopted father's trade; the doctor, however, prevailed upon his guardian to send him occasionally to be instructed in surgery, when he took the opportunity of teaching him not only physics and science, but also the tenets of his own religion.

During the Irish wars of the latter end of the seventeenth century Mark Prim espoused the cause of King William, and served as a volunteer at the famous siege of Derry; after its relief he joined the King's army. He first brought himself to notice by his skill in surgery in helping a surgeon to amputate a limb while King William was standing by; the latter appointed him forthwith a surgeon in the army, and later on, finding he had abilities as an engineer, made him a colonel in that branch of the service, and kept him about his own person. When the King was wounded in the arm at the Battle of the Boyne, it is said he was attended to by Prim.

On the way to the siege of Limerick some of the English artillery broke down near the town of Goulden, now Gould's Cross, in county Tipperary, which had been held by Baron Purcell, a son of Baron Loughmoe, for James II., but who had surrendered at discretion. Trusting to Purcell's honour, King William marched on, leaving Prim and a Major Scott with a small guard to carry out the necessary repairs. Purcell, however, meditated treachery. Having lulled the suspicions of the two officers and of their guard, he invited the two former to dine with him. During the meal the guard was

attacked and cut to pieces; the two officers were made prisoners, and were reserved for the same fate next day, from which they were providentially rescued by the aid of some members of Baron Purcell's own family. At this time there were living with the Baron his only daughter and heiress, and a widowed sister and her daughter. The sister, Mrs. Walters, had married an English officer, who had a short time before been murdered by the Irish; she had secretly embraced her husband's religion and become a Protestant, while the two young ladies sympathized greatly with the two officers in their misfortune, and were only too pleased to lend them assistance. At the hazard of her life, Mrs. Walters procured two horses, and setting her daughter Mary behind Prim on one, and her niece behind Major Scott on the other, sent them off to join King William's army. On rejoining the army, the two officers were placed under arrest, to answer for the disaster at Goulден; they were, however, when tried by court-martial, both acquitted. Meanwhile, sympathy had ripened into love: Mark Prim married Mary Walters, and Major Scott Miss Purcell. In right of their wives, King William promised to put the two husbands in possession of the lands forfeited by their rebellious relatives in the neighbourhood of Goulден; the King, unfortunately, soon afterwards returned to England, and the promise was not fulfilled, as a Colonel Allen, who was sent to burn the town of Goulден, got a grant of the lands instead. In disgust the two officers left the army. Owing to a dearth of tinkers and artificers, Prim advertised for men of these trades, and was able to take up several successful contracts. From his good fortune in this line, and also from his using the name of Carpenter or Joiner in lieu of his own in the deeds of contract, he was nicknamed the "Old Carpenter." Major Scott must have subsequently rejoined the army, as in Collins' Peerage it is stated that he was killed charging at the head of his men.

Mark Prim died at Johnswell, county Kilkenny, July 22, 1745. He was twice married; by his first wife, Mary Walters, granddaughter of Baron Purcell, of Loughmoe, he had four sons—Abraham, John, Thomas and Mark—and four daughters, the eldest of whom, Rachel, married in 1729 Thomas Scott, son of his old friend Major Scott, and was the mother of the first Earl of Clonmell. The second daughter, Margaret, married Major Scott's second son, Mathew. By his second wife, Miss Langley, a cousin of Margaret Hamilton, Viscountess Ikerin, afterwards Countess of Carrick, he had no issue.

The eldest son, Abraham, died in 1726, leaving an only son,

Abraham, of Columbkil, who married Miss Nixon, of Brownsbarn, and had two sons, who died unmarried, and three daughters. The third son, Thomas, of Annamult, county Kilkenny, married Miss Roche, and had three sons, who died without issue, and one daughter.¹ Mark of Johnswell, Middlehouse, the fourth son, married Miss Nixon; his eldest son, John, of Ennisnagg, commonly known as Red Jack, married, but his male issue became extinct in the second generation.

John Prim, of Johnswell, now Norlands, county Kilkenny, the second son, succeeded to the family estates, and carried on the line. He married twice, and died in 1755. By his first wife, Miss Rodgers, he had three sons and three daughters; Mark, the eldest, was appointed distributor of stamps for county Carlow, and died in 1782. A descendant of his migrated to Spain, amassed a considerable fortune, and founded the Spanish family, one of whom was the celebrated king-maker, Marshal Juan Prim, Marquis de los Castellijos and Comte de Reus, who was assassinated at Madrid on December 30, 1870, while driving from the Cortes to the Ministry of War. The second and third sons by this marriage died young and unmarried.

By his second wife, Miss Margaret Davis, of Summerhill, he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, John Prim, succeeded to the family property; he married Miss Anne Hewson, of Borris, in Ossory Stubber, and left two daughters; Anne, who married Richard Perry, of Moding, county Tipperary, and Newtown Park, county Dublin, and succeeded to the Kilkenny estates, which are still in the possession of one of her descendants. Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, married Thomas John Shaw, of Castle Kilree, but died without issue. Henry Prim, the second son, of Ennisnagg Mills, county Kilkenny, and first distributor of stamps for that county, married his second cousin, Miss Olympia Cavenagh, of Graiquena-

¹ His eldest son, Barnaby Prim, fought in a somewhat noted duel, which was brought about in this wise. At a party at the Hole in the Wall—a fashionable inn in Kilkenny—Prim in passing the wine to a Mr. Lewis Walters made some joking allusion to the latter's name, which he took seriously; though the former tendered his apologies, they were not accepted. They met the next morning. Walters was a small dapper man, a noted pistol-shot and duellist; Prim, on the other hand, was a tall, large man, who had never been out before. After the first discharge, to everyone's astonishment, Prim was unhurt, while Walters was lying dead, shot through the brain. The pistol used by Barnaby on this occasion rendered good service to a grand-nephew, who, while in charge of a considerable amount of Government money, was set upon by a gang of ruffians; with it he killed the leading assailants before he was overpowered and murdered.

managh, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, who all have left descendants. One of his grandsons was the well-known archaeologist, Mr. John G. A. Prim, one of the founders of the Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland. Another grandson, who seems to have followed the old traditional instincts of his family, is the lately retired popular engineer of the Houses of Parliament. A print of the coat-of-arms used by the founder of the family in Ireland, Colonel John Prim, is still in existence; his crest was an eagle preying on a child, similar to that of the Stanley family. His arms were three legs conjoined at the thigh, booted and spurred, somewhat like the coat-of-arms of the Isle of Man; he apparently used two mottoes, viz., "*Quocunque jeteris stabit*,"¹ and "*Mercurio duce, Minerva comitante*."



THE CUDDON FAMILY.



THE old gentle family of the Cuddons of Suffolk are an example of the oft-repeated saying that the best blood is frequently found in the ancient squirearchy, the possessors of landed estates, the lords of manors, entitled to bear arms from the earliest times—the untitled aristocracy of England.

On the Continent all such families would be termed seigneurial, or noble.

The Cuddons were formerly settled at Dunwich, in Suffolk, where they were possessed of estates. The name, variously spelt Codon, Codun, Codoun, and Cuddon, is said to be derived from Codun, in Normandy.

The family is frequently mentioned in connection with the city of Dunwich. In 1270 Gaufrido Codun figures as a witness to a deed. In 1521 Nicholas Cuddon gave to the Grey Friars, or Franciscans, "my pytell at the Dame under the condition that they shall yerely for ever kepe and sing a Dirige for me, and a masse,

¹ The motto, "*Stabit quocunque jeceris*," is used as the motto of the Isle of Man; and as the crest of the Stanley family was frequently made use of in the island whilst that family were Lords of Man, the Colonel seems to have adopted the achievement of the island.—ED.

to pray for me and for my friends"; and Peter Codun was buried in the Church of the Convent about the same period.

The following members of the family represented Dunwich in Parliament :

Edward I., 35 Parl. at Carlisle,	Robert Codoun.
Edward III., 5 Parl. at Westminster,	Geoffrey Codoun.
Edward III., 46	} Parl. at Westminster } Petrus Codoun.
Edward III., 47	
Richard II., 6	
Richard II., 7 Parl. at New Sarum	
Richard II., 12 Parl. at Cambridge,	Peter Codoun.
Richard II., 18 Parl. at Westminster,	Robert Codoun.
Henry IV., 1 and 2 Parl. at Westminster,	Petrus Codoun.
Henry V., 9 Parl. at Westminster,	Robert Codoun.
Henry VI., 4 Parl. at Leicester,	Robert Codoun.
Henry VI., 9 Parl. at Westminster,	Richard Codoun.
Henry VI., 20 Parl. at Westminster,	Robert Codoun.
Henry VI., 27 Parl. at Winchester,	Richard Codoun.
Henry VI., 29 Parl. at Westminster,	Robert Codoun.

Somewhere about the end of the fourteenth century Robert Cuddon of Dunwich married Elizabeth, sole heir of John Francis, or Franceys, of Shaddingfield, in the county of Suffolk, lord of the manor of Francis. Page, in his Supplement to "The Suffolk Traveller," under the heading of Shaddingfield, states: "The lordship acquired by Cuddon, through marriage with the heiress of Francis. The family afterwards intermarried with the houses of Duke, Berney, Bainard, etc., and were a family of great distinction."

The following extracts are taken from Suckling's "History of Suffolk": "The manor of Francis, so called from an ancient family which possessed it as early as the fourteenth century, passed by marriage into the family of the Cuddons, who for many years had their seat at Shaddingfield Hall, which, with their estates here, was sold by Ebenezer Cuddon, son of Sir Thomas Cuddon, Knt., to Mr. Round, of Essex. The property afterwards passed to the Kilners, from whom it was purchased by Thomas Charles Scott, Esq., the present proprietor."

The name of Cuddon, or Codon, occurs in the Court Books for the Manor of Sotterby in the year 1434, and Petrus Codon is mentioned in 1457. The Cuddons obtained their estate in Shad-

dingfield, as before observed, by marriage with the heiress of Francis, and became connected with many of the principal families in the neighbourhood, as those of Duke, Playters, Berney, Baynard, Boston, etc. The old hall, formerly their residence, was a handsome pile of red brick, which had some pretensions to architectural composition and grace, and stood not far from the site of the elegant modern mansion of T. C. Scott, Esq., who possesses a good water-coloured drawing of this demolished specimen of old English dwelling-houses. Amongst the articles of sacred furniture pertaining to the church, one deserves special notice. It is the communion cloth of fine linen, bordered with a deep fringe of lace-work, the appropriation of which we learn from a memorandum inserted within the lid of an antique box of oak, in which this relic is preserved: "This box, with a cloath for the comunion table, was given to the parish Church of Shadingfield by Elizabeth Cuddon, the wife of William Cuddon, gent., the xxv day of December Anno Dni 1632."

The following armorial bearings were formerly on a hatchment in Shadingfield Church: "Quarterly, 1st and 4th; Cuddon, arg. a chev. gules, on a chief az. three bezants. 3rd and 4th; Newman, arg. a fess wavy gules, between 3 eagles, displayed, sable, impaling Berney of four coats. 1. Berney, per pale az. and gules, a cross engrailed ermine. 2. Reedham, gules, a chev. engrailed arg. between 3 reed-sheaves, or. 3. Caston, gules, a chevron between 3 eagles displayed arg. 4. Brandiston, arg. on a canton gules, a cross or. Also on a second hatchment: Quarterly, 1st and 4th; Harvey, gules, on a bend, arg. 3 trefoils vert. 2. . . . sub. a boar's head coupé, argent. 3. . . . arg. 3 griffins' heads erased, sab.; impaling Berney. And on the seat belonging to Shadingfield Hall, withinside, were two shields painted on the panels; 1st, Cuddon, impaling Berney, single; and 2nd, gules, a bend argent, impaling Berney (Jermyn MSS.).

Blomefield, in his "History of Norfolk," tells us that in the house of Francis Cuddon, gent., at Mulbarton, in the tapestry hangings in the parlour, were the arms of Cuddon, quartering Francis of Shadingfield, Cuddon and Duke, Cuddon and Berney, Cuddon and Baynard, Jenney and Cuddon, Brampton and Cuddon, Kemp and Cuddon, Cuddon and Hall, Cuddon and Wren, quartering Lucy; Cuddon and Playters, Cuddon and Goldingham.

On brass plates in Shaddingfield Church are the following memorials:

1. "Mary Cuddon, the first wife of William Cuddon, gent., of
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Shadingfield, one of y^e daughters and heirs of George Harvy of Olton, Esq^{re}, died xxij day of Novr., 1586."

2. "Mary, the wife of Francis Cuddon, gent., one of y^e daughters of Edward Boston of Burnham, Westgate, in Norfolk, gent., died the 8th day of June, 1640."

3. "Anne Harvy, widdowe of Geo. Harvy of Olton, and sometime y^e wife of Robert Cuddon of Shadingfield, and one of y^e daughters of John Barney of Reedham, in Norfolk, Esq^{re}, died y^e 7th of Decr., 1618, aged 88."

4. "William Cuddon, who married one of y^e daughters and co-heiresses of George Harvy of Olton, by whom he had issue 2 daughters. He afterwards married Elizabeth, one of the daughters of William Playters of Sotterby, Esq^{re}, by whom he had six sonnes and five daughters, dyed 10th Decr., 1634, æt. 79."

5. "Robert Cuddon, died the 4th of May, 1699, aged 55."

6. "Here lyeth the body of Susan, the wife of Robert Cuddon, gent., who departed this life March the 2nd, 1721, aged 81 years."

7. "Here under lyeth y^e body of Susan Cuddon, eldest daughter of Robert Cuddon, late of this towne, gent., who departed this life Aug. 30, 1703, aged 30 years."

Shaddingfield Hall, the old manor house of the Cuddons, was in many ways an interesting building. Built somewhere about the year 1540, it formed a picturesque pile of gables and chimneys. It was surrounded by a moat, some remains of which still exist. Within the moat was a wall about eight feet high, pierced with "squints" for the discharge of arrows. The gables of the house were castellated, or graduated in steps. Situated about three-quarters of a mile from the road, it must in olden days have been as secluded a spot as could well have been found.

A younger branch of the family having married, the heiress of Newman became seated at Weston. Through their alliances with the Playters, Berneys, Warners, and others, the Cuddons were descended, on the spindle side, from numerous old Suffolk and Norfolk families, such as the Tymperleys, Jenneys, Jerninghams, Jermyns, and others. The family crest is peculiar, inasmuch as it is described as follows: "A dexter arm in armour," whereas the drawing depicts the elbow pointing to the sinister, the hand being a dexter hand. There was an old tradition that the Cuddons had buried a treasure of great value somewhere about the hall; and a "wise woman" (so called in those parts) told the then proprietor of the estate that she knew such to be the case, and believed the treasure to be buried in the garden. But, although many excava-

tions were made, nothing more valuable was ever found than a large silver pin, such as was used by ladies for their hair in the reign of Elizabeth, with the letters E. C. engraved on it, probably standing for Elizabeth Cuddon, the name of the wife of the Cuddon of Shaddingfield who lived at that period.

The full pedigree of the Cuddons, taken from the Heralds' Visitations of Suffolk, and from the records in the College of Arms, has been recently published in Burke's "Family Records," 1897, under the name of Reid-Cuddon, the Rev. J. E. Reid-Cuddon, of Ashow Rectory, being the present representative of the elder branch of the family.



JOICEY-CECIL v. JOICEY-CECIL.

SEVERAL correspondents have been good enough to forward us reports of the case of Joicey-Cecil v. Joicey-Cecil, which comes as an instructive comment on the articles "The Right to Bear Arms," which are concluded in our present number. The facts are as follows : A certain bequest was conditional upon the legatee, within a year after inheritance, petitioning the Crown for a royal license to bear the additional name and arms of Joicey. The royal license was petitioned for and granted, and, of course, contained the usual clause requiring that the arms should be first exemplified and recorded in the College of Arms, otherwise the royal license to be void and of none effect. But the arms which the testator had used, and which he intended should be assumed, were not his, nor had he the vestige of a right to bear them : the arms in fact were those of a family named Ince ; consequently it was an utter impossibility for these arms to be exemplified, and, as a consequence, the conditions imposed by the will were incapable of being fulfilled. Therefore, the finding of the court was that "the condition as to quartering the arms of Joicey had, under the circumstances, no operation, and was incapable of taking effect." A more convincing proof that even the *common* law of England recognises the rightful ownership of arms would be difficult to find.



THE WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS (*continued*).

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.



N interesting Arden whom I have not been able to connect with any relatives was John Arderne, of Newark,¹ a physician who practised with distinction at the time of the plague, 1349, and whose medical books were freely quoted by Johannes Argentein and succeeding medical writers.

I have not found his arms. There is, indeed, the seal of a John Arderne, son and heir of Sir Adam de Arderne, of Lincolnshire, 1312, in the British Museum, bearing a shield² "Ermine, on a bend three crosses crosslet, depending from a tree of three small branches," who might have been the same person. Richard Arderne owned a messuage in Stanford, Lincoln, 27 Edward III., Inquis. P. M. As late as 1501 an Edmund Arden,³ of St. Martin's, Lincoln, left a gown to his brother Thomas, a gown to Pierce Arden, and other legacies. John Gedney married Mary, daughter of John Arden, of Sibsey, co. Lincoln (Visitation 1592). In the neighbourhood there was a noted Robert de Arderne, of co. Norfolk, 1315, whose seal bears two shields side by side in fesse; Dext. ermine a fesse chequy Arden; Sinist. on a fesse three garbs with cabalistic letters, explained in Journ. Brit. Arch. Ass., xl. 317.⁴

There is so much confusion regarding the most distinguished of the early Ardens, that I would like to examine the story more closely. Dugdale, as I have already noted, is not absolutely certain that Ralph de Ardern, of Hampton, was a son of Turchil, but believes it sufficiently to put him in the pedigree. Yet he goes on to state that this Ralph was a justice itinerant in various reigns. Now, it is not only dates that make this impossible: Turchil had married, first, the Countess of Perche, and, second, Leverunia; and Ralph de Arderne, of Hampton, is given as of the first family. But the mother of Ralph the justice was a De Bohun. I propose, therefore, tentatively to consider this lady as wife to the first Ralph de Hampton, and hope to find the records true of an eldest son Ralph, elder brother of Robert, the Archdeacon of Lisiaux, of Peter the clerk, and of Roger of Hampton. This view is supported by

¹ Ashmolean MS., 829, iii., and 1434, i.; also *Sententiæ*, 1437, Art. xv.

² Harl. Chart., 45, D. 9.

³ 23 Moone, proved May 26, 1501.

⁴ Add. Chart. 8069. See also Blomefield's "*Hist. of Norfolk*," viii. 533.

many facts, and it gives *time*. Ralph was at the height of his power in 1188, the very date at which William de Ardene, of Hampton, the son of Roger, draws up a deed and affixes his seal.¹ According to Dugdale, this should be his grandson. The name of Ralph's son and heir is Thomas, not Roger. It was very unusual for a noble family to bring up the eldest son to the Church, and yet the Archdeacon of Lisiaux is considered by Dugdale as the eldest son of Ralph, who gives up his inheritance to his brothers. But if we find Ralph to be the eldest son, we can easily account for his giving up the Hampton in Arden home. He had made his fortunes elsewhere. He was in high favour with the King,² Henry II., and had married Amabilia, daughter and co-heir of Ranulph de Glanville,³ the great lawyer, author, statesman, soldier, and crusader, who, while Sheriff of York, had made prisoner William the Lion of Scotland, and laid the King of England under an obligation. Ralph's mother was a daughter of Savaric FitzCana, and sister of Ralph, Gelduin, and Savaric FitzSavaric. Ralph FitzSavaric having died without heirs, on the death of his uncle Savaric, Franco, the son of Gelduin, laid claim to his vast possessions in England and the fief of Bohun in Normandy. It is believed that Gelduin had married within the forbidden degrees, without dispensation, and that this was the reason that Ralph de Arderne put forward his mother's claims. Henry II. decided in his favour at a court at Caen in 1187. But on the accession of Richard I. Ralph fell into disgrace, ostensibly through some delay in rendering his accounts at Westminster while Sheriff of Hereford, and Henry's decision was reversed 1189.⁴ But it was evidently a doubtful question. Franco died in 1194, and when his son and heir Engelger came of age, 1198, Ralph de Arderne revived his claim, which was settled by a compromise. After the disturbances in Normandy, 1208, a new dispute arose between Engelger, the son of Franco, and Thomas, the son of Ralph, which ended in a new compromise.

The offices held by Ralph were numerous. He was Sheriff of Hereford 1184-89,⁵ and also justice itinerant. He married a second wife in 1194, Agnes de la Mara, heiress of the Barony of Holgate in

¹ A lion rampant coutourné. See Brit. Mus., Ch. lxxxii. 15.

² Nichols' "Herald and Genealogist," vi. 432, and vii. 299-311.

³ Foss's "Lives of the Judges," i. 379. Campbell's "Lives of the Chief Judges," i. 19.

⁴ Pipe Roll, 1 Richard I., p. 208 and 145, Charter, Richard I., signed at Gorron in Maine, March 31, 1190.

⁵ Fuller's "Worthies of Hereford."

Shropshire, after which he regained royal favour. He received a gift from the King of land in Essex, for which he paid¹ £362 16s. 8d. He was made custodian of the temporalities of Canterbury at the time of the troubles there; Bailiff of Pont-Audemar in Normandy, 1198; in 1202 attended King John at La Suse in Anjou; in 1203 was sent on an embassy to Otho, King of the Romans; in 1204 went to Flanders on the King's service. He was said to have acted as justice at Shrewsbury 1208, but Foss² believes this was his grandson, and states that Coke says so. Ralph de Arderne endowed the Priory of Butey, Sussex, founded by Ralph de Glanville, with half the town of Bawdsey. He founded the Priory of Shulbrede near Midhurst, and endowed it with half a knight's fee in Lavington. His son Thomas was engaged in a lawsuit³ with his aunt about the partition of his grandfather Glanville's property. "Thomas de Ardern, et Radulphus filius Roberti ponunt loco suo Mag. Will. de Lecton *versus* Will. de Auberville et Matilda uxorem ejus," etc. There is no mention of Thomas after 14 John, 1213. Lands in Hereford, Sussex, Essex, and Yorkshire were known to have belonged to him, and many scattered branches in later periods may represent his descendants. I have not found his arms; were they the same as William de Ardern of Hampton, already referred to? Nothing brilliant is recorded of the Ardens of Yorkshire. Sir — de Arderne, bearing arms Arg. a lion ramp. az. debruized by a baston gu., appears in Planché's Roll of Arms of Henry III.⁴ John de Ardern, of Yorkshire, is in the list of gentlemen of 43 Edward III. He is mentioned also as witness for Haselden, of Goldyngton, 41 Edward III. Thomas Arden, of Marton, near Bridlington, 1455, and Margaret, his wife, 1458, were buried in Bridlington Priory.⁵ William Ardern, of Belthorp, was among the gentlemen of 12 Henry VI.⁶ John Arderne, of Kelingthorpe, secured an exemption from serving on juries, April 1, 8 Henry VIII., at Greenwich (Pat. 9 Henry VIII., p. 1., m. 14). There are many documents in the Record Office concerning the sale of the lands of John Ardern, of Kelingthorpe,⁷ York; and a receipt from Thomas Perpoint, draper, London, of £516 paid him by John Arden; also a release to Perpoint and John Arden by Thomas Hennage of the

¹ Pipe Roll, Essex, 6 Richard I.

² Foss's "Lives of the Judges," i. 338.

³ Coke, 8th Report, ii. 29.

⁴ "Misc. Gen. et Her.," N. S., iv. 21.

⁵ Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense," p. 250.

⁶ Fuller's "Worthies of Yorkshire."

⁷ Letters and Papers Henry VIII., 1524, *et seq.*, Gairdner.

Cardinal's household. To this Hennage Arden grants the wardship of his son Peter; and, if he should die, the wardship of Raff; failing whom, the wardship of John, his third son, 1533. His wife was Margery. Sir Raff Ellerker married Jane, daughter of John Arden, Esq. (Visitation, Yorks, 1563). There is also noted the Inquis. P. M., Peter Arden, of York, 22 Henry VIII., and William Arden's lease of Yaresthorpe, Yorks. The priory of nuns at Arden, founded 1150, was suppressed in 1536.¹

The Ardens appeared also early in Essex. At the Conqueror's Survey Earl Eustace of Boulogne owned Horndon-on-the-Hill,² but the next owners were Ardernes, who built Ardern Hall. In 1122 Thomas Ardern and his son Thomas gave to the monks of Bermondsey the tithe of the corn in their lordship of Horndon. Sir Ralph de Ardern, of Horndon, was Sheriff of Essex, 39 and 40 Henry III.³ His seal bore on a shield a fesse chequy between two rounds.⁴ Sir Thomas de Arderne, the son of Ralph, used "a seal, bearing two trumpets, mouthpieces in base, between nine crosses crosslet in fesse, three and three, in pale S. Thome de Arderne."⁵ John Lovetot, who died in 1295, held land of him in Horndon, by the service of one rose of yearly rent; and John de Arderne granted lands in Rochford 33 Edward I.⁶ The manor of Walkefares, in Clavering, Essex, belonged to Walter Arden⁷ some time previous to 1340.

Another important official Arden was John, who in the reign of Henry V. was Clerk of the Works.⁸ His patent was renewed under Henry VI., and payments are recorded to him for making the tomb of King Henry V.⁹ in St. Peter's, Westminster, of Caen stone, £23 6s. 8d.; for repairs in the Tower; in the palace of Westminster; and in the castle of Wallingford. He was also Clerk of the Works at York, and in 22 Henry VI. was made Baron of the Exchequer and had various grants.

Foss believes him to be the father of Sir Peter Arderne,¹⁰ also in royal service. In 18 Henry VI. he was deputy of William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, chief seneschal of the Duchy of Lancaster.

¹ Burton's "Monasticon Eboracense," p. 90.

² Morant's "History of Essex," i. 216.

³ Fuller's "Worthies of Essex," 341.

⁴ Harl. Charters, 45, D. 8, Brit. Mus.

⁵ Add. Chart., 19, 967.

⁶ Inquis. Post. Mort., 33 Edward I., 117.

⁷ Morant's "Essex," i. 148. John Arderne was Vicar of Harwich Chapel, March 23, 1388. Will Arderne, Vicar of Tolleshunt Darcy, April 4, 1676.

⁸ Foss's "Lives of the Judges," iv. 281.

⁹ Issues of the Exchequer.

¹⁰ Foss's "Lives of the Judges," iv.

He took the coif February 14, 1443, and was made King's Sergeant and Chief Baron of the Exchequer May 2, 1448. Dugdale does not mention him as a Judge of Common Pleas, but he received his patent July 7, 26 Henry VI., and must have held double office. In 1461 his patents were renewed, but in the following year there was a new Chief Baron, though Sir Peter retained his other offices. He had a tun of wine annually for life. His will¹ is so interesting from a literary point of view, as well as a genealogical one, that it is worthy of fuller notice. He and his wife Katharine had founded a chantry in Netteswell, Essex, and a chapel in the parish of Latton, Essex, where they resided. He left to these and many other charitable purposes handsome legacies; and to his wife, Dame Katharine, he left his "daily Primer," much plate and furniture, a crucifix, the furniture of a chapel, his "book of legends in English, and his English translation of 'Bonaventura de vita et passione Christi.'" To his "son, John Bohun," armour, and his book in English of "Boys de Consolacione Philosophiæ, with the booke of Hunting therein." To his daughter, Anne Bohun, furniture, and a French booke, "Giles de Reginum Principii." To his daughter, Elizabeth Skreene,² furniture and a mass-book. To his son, John Skreene, "myne owne volume of old statutes with the Register, and ye new Lawes therein; my newe statutes and a boke of termes of parchemyn, and a good boke compiled of Law with a yallow leather covering, and a booke of law of termes of 2 Ed. II. in parchemyn, a greate booke of gramer, with the Siege of Troy borded, a greate booke called Catholicon borded, and a good new bounden fair little book compiled of Assises." "To my ward, Thomas Bibbesworth, his own marriage free to himself,³ my best Register of Lawe, my owne gret compiled booke of Lawe covered with red leather, and a horn upon it . . . a booke of lawe in parchemyn compiled and bokeled, a boke of termes of Law on paper, with A° 32—A° 39 and other yeares therein." "To my niece, Margaret Newport, a table of ivory with the Salutation of our Lady in ymaget of silver. To my brother, Master Thomas Arden, my scarlet gowne furred, my book flowered Barthm. his own booke of Lucerna, conscience, his Sawter glosed, my booke of the Life of

¹ 19 Godyn, Somerset House.

² See in 1510 pardon and release to Elizabeth Skreene, *alias* widow of Richard Harpur, *alias* widow of Andrew Dymock, daughter of Sir Peter Ardern (Papers, Henry VIII.).

³ Thomas de Bibbesworth, who died 1485, held a moiety of the manor of Latton (Morant's "Essex" ii. 487).

St. Thomas of Canterbury." To his cousin, Master John Roclif, a hoode; to his brother, parson of Hadham, a cloke; to his nephew, Guy Arden, a gowne. Other remembrances follow. His interest in the forest of Galtuce in Yorkshire, in the towns of Hoby and Esmeswold, to be sold to pay his debts. His wife to have all the residue if she remain unmarried. The manors of Monkhall and Enfield to his wife, reverting to his daughters; the manor of Swale in Godilston to his wife, and to any heir she chooses. Executors: Dame Katherine Arden, his wife, and Master Thomas¹ Arden, his brother, and others, February 20, 1466, proved July 10, 1467. A rubbing of the sepulchral brass in memory of Sir Peter and his wife² at Latton is preserved in the British Museum. His arms were Or, three pellets azure on a chief gules, three lozenges argent.³ Bobbingworth Hall, Ongar, Essex,⁴ was conveyed to Richard Arden 1423, and to Sir Peter Arden 1446. In that year also Gregory Wery released Latton Hall, Harlow Half Hundred, to Peter Arden and his heirs for ever.⁵ The will of the Guy Arden,⁶ nephew of Sir Peter, was drawn up July 24, 1498. He leaves legacies to the master, every brother, and every servant of St. John's College, Cambridge; to Sir Christopher Wright, Fellow of St. John's, his journal; to Mr. Bowes, of King's College, his great beads; to the Lady Prioress of Crabhouse, "2 portuess of written hande and xs, and to her convent 6s 8d." The residue to Dr. William Robinson and Master John Basse, Bach. of Civill Lawe.

¹ Newcourt, ii. 543. A Thomas Arden, S.T.B., Prebend of Reculverland in St. Paul's; Rector of Hadham Magna, exchanged for St. Bride's, London; Rector of Stambridge Parva 1472. One of the masters of the college of Pleshy was also called Thomas Arden, 1477, but seems to have been another of the name, as William Arden was presented to Stambridge 1474.

² Add. MS., xxxii. 490 (u. 9).

³ Morant's "Essex," ii. 487.

⁴ *Ibid.*, i. 148.

⁵ Close Rolls, 24 and 25 Henry VI.

⁶ 24 Horne. Vicar of Littlebury, February 16, 1463; Strethall, April 25, 1467; Upminster, March 2, 1483 (Newcourt, ii. 394).

(To be continued.)



THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS (*concluded*).

BY "X."



HAVE now shown how the Crown has asserted its authority, and exercises its control concerning armorial matters in England and in Scotland; there only remains Ireland to be dealt with. Theoretically, the laws of arms in Ireland are the same as those of England; but in Ireland, as in Scotland, the Earl Marshal exercises no jurisdiction.

The earliest assertion of the armorial authority of the Crown in Ireland that I am aware of was the appointment of the first Ulster King of Arms. A copy of his letters patent will be found in "Rymer's Fœdera." The powers therein granted to him have been confirmed and regranted to each of his successors; and in the face of these letters patent, and bearing in mind the powers which have been attached to such letters patent in England, and also the fact that the Crown is, and must be, the supreme and sole fountain of honour, there can be no question as to the entire authority in Ireland of Ulster King of Arms.

But when we come to deal with the manner in which this control has been exercised, it is impossible to speak with a like precision. Ireland has always been in a troubled state, and a certain proportion of her population have always defied the rule of the "Sassenach." Such defiance, of course, carries with it no excuse for the use of illegal arms, but it explains the somewhat limited and haphazard manner in which the English Crown asserted its control in *any* matter in former times; for when there were nobles and chiefs who defied and fought in actual warfare for very regality and sovereignty, the life of a Herald acting in the name of the English King would have been of but small account in ancient times; and the Irish official records of armorial matters are not so extensive as could be wished.

A system of visitations similar to those carried out in England was initiated in Ireland, but for some reason or another was only very partially performed. There are rolls of ancient arms in the custody of Ulster, and there are also a large series of funeral certificates which are a great assistance in filling the blanks. Probably the records are complete of all the grants which have been

made by patent, and consequently the omission of the visitations has deprived no man of any right which he undoubtedly possessed ; and no greater grievance can be alleged than the fact that the Irish never had the opportunity of registering unauthorized arms (and having them thereby made legal) to the extent to which such opportunities were afforded those who resided in the more peaceable sister kingdom. But for a long time past this omission has been remedied, and succeeding Ulster Kings of Arms have had the power (and have continually and continuously exercised it) of confirming by patent arms which have been in use, but for which no sufficient authority can be shown. Whether or not the required length of usage has always been the same I am unable to say, but at the present time Ulster King of Arms will issue a confirmation of any arms in use when these can be shown to have been in use for at least three generations, or else for one hundred years. Usually, some slight alteration or addition is made to the coat of arms and crest at the time of confirmation. The extent and nature of this alteration are entirely within the discretion of Ulster King of Arms, and vary according to the circumstances of the case ; but I have known cases where the continuous use of the arms has been proved back to the seventeenth century, in which no alteration whatsoever has been made. But, as I have said, the nature and extent of the alterations rest with Ulster King of Arms. A confirmation recites the limits within which the arms are to descend. It usually is to the descendants of the father or grandfather, but where proper and sufficient reason has been shown, these limits have been extended on some occasions in a very wide-reaching manner. The fees upon a confirmation amount to very little ; and by the large number of confirmations which have been issued, a result is being now rapidly achieved in Ireland equivalent to the result obtained in England by the visitations. But it should be borne in mind that such confirmations are concessions of grace, consequent on the troublous times in former days in Ireland, rather than anything in the nature of the admission of a right to bear (or at any time to have borne) arms which lack the sanction of the Crown. That this opportunity of confirmation exists I think cannot be too widely known or taken advantage of, and it seems to me an intense misfortune that the point is not officially brought prominently before the notice of those members of the Irish landed gentry who are still making use of arms without authority ; for it must stand to reason that at some future date the Crown will recognise that it is by such concessions, then confirming the use of arms which have been originally improperly assumed at such

comparatively recent dates, that no excuse could be alleged for this illegal assumption.

We therefore see that the records of Ulster's Office consist of (1) grants by patent, (2) confirmations by patent, (3) a large series of funeral certificates, (4) the imperfect visitations.

Now, arms are a matter of honour in the sole prerogative of the Crown to grant and create, and therefore all armorial bearings borne without the sanction of the Crown are bogus and illegal; consequently, to establish a legal right to arms in Ireland it is necessary to show legitimate male descent from some person to whom the right to bear arms has been granted or confirmed, or whose right to arms has been officially admitted by an officer of the Crown.

In bringing these articles to a conclusion, I would urge upon everybody entitled to bear arms the imperative necessity of proving and recording their pedigrees in the official College and Offices of Arms. Of course, a right granted by patent to a man and his descendants to bear arms cannot lapse so long as legitimate male descendants may exist. But, of course, no such right can be admitted or certified by the Officers of Arms, who are officers and servants of the Crown, unless the descent from the grantee has been established according to their requirements. But as years go by facts and dates are forgotten, and it then becomes a matter of research and expense to provide the necessary evidences to establish the descent. Many things which were known to our grandfathers are lost to us, and our grandchildren will search in vain for things which to us are most familiar. Therefore, put those things which are matters of common everyday knowledge to yourselves officially upon record. Surely it is worth an effort, surely the result will compensate you for the labour involved, surely it is worth a little self-denial, to prove, for the sake of your children and your children's children, that you and they are gentlemen beyond doubt and beyond question.



AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE BERESFORD FAMILY (*concluded*).

BY MAJOR C. E. DE LA POER BERESFORD.



LORD FITZWILLIAM might indeed thank God that his administration in Ireland was at a close! It was not of long duration, for he had scarcely entrusted Grattan with a Bill for qualifying Roman Catholics to sit in Parliament, when he received intimation that the British Ministry was displeased at the dismissals with which he had inaugurated his administration. It was rumoured that his recall would be the next step, and this was verified by his departure on March 24, 1795. The greatest animosity was shown both to John Beresford and to his son, John Claudius, by the Dublin mob on the arrival of the new Lord-Lieutenant. The crowd attacked their houses, but failed to force an entrance. The next year saw the landing of the French force under Hôche (accompanied by Wolfe Tone), in Bantry Bay. In 1798 came the rebellion, so Beresford's anticipations of danger were realized. In the interim he had been reinstated in all his places, and his power became as great as ever. In fact, the position of the Beresford family in Ireland at this time was extraordinary. John Beresford, who was much trusted by the King, virtually ruled the country. He practically deposed Lord Fitzwilliam. His brother was the premier Marquess of Ireland. His brother-in-law had been Lord-Lieutenant. His brother William was Archbishop of Tuam; and his son and nephew were on the way to episcopal chairs. John Claudius, another son, was the head of a bank, and afterwards Lord Mayor of Dublin. John's relatives were in place and power everywhere. The Butlers and Fitzgeralds, the other two ruling families in Ireland, were temporarily under a cloud; and the Beresfords filled their places with a vigour which none deny them. One must go back to Florence at the time of the Medici to find a historical parallel. John was, it is said, offered the Marquisate of Sligo, which he refused, accepting a pension in lieu of the title (which was given to the third Earl of Altamont in 1800). Of course he voted for the Union, although his son, John Claudius, violently opposed it. The Right Hon. John Beresford died on November 5, 1805, leaving issue :

By his first marriage :

1. Marcus, b. February 14, 1764 ; m. Frances Arabella, dau. of the first Earl of Milltown ; had issue two sons : John Theophilus, killed in Spain 1812 ; and William, the Right Hon., M.P., P.C., late Secretary at War (the writer of the *précis* on the Beresford Ghost)¹, whose son, General Mostyn de la Poer is now alive, and Edward Marcus d. 1896.
2. George de la Poer, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, b. July 19, 1765 ; married, and had issue : John, Colonial Secretary, Isle of St. Vincent, m. Miss Wyllly ; his senior surviving children and grandchildren reside in South Australia. Colonel Marcus Wyllly, late 49th Regiment, is the Colonial Secretary's second son ; he m. Miss Blakeney, and has issue. Mrs. Cowie and Mrs. Shadwell-Clerke are the Colonial Secretary's daughters. Marcus Gervais, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland, etc., m., first, Mary, dau. of Colonel Henry L'Estrange ; had issue, George de la Poer, late M.P. for Armagh (who m., and has issue, Marcus, a Captain Rifle Brigade, and others). Henry Marcus, formerly Captain 9th Foot (who m., and has issue, Kennedy, a Captain Royal Irish Rifles, and others). Charlotte, who m. H. B. W. Milner, Esq., and Mary Emily, m. to Thos. Heywood, Esq. The Archbishop m., secondly, Elizabeth, dau. of J. Trail-Kennedy, Esq. No issue of this marriage survive.
3. John Claudius, b. October 23, 1766 ; married, and had a son, John Claudius, d.s.p. His surviving issue are found in the Smyly, Heaven, and Gossett families. John Claudius was the banker and Lord Mayor of Dublin. He voted against the Union, probably much to his father's disgust.
4. Charles Cobbe, b. October 22, 1770 ; in Holy Orders ; m. Elizabeth, the sister of his father John's second wife, daughter of Sir Wm. Montgomery, Bart. ; had issue, four sons and five daughters, viz. : John Isaac, whose descendants are the Massy-Beresfords. George John, Lieutenant-Colonel R.A., who married twice, and whose issue by his second marriage are : Robert Henry, formerly 75th Regiment, of Woodhouse (married ; no issue), and his brothers and sisters. Charles Claudius,

¹ GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, October, 1897.

married, and who is now represented by his son, Charles Cobbe Beresford, Colonel R.E., one of the pioneers of field telegraphy in the army (married; has issue), and his brother and sisters. Henry Robert, d. *s.p.*, and five daughters: Mrs. Fox, Lady Erne, Lady John Thynne, Mrs. Cole Hamilton, and Mrs. Alexander, all of whom had descendants.

5. Catherine, m. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. H. Clements.
6. Anne, m., first, R. Uniacke, Esq.; secondly, Robert Doyne, Esq.
7. Jane, m. the Right Hon. Sir George Hill, Bart.

By his second marriage the Right Hon. John Beresford had issue:

8. James Hamilton, R.N.; accidentally drowned at sea.
9. Henry Barré, b. September 25, 1784; married, and had issue five sons: John Barré, of Learmount, Vice-Lieutenant co. Londonderry, whose services to his county were so well understood and appreciated. His surviving sons are William Randal, Royal Welsh Fusiliers (who has a son Douglas), and Marcus John Barré, South Wales Borderers. His married daughters are Mrs. Macky and Mrs. Pine Coffin, who both have issue. John Barré's second son, Claudius, d. 1894, leaving a son, Ralph H. B. de la Poer. Henry Barré, Commander R.N., a distinguished officer, d. *s.p.* William Montgomery, in Holy Orders, who is represented by William James Montgomery, Secretary Turf Club, Calcutta, and his brother and sisters. James David, Major in the army, d. *s.p.* George de la Poer, late 16th Foot, whose issue are: Charles Edward de la Poer (who writes these lines; married; no issue); Tristram Henry Barré, Lieutenant, R.N., retired (married; has three daughters); and Daphne. Henry Barré's daughter Mary m. Thos. Fountaine, Esq., second son of Andrew Fountaine, Esq., of Narford, and has issue.
10. William Hamilton, b. 1788; d. *s.p.*
11. Hannah, d. *s.p.*
12. Frances Honoria, m. James Whyte, Esq., of Pilton House, and is represented by her son¹ and grandson.
13. Elizabeth, d. *s.p.*

¹ R. Whyte, Esq., sole surviving grandson of the Right Hon. John Beresford.

14. Anna, m. Charles Edward Hay (or Stuart).¹ All her descendants are dead.

15. Clara, m., in 1813, to the Rev. James Spencer-Knox, and is represented to-day by her son, Major Beresford Knox.

It has been impossible here to give the names of all the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the Right Hon. John Beresford, who numbered over one hundred. I have endeavoured to mention at least all the eldest sons and married daughters. John, "the fighting head of the Beresfords," died (*vide supra*) on November 5, 1805, aged sixty-seven years, at Walworth, co. Derry. His remains were taken to Curraghmore for interment.

I must again ask my readers to carry themselves back in imagination one hundred years, and tell them of the second brother of the first Marquess of Waterford. His descendants close the already long family roll. William Beresford, created first Baron Decies,² born April 16, 1743; entered the Church, and was successively Bishop of Dromore, Ossory, and Archbishop of Tuam. From his handsome appearance he was called "the Beauty of Holiness." He married Elizabeth, daughter of John FitzGibbon, sister of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, John, Earl of Clare. The Archbishop's issue were:

1. John, his heir, of whom presently.
2. George, in Holy Orders, married, and had issue: William; his daughter, Cecilia Mélanie, a gifted artist, whose pictures took first prizes and medals in exhibitions in London, Rome, New York, etc., died only quite recently. Marcus, General in the army, commanded at Bangalore, and filled many Staff appointments. He married twice. Of the first marriage was born Isabella, Mrs. Brydges-Rodney. Of the second, a son, Marcus de la Poer, and a daughter, Mrs. H. M. Spencer. George Hamilton, in Holy Orders, married, and had issue two sons: General George de la Poer (whose surviving issue are Mary, Mrs. Greer, and Hester Caroline), and Henry Tristram, who was settled, I believe, in Australia; and four daughters: Mary, Susan, Elizabeth, Mrs. Primrose (who has issue), and Frances. The Hon. and Rev. George's fourth son, John Gorges, is represented by his sons; Francis, Hamilton de la Poer, late R.M.A., and

¹ *Vide* GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, May, 1897. The Sobieski Stuarts.

² The Barony of Decies had been the second title of James, last (de la Poer) Earl of Tyrone, grandfather of the Archbishop.

their sisters. His fifth son, Henry, d. *s.p.*, and his two daughters were: Mrs. Myles O'Reilly and Mrs. Gerald Fitzgerald, who has issue.

3. William, Lord Decies' third son, was also in Holy Orders. His son, Captain Henry William, had issue, and his daughter Alicia, Mrs. Hammond, has surviving at least one daughter—Mrs. Falls. The Hon. and Rev. William had also five daughters—viz., Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Daly-Sewell (whose husband claimed the Barony of Athenry), Mrs. Burrowes, and Mrs. Hope, who m., secondly, Field-Marshal Viscount Beresford.

The Archbishop of Tuam died September 6, 1819, and was succeeded in the Barony of Decies by his son:

John, second Baron Decies, married Miss Horsley (and assumed that name in addition). His issue were:

1. William Robert John, his heir, of whom presently.
2. Georgina, m., first, W. Watson, Esq.; secondly, H. Edwards Brown, Esq., and has issue—Robert.
3. Louisa Elizabeth, Marchioness of Ailesbury, had issue, *inter alia*, the fourth and present Marquis of Ailesbury, who has issue.
4. Caroline Agnes, Duchess of Montrose, who afterwards married successively, Mr. Stirling-Crawford and Mr. Milner. Her son is the fifth Duke of Montrose.

Lord Decies died March 1, 1855, and was succeeded by his son: William Robert John, third Baron Decies, who married Miss Dent-Dent. His issue are:

1. William Marcus de la Poer, his heir, fourth and present Baron Decies.
2. John Graham Hope, 7th Hussars.
3. Seton Robert de la Poer.
4. Henry William Walter.
5. William Arthur.

And three surviving daughters—Caroline, Mrs. Wilkinson, Catherine, and Charlotte, Mrs. Barclay.

I now draw my account of the Beresfords to a close. I much regret that I have not been able to give more information as to the English Beresfords, our kinsmen and seniors. They parted company from the Irish Beresfords before the latter went to Ireland, nearly three hundred years ago. The space at my disposal has not permitted me to give full description of any but the best-known members of the family; and thus I have been obliged to

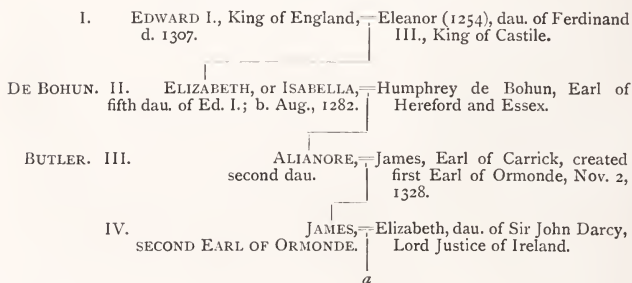
omit allusion to nearly all honours, decorations, and medals of others less fortunate, but not undistinguished. It may be observed that in the earlier history I have not given the names of the wives of many members, and that I have been chary of repeating some more or less authenticated traditions. A too complete pedigree bears on its face the stamp of its own inaccuracy. A chronicler must refuse many family stories of which the truth cannot be proved, if he himself would not be unmindful of the old adage: "Il ne suffit pas de posséder un grand nom, il faut savoir le porter."

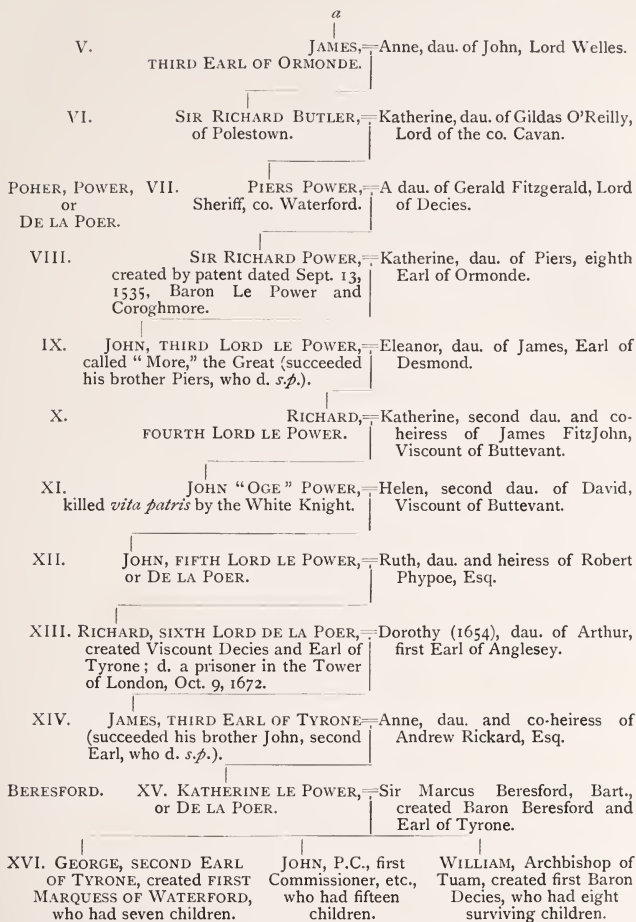
I venture to give a Royal Descent, which is interesting, as it passes through three families only on its way from Plantagenet to Beresford—viz., De Bohun, Butler, and De la Poer. I trace it down to the first Marquess of Waterford and his two brothers. Their descendants are of course all entitled to it, and are found amongst the following families besides Beresford—viz.:

Eden, Dunbar, Kenyon (Baron Kenyon), Head-Brydges, Pack-Beresford, Talbot (Earl of Shrewsbury), O'Grady (Viscount Guilla-more), Ladbroke, Cowie, Shadwell-Clerke, Milner, Sturgis, Heywood, Lumley-Savile, Southwell, Howard, Smyly (Beresford), Gosset, Massy-Beresford, Woddrop, Annesley (Viscount Glerawley), Cary, Christmas, Jones, Monck, Dawson, Flood, Cobbe, Carleton, Fox, Crichton (Earl of Erne), Thynne (Marquis of Bath), Cole-Hamilton, Alexander, Clements (Earl of Leitrim), Uniacke, Doyne, Hill (Bart.), Macky, Pine-Coffin, Domville, Whyte, Knox, Fountaine (of Narford), Brydges-Rodney, Primrose (Earl Rosebery), Greer, O'Reilly, Fitzgerald, Armstrong, Daly-Sewell, Preston, Burrowes, Watson, Edwards-Brown, Bruce (Marquis of Ailesbury), Graham (Duke of Montrose), Littledale, Wogan-Browne.

A ROYAL DESCENT.

DESCENT OF THE IRISH BRANCH OF THE BERESFORDS FROM EDWARD I., KING OF ENGLAND.





These three brothers were sixteenth in descent from Edward I., King of England.

AUTHORITIES.

- Descents I. to III.—Burke's "Peerage," Royal Lineage.
 " III. to VII.—Burke's "Peerage," under Ormonde.
 " VIII. to XV.—State Papers Ireland; Sloane MSS., British Museum.
 Registered Pedigree, Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle.
 " XV. to XVII.—Burke's "Peerage," under Waterford.

A COURT BARON.



T may perhaps interest some of our readers if we reproduce the minutes taken at a Court Baron, inasmuch as these show the sort of information to be looked for in this class of Records :

<i>Manor of Ramsden Barring- ton Co. Essex</i>	}	Court Baron & Customary Court of Philip Francis Esqr. held at the Manor House the 21st day of May 1804 before Thos. Sermon Gent. Steward.
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Homage Sworn

Jas. Wrigglesworth

Wm. Parnell

Robt. Gray

John Osborn

The Homage present an Incroachment upon Ramsden Heath near to Mr. Richardson's brick wall by Thos. Hench & in case he do not lay open the same on or before the 1st day of July they amerce him ten shillings.

They also present an incroachment on the said heath by Saml. Chapman & in case the same be not laid open on or before the 1st July they amerce the said Saml. Chapman ten shillings.

They also present the death of Mrs. Bandock the wife of Anthony Bandock.

They also present the death of Thos. Mayott, a customary tenant since the last Court. That he made a will dated 18th Dec. 1799 whereby he devised his copyhold estate purchased of Waylett & wife to Thos. Daniells the son of his nephew Wm. Daniells the elder. To hold to him his heirs and assigns for ever but subject to conditions mentioned in Codicil to said will, dated 31 Jan. 1801. Thos Daniell presented in Court & admitted to the above Copyhold & afterwards surrendered the same to the terms of the said will.

Hire 12 guis. Hearing 5.—8.

Thos. Bundock by Thos. Banbrook his attorney after the second proclamation and the presentment of the death of Mrs. Bundock was admitted to the copyhold piece of ground granted to Anthony Bundock decd. To hold the said Thos. Bundock this his until the youngest of the four children of Anthony Bundock decd. attain 21 upon the trusts of the will aforesaid of Anthony Bundock.

Hire 15 guis. fees 1. 19. 2.

T. SERMON Steward.

*Manor of Ramsden Barring-
ton Com. Essex* } Special Court Baron & Customary Court of
Sir Philip Francis Knight of the Most
Honble order of the Bath held at the manor
house on Tuesday the 30th day of Dec. 1806 before Thos Sermon
Gent Steward.

Homage Wm. Parnell
Jas Wrigglesworth

Robt. Gray a customary tenant surrendered a messuage & 12 acres of land called Orgrides formerly divided into two closes for which a quit rent of 3/4 per ann. is payable & also Messrs. Henoble three acres of Land called Bordeaux for which a quit rent of 1/9 per ann. is payable.

To the use of James Hunt of Billericay Apothecary his heirs & assigns for ever.

And the said James Hunt being present in Court prayed to be admitted to the said premises & was accordingly admitted thereto to hold the same to his heirs & assigns at the will of the Lord & he paid a fine & his fealty was respited.

And the said J. Hunt immediately afterwards surrendered the said pieces to the use of the said Robt. Gray & his heirs & assigns for ever subject to a proviso & condition for notice thereof on Payment of £400 with interest at Grays death.

T. SERMON Steward.

*The Manor of Ramsden Barring-
ton Co. Essex* } The Court Baron & Customary Court of Sir
Philip Francis Knt of the Bath held at the
Manor house 12 day of June 1811 before
Thos. Sermon Gent. Steward.

Homage Sworn
J. Wrigglesworth
J. Hunt
W. Parnell

The Homage presents that Isaac Ellis late a customary tenant of this manor who survived Robt. Blackford died May 1806 & the first predetermination was made for Mr. John Ellis to come into Court to be admitted.

The homage presented by Thos. Friend on Ramsden Heath for granting a piece of common containing 10 Rods for his horses when bailiff was commanded to abate the nuisance & throw open the portion.

Also a presentment on the said heath of Rd. Bundock enclosing

about 10 rods adjoining his copyhold which the Bailiff was commanded to throw open.

Also an encroachment on the said heath by Eliz. Carter by enclosing 15 Rods & building a Cart Lodge thereon which the Bailiff was commanded to open.

Also an encroachment on the Common by Mary Wigglesworth enclosing thereof about 5 acres ordered the bailiff to open same.

Also an incroachment on the same common by Isaac Harwood when the bailiff was ordered as before.

John Drewitt appeared & prayed to be admitted to the part of Ramsden Common enclosed by him in 1804 & he was admitted accordingly to hold to him his heirs & assigns the year rent of 6d. & grant £13 10.

John Salmon appeared & prayed a grant to be admitted to a piece of Land of Ramsden Heath about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre or thereabouts enclosed by him about 3 years since & he was admitted accordingly to hold with his heirs & assigns at the rent of 6d. paid annually & the grant of £10.

Fees Presenting death & enrolling 6/8

„ Will „	6/8
Proclamation each copy	1/-
Oath of fealty	1/-
Admission	6/8
Enrolling	5/-



THE QUEEN'S IRISH ANCESTORS.

BY WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.



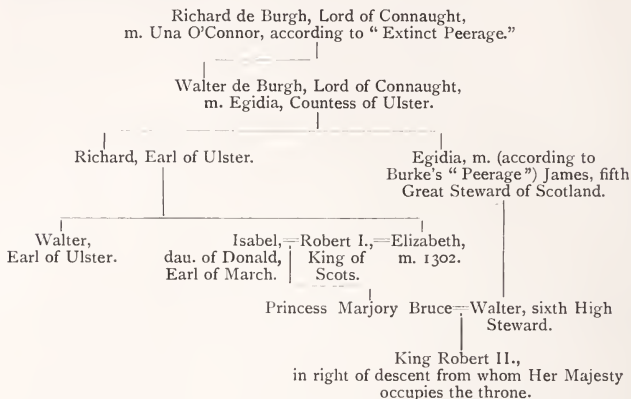
Is there any real proof that the De Burghs married into the native so-called royal family of Connaught? Mr. O'Grady's table states that Hodierna, daughter of Una O'Connor, and granddaughter of *Odo*, King of Connaught, was mother of Richard de Burgh, Lord of Connaught; and Burke's "Extinct Peerage" (1883) that said Richard married Una, daughter of *Hugh* O'Connor, King of Connaught. It is to be noted that the same Una, according to Mr. O'Grady's table, was *mother* of Hodierna. This is a subject which the editorial family of Burke might be expected to take an

interest in and set right, if possible, if it is based on more than tradition or supposition. In "The Lord of the Isles" Sir Walter Scott says:

"And Connoght pour'd from waste and wood
Her hundred tribes, whose sceptre rude
Dark Eth O'Connor sway'd."

This refers to the Battle of Bannockburn, in 1313, King Edward having requisitioned his Irish vassals to aid him against Robert I., "the Bruce," of Scotland. Scott, in a note quoting the "Fœdera," refers to the invitation of the English monarch to Eth O'Connor, "Duci Hibernicorum" of Connaught (and twenty-five other chiefs of the Irish), requesting the attendance of all the force he could muster, either commanded by himself in person or by some nobleman of his race. These auxiliaries were to be commanded by Richard de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, who was grandson of the above-named Richard, and father-in-law of King Robert, whom he was to oppose. He was also uncle of Walter, the sixth High Steward, who fought valiantly on King Robert's side, and married his daughter by a previous marriage, and thus ancestor of a long line of Kings of Scotland, and through them of our gracious Queen. That is, if Mr. Burke is correct in the Stewart memoir appended to the Royal Lineage (Kings of Scotland) in his "Peerage." As the marriage is not mentioned in the "Extinct Peerage," *sub* Ulster (1883), it can hardly be doubted that he or his predecessor subsequently received information trustworthy enough to enable him to refer thus to James, fifth High Steward of Scotland: "By his wife Egidia, daughter of Walter de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, he had," etc. Certain it is that James's granddaughter was named Egidia, and I see by a note on p. 373 (October number) that a correspondent says that instead of Hodierna being Richard de Burgh's mother, Egidia, daughter of Walter de Traci, had the honour of producing him. This certainly goes to support Mr. Burke's Stewart (or Fitzalan)—De Burgh marriage, and it would interest a great many people if he will publish his authority for it. The note on p. 373 refers to the first Richard; but should it not apply to the second of that name, Earl of Ulster? The note suffers nothing from the fact that Mr. O'Grady's text differs from his table, a discrepancy which escaped the writer of it. In the text of Mr. O'Grady's article (p. 227, August number) Hodierna is made out to be Richard's *wife*, and not his *mother*, as in the table accompanying it.

The Stewart-De Burgh marriage gives the Queen a second Irish descent as follows :



A RECORD COAT OF ARMS.



reference be made to our frontispiece, a shield containing 135 quarterings will be found. In a way, our title is a misnomer, for this coat of arms is no longer a record ; and the nineteenth-century fever for breaking records, which is the feature of modern athletic life, might seem to have even invaded the College of Arms.

The scheme of quarterings we illustrate displays, however, the at one time record number of quarterings officially proved and established and recorded in the records of the College of Arms, and is the escutcheon to which the Countess of Yarborough (*née* Lane-Fox), in her own right Baroness Conyers, and her sister, the Countess of Powis, are entitled.

The record, however, was soon afterwards broken, when the family of Lloyd of Stockton established their right to between 350 and 360 quarterings. But in spite of the number, our frontispiece is a better example than that of Lloyd, because whereas in the former only three coats are repeated, in that of Lloyd of Stockton

most of the quarterings occur over and over again, through a long succession of intermarriages; and it should also be borne in mind that the shield we illustrate does not contain the whole of the quarterings which it would be possible for Lady Yarborough and her sister to establish. It is interesting to note, by the way, that Lady Yarborough is heir of line of the two great generals, namely, the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Schomberg.

We may, perhaps, add that the illustration is a reduced reproduction of one of the new engravings which will appear in the forthcoming third edition of "Armorial Families."

The names of the quarterings are as follows: 1, Fox; 2, Lane; 3, Farrell; 4, Burke; 5, Fitzgerald; 6, Manning; 7, Pitt; 8, Cadbury; 9, Savage; 10, Daniels; 11, Swinnerton; 12, Becke; 13, Vernon; 14, Bostock; 15, Venables; 16, Dutton; 17, Thornton; 18, Minshull; 19, Allington; 20, Burghe; 21, Argentine; 22, Tecon; 23, Gardiner; 24, Middleton; 25, Cordell; 26, Webb; 27, Darcy; 28, Langley; 29, Harleston; 30, Kytson; 31, Kytson; 32, Donington; 33, Pye; 34, Pye; 35, Parker; 36, Lovel; 37, Tichmarsh; 38, Burnell; 39, Holland; 40, Zouche; 41, Rohan; 42, Brittany; 43, Beurnes; 44, Quincey; 45, Bellomont; 46, Melent; 47, Gwadyr; 48, Fitzosborn; 49, Yvery; 50, Grantmesnil; 51, Galloway; 52, Morvile; 53, Longespee; 54, Rosemar; 55, Ridesford; 56, Deincourt; 57, Grey; 58, Fitzalan; 59, Haget; 60, Morley; 61, Marshall; 62, Marshall of Rye; 63, Atkins; 64, Hawkins; 65, Bay; 66, Wright; 68, Osborne; 69, Broughton; 70, Broughton; 71, Hewitt; 72, Hyde; 73, Godolphin; 74, Rinsy; 75, Godolphin; 76, Killigrew; 77, Kemtebury; 78, Arvenick; 79, Boligh; 80, Trenouth; 81, Glinne; 82, Bonithon; 83, Churchill; 84, Winston; 85, Gwaith Voyd of Winston; 86, Kariadoc; 87, Beli Mawr; 88, Taithwell; 89, Inyr; 90, Inyr; 91, Carlion; 92, Cecil; 93, Jenings; 94, Jenings; 95, Rowlet; 96, Knoght; 97, Darcy; 98, D'Arcy; 99, Bertram; 100, Heron; 101, Meynell; 102, Tempest; 103, Carew; 104, Other; 105, Windsor; 106, Fitzstephen; 107, Tuit; 108, Hoo; 109, Andervill; 110, St. Leger; 111, St. Maur; 112, Malmain; 113, Willes; 114, Engaine; 115, Waterton; 116, Bryan; 117, Conyers; 118, St. Quintin; 119, Ryleston; 120, D'Arcy; 121, Nevill; 122, Nevill; 123, Nevill; 124, Nevill; 125, Bulmer; 126, Middleham; 127, Brittany; 128, Clavering; 129, Merlais; 130, Fauconbridge; 131, Lancaster; 132, Rokeby; 133, Schomberg; 134, Fox.

THE EX LIBRIS EXHIBITION.



ON June 14 and 15 the annual meeting, dinner, and exhibition of the Book-plate Society was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, London. The details of the dinner and annual meeting are hardly likely to be of any great interest to those of our readers who are not members of the society, and those, of course, who are, will obtain all particulars from the pages of the *Ex Libris Journal*. The exhibition contained much of considerable interest, particularly some number of patents of arms lent by the Office of Arms in Ireland.

The feature of the exhibition, however, was the work of modern book-plate designers, and the illustrated catalogue of the exhibition, which can be obtained from the secretary of the society, is well worthy of the modest shilling for which it is sold. Amongst many others of the book-plates of living designers which appealed to us as worthy of notice may be mentioned those of Mr. G. W. Eve (for the Windsor Library), Mr. Sherborne, Mr. C. Helard, Mr. Harry Soane, and Mrs. Swinnerton Hughes.

A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

S'Ensuyvent les noms de plusieurs
non Ranchés ce needtmoins frequentans
les presches.

Loys Biscop
Pierre Brasseur
George Frayere
Nicolas Plucqnet
Jehan Ort
George Ort
Jehan du Puits
Noe de la Croix
Gabriel Sablon
Adrian Baudrenghien
Pierre Veghelman
Guillaume Hennecart
Tobias van Hoeffe
Pierre Serys
Arnoldus Hesius
Guillaume Buding
Francois Voisin
Jehan de Neuue Terre

We whose names be hire under
wretten do testyfy these persons above
wretten to have frequented the French
church before the time of this arrester.

per. me Anthony du Ponche

Michel Chaudron
Gerard de Lobel
Pierre du Bosquiel
B. de Semerpont
Pierre Boullen
Nicolas Fontaine
Matheus Luls

Examined by
Wyll^m. Cockes,
Will^m. Shavington.

Resorters to y^e French church in
1568.

Jacques Desbuquois
Jehan Morda
Jehan Lesueur

A LIST OF STRANGERS

123

Jehan Bontiflar
 Jehan Philippe
 Jacques Gillon filz
 Jehan Lieuin filz
 Jehan Bultel
 Jehan del Becque
 Jerosme Martin
 Jehan Quintrin
 Jehan de Lannoy
 Jehan Castellain
 Jehan le Larghe
 Jacques du Buisson
 Jacques Sigart
 Jacques Fourre
 Jehan du Fresne
 Jacques Wyseux
 Jehan Strells
 Jacques Flocke
 Jacques de Maraiz
 Jehan du Pire
 Jehan de Catté
 Jacques Geoffroy
 Jehan de Lattre
 Jehan de Lattre le Jeusne
 Jehan Pipe
 Jacques de Boninghe
 Jehan Marquillier
 Jehan des Fontaine
 Jacques Masse
 Jehan Estienne
 Jacques Rouland
 Jehan du Gland
 Jehan Oedon
 Jehan du Gailly
 Jehan de Haussy
 Jehan Croisie
 Jehan Pelu
 Jehan Atteignan
 Jacob Regimont
 Jacques de Messins
 Jehan de Gland le Jeusne
 Jehan Carton
 Jehan Renaart
 Jehan de la Rue
 Jehan Pronier
 Jehan le Brun
 Jehan Clinquart
 Jehan de Granwarry
 Jehan Godaw

52

Loys Creton
 Loys du bois
 Loys des Marais
 Leonard Dussart
 Loys le Febure
 Luc Hallier
 Loys Saye
 Lambert Cordonanier
 Laurens Danthain
 Loys Ramon
 Laurens de Boulongue

11

M.

Michael Chaudron
 Martin du Mont
 Martin Maillart
 Matthieu Luls
 Michel de la Dalle
 Matthieu Cardon
 Matthieu de la Montagne
 Maur de Sion
 Matthieu Champion
 Matthieu des Champs
 Michel de le Houe
 Michel le Clercq
 Martin St. Leger
 Melchior Huet
 Michel Doubon

15

N.

Nicholas Bizean
 Nicolas Rimée
 Nicolas Lardensis
 Nicaïso le Bla
 Nicolas Basse
 Nicolas de Lannoy
 Nicolas Banderly
 Nicolas Fontaine
 Nicolas Taffin
 Nicolas Sellin
 Nicolas Fortry
 Noe Bandon
 Nicolas Emery
 Noe le Boucq
 Nicolas Voisin
 Noe Japa
 Nicolas Langlé
 Nicolas Ragmé
 Jehan Cattel
 Jacques Bison
 Jacques Tacquet
 Jehan Simou
 Jehan Vanique
 Jehan Geoffroy
 Jehan Gabet
 Jehan Danebrune
 Jacques Carpentier
 Jehan Honnoré
 Jacques de Neuue terre
 Jehan Drapier
 Jehan le Poiure
 Jehan de Lannoy fils Nic^o
 Jehan Longhet
 Jacques le Grant
 Jehan Renier
 Jehan Barat
 Jehan Druart
 Jacques le Chier
 Jacques de Folleville
 Jacques Carpentier filz
 Jacques le Brouck
 Jacques Taffin
 Jerosme Caulier

16—2

THE "BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS."

THE ARMS OF DOVER.

SIR,

With reference to the remarks on p. 76 regarding the arms—sable, a cross argent between four leopards' faces or—which you refer to, I beg to inform you that they are given in Tanner's "*Notitia Monastica*," 1695, as the arms of Dover Priory. I have seen them on a chair at St. John's Hospital, Canterbury, impaling *Parry*—a totally unauthorized bearing for the late Suffragan Bishop of Dover. These suffragan sees have no arms; probably their bishops ought to bear their paternal arms (if any) ensigned with the mitre. S, a cross A, seems to be for St. Augustine. The leopards' faces are not accounted for.

H. G.



A DICTIONARY OF ARMORY AND HERALDRY

(continued).



WE explained in our issue last month, our intention is to create by the help of our readers a thoroughly reliable dictionary of heraldry, in the hope that the sympathetic co-operation of many readers will result in a degree of accuracy that it is scarcely possible to expect from any one person's unaided efforts. If we may judge from the experience so far, such a result seems likely. Our incorrect statement concerning the arms of the Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge has been very properly contradicted by several readers. Mr. S. Charles Kaines Smith is good enough to forward us a verbatim copy of the grant, which we have pleasure in printing; he also sends us a letter which he wishes published. The letter is lengthy, our space is terribly limited, so we trust Mr. Smith will be satisfied with the publication of the following extract, in which he "jumps on" the humble Editor of this magazine:

"Now, I take it that to condemn any coat as not genuine when 'full particulars' are not forthcoming is, to say the least of it, rash; and in this case the more so, as the coat can easily be proved to be genuine—unless, indeed, a grant under the hand and seal of Robert Cooke Clarencieux, dated 1590 (32 Elizabeth), fails to satisfy the notoriously exacting Mr. Fox-Davies!"

The "notoriously exacting Mr. Fox-Davies" (better be that than notoriously credulous) begs to admit his mistake ; and, having done so, would add that it is precisely these authentic facts which the originally *tentative* (see p. 71) form of the Dictionary is intended to obtain. But can Mr. Kaines Smith or any other reader oblige us with drawings of these arms ? The roughest sketches or tracings, if from the original grant or an authentic copy, would be sufficient, as we could have them redrawn. Or is the original grant capable of being photographed ?

The grant to the "Lawe Reader" is worthy of note as an authentic example of *colour upon colour*.

We ask again, Does any reader know an authentic instance in which the letter "A" appears as a charge ?

COPY OF GRANT OF ARMS TO REGIUS PROFESSORS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

To all (&) singuler as well Nobles & Gentils as others to whome these presentes shall come be seene heard read or understood Robert Cooke Esquire alias Clarencieux Kinge of Arms & princpll Heralde of the Southe East and West Partes of this Realme of England from the Ryver of Trente Southwarde sendeth greetinge in our Lord God everlasting whereas aunciently from the beginninge the vertuous Actes of worthy Persons have been commended to the world with sondrey monumentes & remembrances of their good deseartes amongst the w^h the chiefe & most usuall hath bene the bearinge of signes and tokens in Shildes called Armes being evident demonstrations & testimonies of prowes & valuer diversely distributed accordinge to the qualities & deseartes of the persons meritinge the same w^h order as it was prudently devised to stirre up & enflame the hartes of men to the Imitation of vertue even so hath the same ben continued from tyme to tyme & yet is continually observed to the entent that such as have done commendable service to their Prince or Countrey either in warre or peace may therefore receive due honor in their lyves & also derive the same successively to their posteritie for ever. And whereas King Henry the eighth of famous memory hath founded in the Universyte of Cambridge for the advancement of learning five Lectures of Phisicke, Lawe, Devinity, Hebrew & Greke, & hath appoynted to the Lecturers & Readers of the same sciences great & liberal stipendes yearly for ever to endure. And being required of Thomas Larkin Esquire Doctor of Phisicke & publicke Reader of the King's Phisicke Lecture in the said Universyte of Cambridge to appoynt & grant unto the said five readers severall Armes & Crestes w^h the said Lecturers & professors might give & beare lawfully to them & their successor in like place & office for ever : Hereupon I the said Clarencieux King of Armes considering his request to be very reasonable & required seinge in all Universities publicke professors & Readers be the chiefe members chosen as the worthiest fitt for their Professions In consideration of the premisses by power & authoritie unto my office annexed & graunted by Letters patentes under the great seale of England have assigned given

& graunted to these fyve Readers & their successors in lyke place & office for ever, these Armes and Creasts following : that is to say, the first to the Phisicke Reader that he may beare azure a fesse ermines between three Losenges gold on a chiffe gules a Lyon [(? om : "*passant*")] gardant gold marked in his syde with this letter M sables & for the creast upon the Healme on a wreath gold and azure a Quinquangle silver called simbolum sanitatis manteled gules doubled silver. Secondly to the Lawe Reader the field purple a crosse molen gold on a chiffe gules a lyon passant gardant gold marked in his syde with this letter L sables & to the creast upon the Healme on a wreath purple & gold a bee volant gold manteled gules doubled silver. Thirdly to the Divinitye Reader the Field gules on a cross ermen between four doves silver a Booke of the first leaves gold clasped vested in the midst with this Greke letter Θ Theta sables, & to the Creast upon the Healme on a wreath silver and gules a Dove volant silver with an Olive Branch vert in his Beke manteled gules doubled silver. Fourthly the Hebrew Reader the Field silver the Hebrew letter ך Tawe sables, on a chiffe gules a lyon passant gardant gold marked in his syde with this letter H sables and to the Creast upon the Healme on a wreath silver & sables a Turtle-dove azure manteled gules doubled silver. Fifthly the Greke Reader the field silver & sables & perty per cheveron in the first these two Greke letters Α Alpha & Ω Omega sables & in the seconde a Cicade or Grasshopper silver on a chiffe gules a Lyon passant gardant gold marked in his side with this letter Γ sables & to the Creast upon the Healme on a wreath silver & sables an Owle silver Leges Beke & eares gold manteled gules doubled silver as more plainly apperith depicted in the margent. To have and to hold the said Armes & Creasts & every part & parcel of them unto the said five Kings Readers or Lectors & to every of them & to their successors for ever during the tyme of their Lectures & office & they & every one of them to use beare & shew in Shield Coat armour or otherwise & theirin to be revested at their libertye & pleasuer according to the auncient Lawes of Armes without ympediment lett or Interruption of any person or persons. In witness whereof I the said Clarendieulx King of Armes have hereunto subscribed my name & likewise putt the seale of myne office the xiiith daye of November in the yere of our Lord God 1590 & in the xxxind yere of the Reigne of our most gracious Sovereign lady Queen Elizabeth.

Rob : Cooke alias Clarendieulx Roy D'Armes.

The foregoing is taken from Baker's transcript of the original grant (v. Baker's MSS. in University Library, Cambridge, vol. xxvi., p. 27). His copy is prefaced by the following note by himself:

"Copied from the original inter Archiva Academiæ Cantabrigiæ, with the seal of his (Clarendieulx) office appendant—viz., a cross, and on a chief a lion passant guardant."

THE GREEK LETTER ALPHA.

"The 229th exhibit in the Heraldic Exhibition, held at the Society of Antiquaries' Rooms, May 31 to June 13, 1894, is described in the illustrated catalogue issued by the Society in 1896 as 'Grant of

Official Arms and Crests to the five Regius Professors in the University of Cambridge, by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, 13th November, 1590.' The grant is in the possession of Cambridge University.
"E. E. D."

The Editor's thanks are also due to Mr. H. J. B. Clements, Mr. Montgomery Carmichael, Mr. A. P. Humphry and Rev. J. S. Bailey for communications on the point.

"ABACOT."

"An interesting history of this curious word is given in Murray's Dictionary, showing how, 'through a remarkable series of blunders,' it is a corruption of 'Bycoket,' diminutive of French 'Bicoque,' a little castle on a hill. 'Bycoket' is defined as a kind of cap or head-dress peaked before and behind. The following quotation is given from Fabyan: 'The Lorde John of Montague chasyd Henry so nere that he wan from hym his bycoket garnysshed with ii crownes of golde and fret with perle and ryche stone.' The two crowns (? of England and France) with which the bycoket of Henry VI. was garnished or embroidered were, of course, no part of the ordinary bycoket. See Murray's Dictionary, p. 1234.

"A. B. BERRY."

Mr. H. J. B. Clements sends similar details.

Does any reader know of any authentic instance of an "abatement"?



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

WIGHTWICK.

Possibly some of your readers, in searching early parish registers of Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Warwickshire, may come across an entry of the marriage of one Humphrey Wightwicke, about 1590-95 (his second son, George, was born 1598). There were three other persons of the same name living at the time, the last of whom died at Wolverhampton, 1628; but the Humphrey Wightwicke in question settled in Kent, married for the second time, and survived till 1642-43. I am most anxious to know where his first marriage took place, and the name of his wife.

M. G. WIGHTWICK.

Stoneleigh, Canterbury.



Can any of your readers inform me whether George, John, and Nicholas Hopkins, who, according to the evidence of tombstones, were interred in Tinmark

Churchyard, Glamorganshire, between the years 1745 and 1779, were ancestors of David Hopkins, interred in the same graveyard in this century, and descendants of Hopkin, David Popkin, who, according to Nicholas' "County Families of Wales," married a daughter of John David Rosser, and was alive in 1678?

Ahern Glebe House, Conna, co. Cork.

JOHN W. HOPKINS.

EDWARDS OF BIRMINGHAM AND WITHERS OF HOLBORN.

I shall be glad of any information on the following families, their home, ancestry, and connections:

Lieutenant Richard Edwards, of H.M. 7th West India Regiment, was married (when ensign) October 14, 1804, by licence at Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, to Ann Withers, of parish of St. Andrews, Holborn, London. They had issue: 1. Anne Withers Edwards, baptized February 23, 1806, by W. Sneyd, chaplain, army depot, Isle of Wight; 2. William Henry Edwards, baptized January 18, 1808, at Falmouth, Antigua, West Indies, died August 21st, buried August 24, 1808, in Cripplegate Churchyard. Letters of admin. of estate of Lieutenant Richard Edwards at the time of his death (February 22, 1830, at his residence, Garthmill, Welshpool, co. Montgomery) of H.M. 5th Garrison Battalion, were granted P.C.C. June 12, 1830, to relict Ann. In books that belonged to the family I find entries: "Elizabeth Edwards, Lichfield, 1793"; "Hy. Edwards, Aldridge, Staffordshire, Copy Hall School, or Schole Cross School"; "Robert Hewetson, B.A., his book, London, May 7, 1776"; "Grace Edwards" (Seneca's works, printed 1685, and written in not much later).

Lieutenant Richard Edwards had two brothers in Birmingham—Henry (a silversmith, I believe), and Lieutenant-Colonel John Edwards, of H.M. 80th Regiment. An obituary notice of the latter, copied from some paper (year omitted), runs as follows: "On the 6th inst. at Guindy Cottage, Lieutenant-Colonel John Edwards, of H.M. 80th Regiment, after a continuous service with it of twenty-four years, twenty of which had been spent in India. A loss the 80th will never cease to regret, as his worth was well known to every officer and soldier in it, by whom he was respected and beloved. His illness, short but acute, precluding all hope of recovery, he bore with a firmness and resignation never surpassed and seldom equalled."

Ann Withers Edwards had an uncle or cousin William Withers of Berriew, co. Montgomery.

W. N. REYNALL UPHAM.

8, Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol.

REV. JOHN MACLEAN, MINISTER OF KINTAIL IN 1769.

The Rev. John (?) McLean was minister of Kintail (co. Ross) in 1769. His wife was Anne Mackenzie, of Applecross, whose mother was Anne Macdonnel, only daughter of Alexander Macdonnel, of Glengarry, by his wife, Isobel Fraser, of Lovat. Who was this Rev. John McLean, and what family of McLeans did he belong to?

A. D. C.

CAMPBELLS OF CAWDOR.

John Campbell married Muriel Calder about 1510, and was the ancestor of the Earls of Cawdor. What were the intermarriages of the male representatives of John and Muriel down till 1680? Jean Campbell married Alexander Dunbar of Grange about the middle of the 16th century. Was Jean a daughter or granddaughter of John Campbell and Muriel Calder?

A. D. C.

BARNES OF REIGATE, SURREY.

Will any reader kindly inform me where the papers of the well-known antiquary of last century, Richard Barnes, Esq., of Reigate Castle, are deposited?

T. H.

CUSACK OF COUNTY CLARE.

I should be obliged for any information concerning this family, and also for particulars of their arms and crest. John Cusack of Kilkesen was High Sheriff of the County Clare in the year 1700. His brother, Thomas Cusack of Fortanemore, left issue John, James, and Elizabeth.

ALFRED MOLONY.

24, Grey Coat Gardens, Westminster.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEGREES.

Could any of your readers inform me where I could find a list of the persons on whom degrees were conferred by the Archbishops of Canterbury in the last century?

C. W. P. O.

EYRE FAMILY.

I am collecting all the information I can about the Eyres of Wiltshire. I should be glad of any information about any of the name, in whatever position in life, as many of the family must in the course of centuries have gone down in the social scale, and these I am particularly anxious to get at, to connect them with the main branches. I am a grandson of a Wiltshire Eyre.

A. S. HARTIGAR.

Halfway, Hungerford.

DE BENSTEDE OR BENSTED FAMILY.

I am compiling a pedigree of this family, and shall be very grateful for any information your readers may have. I have seen Clutterbuck's "History of Hertfordshire" and Morant's "History of Essex." I notice in the registers of All Saints' Church, Maidstone, co. Kent (see "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," third series, vol. ii.), that the name Bensted frequently occurs after 1584. I should like to know whether the De Benstedes of Benington, co. Herts, were connected with those of Maidstone, and if so, how?

Any particulars regarding the undermentioned members of this family will be greatly esteemed:

- (1) Sir Edward Bensted, who had a daughter Catherine. She married John Ferrers, of St. Albans, Herts. Her great-great-great-grandson was living in 1631.
- (2) Andrew Bensted, Rector of Stonar, co. Kent, in 1486.
- (3) Edward Bensted, patron of St. Mary's, Hertingfordbury, co. Herts, in 1504.
- (4) Sir Henry Bensted, living *circa* 1470 (?). He had a daughter Margaret, who married Sir Robert Baard, Knt.
- (5) John Bensted, who was instituted Prior of Hertford in 1486.

C. H. C.

South Hackney.

HIGGS.

I am engaged in collecting notes, etc., for a history of the family of Higgs, coming from the counties of Gloucestershire, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, and Essex, and bearing the arms: A chevron between three bucks couchant, gules on a shield argent; and for a crest: A buck's head, gules, attired or, pierced through the neck with an arrow, headed, gold-feathered argent, with the motto, "Fide et fortitudine." I shall be very grateful if any of your readers can tell me when these arms were granted, or any other information relating to this family.

Sussex Lodge, Binfield Road, Clapham, S.W.

WM. MILLER HIGGS.

FEEES FOR SEARCHING PARISH REGISTERS.

In reply to your note at the end of my letter on page 82, June No., that the Act 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 86, does *not* apply to parish registers: if you will kindly refer to Steele *v.* Williams, p. 464, No. 855, vol. xvii., the *Jurist*, May 28, 1853, you will find that it governs them, I myself having used it against a City Rector.

3, South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.

W. J. GADSDEN.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

CROWN OFFICE, May 31.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to declare that

the Children of the Eldest Son of any Prince of Wales shall have, and at all times hold and enjoy, the style, title, or attribute of "Royal Highness."

The Queen's Birthday Honours and Promotions.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage of the United Kingdom on: Lord Muncaster; ¹ Sir Arthur Haliburton, G.C.B.¹

Her Majesty has also been pleased to direct that the following be sworn of Her Majesty's Privy Council: Sir George Taubman Goldie, K.C.M.G.; James Alexander Campbell, Esq., M.P.; James William Lowther, Esq., M.P.; Edmond Robert Wodehouse, Esq., M.P.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom on: Thomas Andros de la Rue, Esq.; Robert Dundas, Esq., of Arncliffe; James Rankin, Esq., M.P.; Henry Tate, Esq.

Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on: Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, Esq., Mus. Doc., Director of the Royal College of Music; Henry Charles Fischer, Esq., C.M.G.; John Gunn, Esq.; Colonel A. W. Marshall; Marcus Samuel, Esq.; Swire Smith, Esq.; Edward Knox, Esq., late Member of the Legislative Council, New South Wales; James Reading Fairfax, Esq., New South Wales; John Langdon Bonyngham, South Australia; Ormond Drimmie Malcolm, Esq., Q.C., Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands.

WAR OFFICE, May 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, to have effect from the date of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday:

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Colonel Sir Richard Edward Rowley Martin, K.C.M.G.; Kenneth

Augustus Muir MacKenzie, Esq., C.B., Q.C., Permanent Secretary of the Lord Chancellor's Office and Clerk of the Crown; Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, Esq., C.B. (commonly called the Honourable Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, C.B.), Solicitor to the Treasury, Director of Public Prosecutions; Edward Leigh Pemberton, Esq., C.B., late Assistant Under-Secretary of State Home Office; Kenelm Edward Digby, Esq., Under Secretary of State Home Office; John Murray, Esq.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Victor Arthur Wellington Drummond, Esq., Minister Resident at Munich; Charles Norton Edgcombe Eliot, Esq., a Second Secretary in the Diplomatic Service; John Fergusson, Esq., Chief Inspector Stamps and Taxes Department, Inland Revenue; Edward Henry French, Esq., late of the Consular Service; George William Hervey, Esq., Secretary and Comptroller-General National Debt Office; John Macdonell, Esq.; Richmond Ritchie, Esq., India Office; Horace Alfred Damer Seymour, Esq., Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint; Charles Malcolm Wood, Esq.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, May 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Honorary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order: His Excellency Moustapha Fehmy Pasha, K.C.M.G., President of the Egyptian Council of Ministers.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second

¹ WHITEHALL, JUNE 11.—The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of Barons of the said United Kingdom unto Josslyn Francis Lord Muncaster, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Muncaster, of Muncaster, in the County of Cumberland; and to Sir Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, G.C.B., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Haliburton, of Windsor, in the Province of Nova Scotia and Dominion of Canada.

Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John Godfrey Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., Pasha, Head of the Egyptian Sanitary Department; Major Edward FitzGerald Law, Her Majesty's Commissioner on the International Financial Committee at Athens; Alexander Gollan Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Havana; Thomas Berry Cusack-Smith, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Valparaiso.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas Frederick Rawdon Dawson, Military Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris; George Head Barclay, Esq., Second Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Madrid; William George Wagstaff, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro; Captain Count Albert Edward Wilfred Gleichen, Grenadier Guards, for services on the recent Special Mission to His Majesty the Emperor Menelek of Abyssinia; John Harrington Gubbins, Esq., Japanese Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Tokio; William Willcocks, Esq., of the Egyptian Irrigation Department; Edward Percival Foster, Esq., late of the Egyptian Irrigation Department.

To be Honorary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Messieurs Jean Baptiste Tillier and Edward Quellenec, of the Suez Canal Company, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the salvage of Her Majesty's ship *Victorious* off Port Said.

[From the *London Gazette*.]

WAR OFFICE, May 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: General His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C., Commanding the Troops, Aldershot.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: General Hugh Rowlands, V.C., C.B.; General John James Hood Gordon, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Member of Council of India; General Stanley de Burgh Edwardes, C.B., Indian Army; Vice-Admiral Lord Charles Thomas Montagu-Douglas-Scott, C.B. (Civil); General John Davis, C.B., Commanding the Troops Southern District; Major-General Coleridge Grove, C.B., Military Secretary at Head-

quarters; Vice-Admiral Richard Edward Tracey, President of the Royal Naval College; Vice-Admiral Compton Edward Domville, Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves; Major-General Raymond Hervey; Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Surgeon-Major-General Robert Harvey, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service; Colonel (Brigadier-General) Donald James Sim M'Leod, D.S.O., Commanding a Second Class District in India; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry Hamilton Settle, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Reginald Chalmer, half-pay; Colonel the Honourable Frederick William Stopford, Assistant Adjutant-General (Officer in charge of Mobilisation Services), Headquarters; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles Edward Beckett, 3rd Hussars.

WAR OFFICE, May 21.

MEMORANDUM.

His Highness Maharaj Adhiraj Sir Madho Rao Sindhia, Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., is granted the honorary rank of Colonel; dated May 21, 1898.

INDIA OFFICE, May 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

TO BE A KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

William Lee-Warner, Esq., C.S.I., Political Secretary, India Office; Trevor John Chichele Chichele-Flowden, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Thomas Stoker, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Colonel Maule Campbell Brackenbury, Royal Engineers; Edward Richard Henry, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Lucas White King, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Khan Bahadur Yar Muhammad Khan.

INDIA OFFICE, May 21, 1898.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

His Highness Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan; Colonel Robert Warburton, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Alexander Pennycook, Esq.; Philip Chicheley Hyde Snow, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Brigade - Surgeon - Lieutenant -

Colonel Arthur Mudge Branfoot, M.B.; Edward Fountaine Jacob, Esq.; Major Robert Irvin Scallon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant Kunwar Bir Bikram Singh; Lieutenant Alfred Beckett Minchin, Indian Staff Corps; William Taylor Van Someren, Esq.; Charles Still, Esq.; Tahilram Khemchand.

SALUTE.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve the grant to his Highness Sir Hira Singh Malwandar Bahadur, Raja of Nabha, G.C.S.I., as a personal distinction, of an increase of two guns to his salute of thirteen guns.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, May 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order: General Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta and its Dependencies.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Honourable Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, C.M.G., Speaker of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada; the Honourable James David Edgar, Q.C., Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada; John George Bourinot, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., C.M.G., Clerk of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada; James Alexander Swettenham, Esq., C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Straits Settlements.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Henry Martyn Herbert Orpen, Esq., Assistant-Treasurer, Accountant-General, Receiver-General, and Paymaster-General of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope; David Hunter, Esq., General Manager of the Government Railways of the Colony of Natal; George Ruthven Le Hunte, Esq., M.A., Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Mauritius; James Haldane Stewart Lockhart, Esq., Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General of the Colony of Hong Kong; George Robert Parkin, Esq., LL.D., Principal of Upper Canada College, Toronto, in the Dominion of Canada; Sydney Olivier, Esq., B.A., of the Colonial Department.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, May 20.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Colin Harding, Esq., Chief Inspector of Native Police, Mashonaland, and Andrew Milroy Fleming, Esq., M.B., Medical Director of the British South Africa Company, and Principal Medical Officer of the British South Africa Police, in recognition of services rendered by them in connection with operations in Mashonaland last year.

WAR OFFICE, May 20.

In the Despatch from Major-General Sir F. Carrington, K.C.M.G., to his Excellency the High Commissioner, South Africa, dated Umtali, December 12, 1896, which was published in the *London Gazette* of March 9, 1897, Captain the Honourable J. Beresford, 7th Hussars, Lieutenant and Local Captain H. S. Turner, Black Watch, Sergeant L. Newmeyer and Trooper Begby should be described as the "Matabeleland Relief Force," and not as the "Mashonaland Relief Force," as therein stated.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the operations in Mashonaland in 1897:

To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order: Major George Albert Lade Carew, 7th Hussars.

BREVET.

To be lieutenant-colonels: Major Henry Matthew Ridley, 7th Hussars; Major Percy Temple Rivett-Carnac, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding) Regiment; Major the Honourable Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh de Moleyns, D.S.O., 4th Hussars.

To be majors: Captain Douglas Keith Elphinstone Hall, Army Service Corps; Captain Robert Montagu Poore, 7th Hussars.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotion in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Uganda, the promotion to bear date May 20:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order: Captain Richard Trench Kirkpatrick, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians); Lieutenant Claud Vere Cavendish Hobart, Grenadier Guards.

BREVET.

To be lieutenant-colonel: Major Trevor Patrick Breffney Ternan, D.S.O., the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during

the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : General Sir William Stephen Alexander Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Indian Army.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Colonel (Brigadier-General) William Penn Symons, C.B., Commanding a Second Class District in India ; Colonel (Brigadier-General) Richard Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding a Second Class District in India ; Colonel (Brigadier-General) William Gustavus Nicholson, C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General, Punjab Command ; Colonel (Brigadier-General) Alfred Gaselee, C.B., A.D.C., Indian Staff Corps ; Colonel (Brigadier-General) Edmond Roche Elles, C.B., Commanding a Second Class District in India ; Colonel William Ilpe Meikle-John, C.B., C.M.G., Indian Army ; Surgeon-Colonel George Thomson, C.B., Indian Medical Service.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the Most Honourable Order, viz. : Colonel (Brigadier-General) C. H. Spragge, colonel on the Staff for R.A., India ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Bt.-Colonel A. J. F. Reid, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Bt.-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps ; Colonel W. Hill, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General (for Musketry), India ; Colonel C. H. Scott, R.A., Inspector-General of Ordnance, Punjab ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Bt.-Colonel G. L. R. Richardson, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Bt.-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E. ; Surgeon-Colonel E. Townsend, Army Medical Staff ; Colonel L. W. Christopher, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Bt.-Colonel C. M. Keighley, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Bt.-Colonel T. H. Goldney, Indian Staff Corps ; Surgeon-Colonel G. M'B. Davis, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service ; Lieutenant-Colonel and Bt.-Colonel B. C. Graves, Indian Staff Corps ; Brigadier-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Saunders, Army Medical Staff ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Abbott, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Barrow, Indian Staff Corps, First Deputy, Secretary Military Department, Government of India ; Major and Bt. Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Adams, V.C., Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. M'Rae, Indian Staff Corps ; Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Glover, Army Veterinary Department ; Major S. B. Beaton, Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath

in recognition of the services of the under-mentioned officers during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India :

To be Honorary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Honorary Major his Highness Maharaj Rana Nihal Singh Lokendar Bahadur of Dholpur ; Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel his Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur of Kuch Behar, G.C.I.E. ; Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Maharaj Dhiraj Sir Partab Singh Bahadur of Jodhpur, G.C.S.I.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India :

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order : Brigadier-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Swayne, Army Medical Staff ; Major C. W. H. Evans, the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment) ; Surgeon-Major J. Shearer, Indian Medical Service ; Captain and Bt.-Major F. Campbell, Indian Staff Corps ; Major H. V. Biggs, R.E. ; Major C. C. Miller-Wallnutt, the Gordon Highlanders ; Captain C. G. R. Thackwell, Indian Staff Corps ; Captain H. Wright, Indian Staff Corps ; Captain J. A. L. Haldane, the Gordon Highlanders ; Captain F. M. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, India ; Surgeon-Captain T. H. J. C. Goodwin, Army Medical Staff ; Surgeon-Captain J. Fisher, Indian Medical Service ; Captain D. R. Sladen, the King's Own Scottish Borderers ; Surgeon-Captain W. Selby, Indian Medical Service ; Captain F. G. Lucas, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant S. H. Climo, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant E. E. Edlmann, R.A. ; Lieutenant A. R. Winslow, R.E. ; Lieutenant A. F. Ferguson-Davie, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant A. K. Rawlins, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant A. B. Tillard, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant H. B. Rattray, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant F. A. Wynter, R.A. ; Lieutenant J. R. Chancellor, R.E. ; Lieutenant H. L. Tomkins, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant F. A. Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps ; Lieutenant G. D. Mackenzie, the Gordon Highlanders ; Lieutenant T. H. Shoubridge, the Dorsetshire Regiment ; Surgeon-Lieutenant J. H. Hugo, Indian Medical Service ; Lieutenant H. R. E. Pratt, Indian Staff Corps ; Second Lieutenant L. L. Wheatley, Indian Staff Corps ; Second Lieutenant W. W. Van Someren, Indian Staff Corps.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, June 8.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Susan Baring to be one of

the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of Lady Mary Byng, resigned.

WHITEHALL, June 9.

The Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date May 19, 1898, to appoint William Thomas Brownlow, Marquis of Exeter, to be Custos Rotulorum of the Soke of Peterborough, in the room of Brownlow Henry George, Marquis of Exeter, deceased.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Edward Knox, Esq., late Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New South Wales; James Reading Fairfax, Esq., in recognition of services rendered to the Colony of New South Wales; John Langdon Bonython, Esq., in recognition of services rendered in the cause of Public Education in the Colony of South Australia; and Ormond Drimmie Malcolm, Esq., Q.C., Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, June 6.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, granting the rank and

dignity of Counsel to Her Majesty to William Campbell, Esq., advocate, a Member of the Scottish Bar.

A few days after the publication of the list of Birthday Honours all the papers issued the following announcement:

We are requested to state that the name of Mr. Augustus Frederick Godson, M.P., should have been included in the list of knighthoods conferred on the occasion of Her Majesty's birthday.¹

The Queen has been pleased to confer on Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Julian Orde Jocelyn, brother of the Earl of Roden, "the same title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence" as if his father (who was heir-presumptive to the peerage at the date of his decease) had survived the late Earl.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Duke of Bedford to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, in the room of the late Earl of Strafford.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Duke of Portland, G.C.V.O., to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Nottingham, in the room of the late Duke of St. Albans.

DOWNING STREET, May 27.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Mr. Andrew Joseph Thynne, who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Queensland.

Deaths.

PEERS.

Right Hon. Sir Algernon William George Evans-Freke, ninth Baron Carbery, and a Bart. (June 12). Is succeeded by his son, Hon. John Evans-Freke.

Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, first Baron Playfair, P.C., G.C.B. (May 30). Is succeeded by his son, Hon. George James Playfair.

BARONETS.

Right Hon. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, eleventh Bart., P.C. (May 29). Is succeeded by his son, Charles Thomas Dyke Acland, Esq.

Sir Walter Grindlay Simpson, second Bart. (May 29). Is succeeded by his son, James Walter Mackay Simpson, Esq.

Sir Edward Coley Burne Burne-Jones, first

Bart. (June 17). Is succeeded by his son, Philip Burne-Jones, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

General Sir David Scott Dodgson, K.C.B. (May 26).

Sir Robert Rawlinson, K.C.B. (May 31).

General Sir William George Davies, K.C.S.I. (June 12).

Hon. Sir Joseph Adolphe Chapeau, K.C.M.G. Sir John Gilbert (May 23).

Sir John Cass (May 18).

Major-General Henry St. George Tucker, C.B. (June 16).

Major-General Edward Alexander Wood, C.B. (May 22).

General Thomas Edmond Knox, C.B. (May 27).

General Alexander Fraser, C.B. (June 11).

¹ This belated announcement was really due to an amusing accident, which almost led to an offer of a knighthood being thrown into the waste-paper basket. It seems that Mr. Godson went to Paris early last month, and left instructions with his servants that no circulars were to be sent after him. In his absence, Lord Salisbury's letter, communicating the intention of Her Majesty to confer a knighthood upon him, was delivered at his London address. It roused the suspicion of the servants, being unstamped. They therefore put the letter aside, and it lay on a pile of papers till Mr. Godson returned to London, some days after the birthday list had been published, and rescued it from destruction.

General Henry James Staumes, C.B. (May 30).
 Thomas Charles March, C.B. (June 14).
 Horatio H. Lacy, C.B. (May 4).

DAMES.

Dame Phoebe Fordyce (May 29), widow of
 Lieut.-General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B.
 Dame Aletta Hendrina Field (May 20), wife
 of General Sir John Field, K.C.B.
 Dame Catharine Josephine Crossman (May
 23), wife of Major-General Sir William
 Crossman, K.C.M.G.
 Dame Helen Norah Bruce (May 24), wife of
 Sir George Barclay Bruce.
 Dame Edith Bliss (May 30), wife of Hon.
 Sir Henry William Bliss, K.C.I.E.
 "Dame" Emily Maria Cox (June 3), wife of
 Rev. G. W. Cox, styling himself Rev.
 "Sir" George W. Cox "Bart."

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Henry Reginald Courtenay, Esq., styling him-
 self and commonly called Lord Courtenay
 (May 27), which title has been assumed by
 his son, Hon. Charles Pepys Courtenay.
 Hon. Henry Lewis Noel (June 7).
 Lady Caroline Augusta Ricketts (June 3).
 Lady Caroline Elizabeth Garnier (May 26).
 Lady Constance Harris (June 14).
 Lady Caroline Frances Stirling (May 27).

OTHERS.

Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, P.C.
 (May 19).
 Right Hon. Spencer Walpole, P.C. (May 22).
 Right Rev. Charles Richard Alford, D.D.,
 formerly Bishop of Victoria (June 13).
 The Marchesa della Rocella (June 4).
 Walter, Baron von Richthofen (May 18).
 Mary Theresa Boddington, Comtesse de
 Montebello (May 15).
 Horace Armytage (May 28), second son of
 Lieut.-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Army-
 tage.
 William Burrowes Russell, Commissioner of
 Maritime Customs (May 26), China, eldest
 son of Sir William Howard Russell.

Elizabeth Warren (June 4), only surviving
 daughter of the late Admiral Sir Samuel
 Warren, K.C.B., K.C.H.

Vivian Francis Eden (May 22), infant son of
 the Hon. George Eden.

Rev. Griffith Boynton, Rector of Barnston,
 eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Boynton,
 ninth Bart.

Rev. Charles Compton Domville, M.A. Oxon.,
 Rector of Nettleton, Wilts (June 16), last
 surviving nephew of the late Sir Compton
 Domville, Bart., M.P. County Dublin.

Frances Perry (June 2), daughter of the late
 Rev. Henry Prittie and the Lady Katherine
 Perry, and grand-daughter of the late Right
 Rev. Richard Bourke, D.D., Lord Bishop
 of Waterford.

Frederick Meadows White, of the Inner
 Temple, Q.C., late Judge of Clerkenwell
 County Court (May 21).

Catherine Grace Douglas (June 14), eldest
 daughter of Lord William Robert Keith
 Douglas, of Grangemuir and Dunins,
 Fife.

Emily Irwin Pearson (May 24), eldest and
 last surviving daughter of the late Lieut.-
 General Sir Thomas Pearson, K.C.B.,
 K.C.H.

Constance Cordelia (May 17), widow of the
 late Lieutenant Edwin Balfour Wimberley,
 B.A., Bengal Staff Corps, and daughter of
 the late Colonel Charles Deveynes Blair,
 C.B., Bengal Cavalry.

Bertram Bruce Hogg (May 15), younger son
 of Sir Frederick Hogg.

Sylvia Theodosia Hort (June 7), youngest
 surviving daughter of the late Sir Josiah
 William Hort, Bart., of Hortland, County
 Kildare.

Lieutenant and Commander Beauchamp St.
 John Bellairs, son of Sir William Bellairs.

Major R. F. L. Napier, Cameron High-
 landers (May 23), second son of the late
 Sir Robert M. Napier, of Milliken and
 Napier, Bart., from wound received at the
 battle of Atbara on April 8.



By the Way.

Was the funeral of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone a "State" funeral or merely a "public" funeral? True, the Earl Marshal officiated, assisted by the Officers of Arms, but there were many precedents ignored. The details, which have appeared very fully in the daily press, hardly need repetition here, as they contain little of peculiarly heraldic interest. The daily papers were, as usual, gorgeously inaccurate; but of all the ludicrous errors which were

perpetrated, the journal which gave a solemn and detailed account of Norroy standing at the head of the grave breaking his wand and casting in the broken pieces drew the most upon its imagination, for nothing of the kind took place.

Mr. Elliot Stock announces for early publication, by subscription (10s. 6d.), "A Great Historic Peerage: The Earldom of Wiltes," by John Henry Metcalfe, whose name is well known to genealogists. This work contains some of the more romantic episodes in the history of a great historic family of the North—the Lords Scrope, of Bolton, in Wensleydale, and the Lords Scrope, of Masham and Upsall—with remarks upon the unjust and illogical decision of a Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords in 1869 against the claim to the Earldom of Wiltes made by Simon Thomas Scrope, of Danby, Esq., heir male of Sir William Le Scrope, K.G., Sovereign Lord of Man and Earl of Wiltes, of the creation of King Richard II., in 1397. Mr. Metcalfe publishes some new and most important and crucial evidence which was wanting at the celebrated trial in 1869.

Mr. Robert Sinclair Cecil, of Sea View House, Broadway, Douglas, Isle of Man, announces his intention of entering a claim to the Marquisate of Salisbury. Mr. Cecil states that he has succeeded in tracing his pedigree back to William, second Earl of Salisbury, who, in 1608, married Catherine, youngest daughter of Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, but was "previously married to Margaret Sinclair in London." Mr. Cecil is now in London completing his case. If he stays in town until that happy occurrence, we are likely to have him with us always. A claim to the marquisate created 1789, in the person of the seventh Earl, when the descent is only alleged from the second Earl, is somewhat amusing and in the nature of many such claims.

Upwards of fifty years ago a splendid and very valuable copy of the Sarum Missal of 1514, which had been printed in Paris, was stolen from Bishop Cosin's library, Durham. Every effort to trace the volume proved fruitless. A few weeks ago a parcel arrived for the librarian, which, on being opened, was found to contain the long-lost treasure in perfect condition, with the book-plate. There is not the slightest clue to the sender.

Those interested in monumental brasses and students of Westminster Abbey alike will be glad to hear that Mr. E. M. Beloe, of King's Lynn, has produced a series of photo-lithographs of the brasses in Westminster Abbey. It is now eight years since Mr. Beloe published his series of lithographs of the brasses of Norfolk.

Some most interesting exhibits are to be seen at the display of art metal work at the Westminster Aquarium. The examples of armour at Westminster are excellent, the Queen having granted the loan of the suits of armour of Henry, Prince of Wales, Edward VI., and of the Earl of Essex. The plaques found at Kew can also be seen at the Aquarium. The Duke of Norfolk has sent Thomas à Becket's chalice, made of ivory with silver ornamentations studded with precious stones.



"THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN." (See p. 169.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

AUGUST, 1898.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW CONCERNING
NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAME.



ONE of the fashions of modern times, which at first sight it seems difficult to account for, is that particular weakness which causes an endless number of people to change their surnames. But a little thought will give the clue to the rapidly-increasing army who go through the world labelled in a form differing from the original advertisement of their

known male ancestors.

It is a strange, but, nevertheless, a true fact (and it is a fact which might be worth investigation by those who are at the present time engaged in the study of the reasons and causes of the determination of sex) that the undoubted tendency of aristocratic families is to become extinct or to end in heiresses. The usual supposition is that most families go up and down in a kind of switchback see-saw, and that the disappearance of a family simply means that it has sunk in the social scale beyond ready recognition. It cannot be denied that such cases have occurred, but they are not the rule, they are rare exceptions. The usual, the almost universal event, is that a family rises, intermarries with patrician blood, and in a few generations ends in an heiress or becomes extinct. There is no legitimate male descendant of any King of England who sat on the throne before the reign of George I. Of

the twenty-five barons who set their hands to Magna Charta, not a single male descendant remains. There is not a single English barony by Writ¹ now held by a male of the family in which it was originally created.² There are only about 300 noble or gentle families now holding the same land in male succession, which their male ancestors held even so recently as the reign of King Henry VII. There are many causes which have operated to this end, but the chief cause is this lamentable tendency of well-born families to terminate in the persons of females. When a family has been associated with certain lands for several centuries, and where the name and lands have been inseparably joined and interwoven for so long, where the same blood (even though in or through a female) still remains, it is but natural enough that there should be a desire to still keep the estate and the surname together. And in these cases, as there has been no sale of the lands to an alien race, from time immemorial from this cause there have been these changes of surname. There is scarcely an English pedigree without such a break. It is doubtful if there are fifty authentic male pedigrees to-day in England which can be taken back to the Conquest.³

Thus the necessity of changing one's name argued a connection with, and descent from, an ancient family, ergo, it was an aristocratic thing to change one's name, or take a double name. After that, of course, came the deluge of such changes.

At a much later date came the class who, with no inherited obligation to do so, were glad enough to perpetuate, by a change of surname, or by the adoption of a double surname, the fact of their descent in the female line from an ancient house.

At a still later date, probably within the last fifty years, has arisen yet another class, a typical product of the days we live in, who, for mere purposes of distinction, one might say from the *necessity* of distinction, have been glad to seize any plausible excuse to either make a complete change, or more often to hyphen on some other name, in the hope that the combination will be more or less distinctive.

And herein lies another curious exemplification of what is alluded to above. Whilst aristocratic families die out, and aristocratic and distinctive surnames become extinct, the more

¹ Heritable by or through females.

² Unless by any chance an instance which is overshadowed in a later creation by patent of a higher degree has been overlooked.

³ Scottish, Welsh, and Irish pedigrees are excluded from this estimate.

plebeian families with very usual and common surnames thrive and multiply; and whilst such names as Plantagenet, Maltravers, Mauleverer, Conyers, Fitzalan, De Bohun, etc., have become extinct, the names of Smith, Brown, Jones, and Robinson, still increase and multiply as the sand upon the sea-shore. And with this ghastly multiplication and duplication small wonder that distinction becomes advantageous. Consequently, as the reasons increase rather than diminish in the frequency of their operation, changes and assumptions of name are now an everyday occurrence.

It is hardly a matter of necessity to follow the example of Lord Randolph Spencer-Churchill, who, forgetting that he himself was *dans cette galère*, poured forth his scorn on "double-barrelled nonentities." The desirability, the necessity, the wisdom, or the expediency of any change must be left to every man to decide for himself, though later on herein will be found a summary of those points which deserve consideration in arriving at a decision.

But in any case, if a change is to be made, it ought and must be made in the properly prescribed and recognised manner.

It seems to be a very general idea that a man may change his name as, how and when he likes, seeking the approval and authorization of no one save himself. Nearly every solicitor will advise you to this effect, because the text-books he crams from and relies upon do not teach him to the contrary. This idea unfortunately is rapidly spreading, and to a great extent dates from the following dictum of a judge, who remarked from the bench: "I know of no law to prevent any man changing his name as often as he likes, provided that it is not done for the purposes of fraud."

This is not the only case in which a judge has gone wrong by endeavouring to apply the rules of law-court law and jurisdiction to matters of "honour," which are in the sole prerogative of the Crown, and which are within the jurisdiction of the Earl Marshal's court.

There is certainly "nothing to prevent," inasmuch as no one will be prosecuted for having done so; but the absence of the enforcement of penalties does not render an expressly declared illegal practice lawful; and if the Earl Marshal's court were again to sit, and there is no insuperable reason why it should not, there is little doubt that this point could be very quickly determined. There is "nothing to prevent" one committing adultery (using the word as it is used in canonical law), but at the same time most men would hesitate to say it was a lawful or admirable proceeding. So that the "nothing-to-prevent" plea amounts to very little.

A person's nominal description consists of one or more separate and distinct names, colloquially referred to as "Christian," "christened," "baptismal," or "front" names, and the "surname" or "sirename," which, whether it be single, double, treble, quadruple, or quintuple (no instance is known of a more extended character) in its compound form, is intended to be, and in theory is, one and indivisible. Let us deal with the former class of names first.

Names—all of the nature of descriptive or nick names—existed in the days of heathenism. There is no necessity to go back to those periods. Modern practices have a later origin, and since the introduction of Christianity the name by which a person was baptized became unalterably his. At, and by, the ceremony of baptism the name was conferred upon him lawfully, both by civil and ecclesiastical law, between which in early times there existed little or no divergence. The Church required that Christian baptism should confer the name of some saint, hence the comparatively limited number of Christian names. In former days of compulsory Christianity and compulsory ecclesiasticism everybody was baptized, and everybody therefore had a name by baptism.

NOW, THERE IS NOT, AND NEVER HAS BEEN, ANY APPOINTED WAY OF CHANGING A CHRISTIAN NAME. Front or baptismal names are under ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and neither the Crown nor the common law has ever attempted to legislate or interfere concerning them. The Church has never provided any manner or opportunity of change. The only law which at all relates to Christian names is the Lyon Office Act, 1672 (*vide infra*), which distinctly lays it down that "his Maiestie with consent forsd declaires that it is onlie allowed for Noblemen & Bishopes to subscribe by their titles; And that all others shall subscribe their Christned names, or the initial letter thereof, with their Sirnames, and may if they please adject the designation of their Lands, prefixing the word Of to the Sds designations."

But since the Act creating a public register of births a certain difficulty has arisen. The birth of a child must be registered within a period of forty-two days. "Baptism" or the ceremony of "christening" (for now the two words are each colloquially supposed to carry a separate meaning) may take place at any time during life. Consequently the civil act of registration and the religious ceremony do not occur simultaneously. There is no guarantee that the Christian name or names shall be the same in the civil register of births and in the ecclesiastical register of the ceremony of christening. Everybody knows of cases in which they

differ. Both the registrar and the clergyman ignore the act of the other, and neither is required to take any steps whatever to secure the agreement of the two registers. Now, the conferring of a Christian or front name is an act which must be performed by the parents or god-parents, and it is perfectly legal, whether conferred by baptism or by registration. Supposing that the two registers differ, and seeing that each separately is legal, which is the right name of the child? One can only take it that the facts of the law are as follows: That where no ecclesiastical ceremony takes place (*i.e.*, in the case of Nonconformists) the name entered at the registration of birth must stand unquestioned. BUT WHERE THE ECCLESIASTICAL CEREMONY OF BAPTISM OR CHRISTENING DOES TAKE PLACE, THE NAME GIVEN ALOUD AT THE CEREMONY IS THE UNALTERABLE NAME OF THE CHILD, the entry in the church register being the evidence (1) of the fact of the ceremony having been performed, (2) of the name by which the child was christened. Because the civil register of births is merely the civil register of the *fact of birth*, the name of the child being optionally added for purposes of identification. The civil law does not *require* any name to be entered in the register of births either at the time of registration or at any subsequent date.

There does not appear to be any civil penalty enforceable upon a clergyman for not making a proper entry in his Church registers after the ceremony has taken place; therefore there is no guarantee that the name given at the ceremony will be properly registered. Therefore it is desirable that the names should be WRITTEN and handed to the clergyman before the ceremony, so that the child may be called by the right name, and that there may be no discrepancies in spelling when the written evidence of the fact is being created in the ecclesiastical register.

There exists no machinery for making alterations in the registers of a church. There are many cases where this has been done, however, though whether done properly or not is open to discussion. Entries registering baptisms, etc., made at a date long after the ceremonies have been performed are by no means uncommon in church registers, and they are found interlined or out of their order of date. Such entries are always open to grave suspicion; consequently it is desirable that where the necessity for them arises, full explanation thereof should be inserted and signed by the clergyman. One can call to mind a certain parish in which the late rector seemed to have a chronic objection to making entries in the register. Luckily the parish is but small, and the present rector has done all in his power to remedy the shortcomings of his predecessor.

Speaking from the strictly legal point of view, it must be recorded that the only ecclesiastical law which has effect as law in England is, and has been, that of the Established Church for the time being. Therefore the ceremonies of baptism and christening performed by others than ordained clergymen of the Established Church are simply the voluntary observance of sacred rites. Such ceremonies carry with them no legal validity. The Church recognises for each person but one ceremony of baptism. A modern custom of change of name by rebaptism having been put forward, it is well to bear this in mind. It is also doubtful if the slightest legality attaches to a change of the Christian name at the ceremony of confirmation. As the registration of birth may in some cases govern the legal name of the child, it may perhaps be well to shortly recapitulate the law upon the point, which is well and briefly summed up as follows in *Whitaker's Almanac* :

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons : 1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free of charge when it takes place within 42 days, unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence, or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending to register may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees. It is important to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. The child's baptismal name, if changed, or not previously given, may be inserted in the register within twelve months after the registration of the birth.

If any change in a Christian or "front" name does take place, lasting evidence of the fact should be created *at the time of the change*. This can be done by an advertisement in a newspaper, or by a deed-poll enrolled in the High Court of Chancery. A copy of a newspaper gets lost, and back numbers of a paper are not always easy to procure, even when the actual date of the appearance of the advertisement is known. The *Times* is unquestionably the best paper to make use of, as an index to this is compiled and published. A deed-poll, however, is better. Such a document does not run the same risk of destruction as a newspaper, and being formally enrolled, the evidence is perpetuated beyond loss for all time to come.

But such a change is *not* legal; it is no more than an *unauthorized alias*. There is no legal way of making a change of a Christian name, and one cannot but most *strongly* advise everyone to make no change whatever. Swear at your parents and god-parents if you like; it may relieve you; but your Christian name is inflicted on you by them, and you have got to put up with it, and grin and bear it. It is an old saying that there is no grievance for which the law does not provide a remedy. This, however, is one. Possibly it is the exception the proof of which goes to make the proof of the rule.

A. C. F-D. and A. M. R.



THE SEWELLS, OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

By MONTAGUE C. OWEN.



THOMAS SEWELL, living at Bleckwell, Carlisle, c 1695. Had a son :

Thomas Sewell, of Carlatton, Cumberland, yeoman; baptized at St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, October 6, 1695; buried August 10, 1782, at Cumrew, Cumberland; will proved at Carlisle, September 14, 1782. He married Elizabeth—

who was buried at Cumrew, July 31, 1768, and by her had issue :

1. William, of whom presently.
2. Jacob (see p. 149).
3. Anne, baptized at Cumrew, October 18, 1725; buried at Cumrew, October 19, 1725.

William Sewell, M.A., Rector of Headley, Hants, 1765-1800. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, 1753-1765. He was the eldest son, but was disinherited by his father. Baptized at Cumrew, June 15,

1721; died October 18, 1800; buried at Headley, October 24. He married, November 25, 1766, Frances, second daughter of Robert Clarke, Esq., solicitor, of Newport, Isle of Wight (she was born June 10, 1740, and died April 4, 1803; buried at Headley, April 11.) The Rev. William Sewell had issue:

1. William, born April 11, 1771; baptized at Headley, April 14; died in the island of Martinique, in the West Indies, in 1794.
2. Thomas, of whom presently.
3. Barnabas, surgeon, E.I.C.; born June 20, 1779; baptized at Headley, June 27; died in the East Indies in 1805.
4. John, born April 23, 1781; baptized the same day at Headley; died May 17, 1782; buried at Headley, May 20.
1. Elizabeth, born June 25, 1768; baptized at Headley, June 29; died September 26, 1811; buried at Carisbrooke.
2. Lydia, born November 22, 1769; baptized at Headley, November 30; died February 6, 1837; buried at Carisbrooke.
3. Frances, born May 7, 1773; baptized at Headley, May 16; married, *c.* 1811, Samuel Hanbury, of the London Stock Exchange (he was born August, 1771; he died April, 1853, and was buried at Nunhead). She died in 1865, and was buried at Nunhead. Frances and Samuel Hanbury left issue.

Thomas Sewell, solicitor, of Newport, Isle of Wight; Mayor of Newport 1838, 1840. Steward of the Isle of Wight, and Deputy Sheriff; born June 20, 1775; baptized at Headley, June 23; died June 25, 1842; buried at Newport. He married at Newport, March 29, 1802, Jane, youngest daughter of the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, Curate of Newport (she was born December 9, 1777; died May 20, 1848, and was buried at Newport). Thomas Sewell had issue:

1. Richard Clarke, D.C.L., barrister-at-law; Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1837-1856; Reader in Law in the University of Melbourne, 1857-1864; legal writer (see article in "*Dict. of Nat. Biog.*," vol. li.). Born February 6, 1803; died November 9, 1864; buried at Melbourne, Australia.
2. William, D.D., founder of St. Peter's College, Radley; Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, 1827-1874; Whyte's

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Professor of Moral Philosophy, 1836-1841; Warden of Radley College, 1852-1862; born January 23, 1804; died November 14, 1874; buried at St. Andrew's, Blackley, near Manchester. He printed over fifty works, mostly theological (see article in "Dict. of Nat. Biog.," vol. li.).

3. Thomas, born June 2, 1806; died September 7, 1826; buried at Newport.

4. Henry, of whom presently.

5. Robert Burleigh, solicitor, of Milbrooke, Isle of Wight; Mayor of Newport, 1846; born September 21, 1809; died March 22, 1872; buried at Bonchurch. He married, first, August 20, 1840, Marianne Billingsley, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Turner Seymour, LL.B., J.P. (Trinity Hall, Cambridge), of Tyntefield, Wraxall, Somerset, and of Farrington, Isle of Wight, which he sold to the first Lord Tennyson (she was born January 1, 1815; she died July 16, 1849, and was buried at Carisbrooke). He married, secondly, July 8, 1869, Eliza Isabella, daughter of the Rev. Collingwood Foster Fenwick, LL.B. (Trinity Hall, Cambridge), Rector of Brooke, Isle of Wight (she was born July 7, 1814; died *s.p.*, November 22, 1877, and was buried at Bonchurch). Robert Burleigh Sewell had issue by his first wife:

(1) Arthur, M.A. (New College, Oxford), in Holy Orders. Headmaster of Cleveland House, Weymouth; born October 14, 1841; married August 14, 1876, Mary Lee, daughter of Henry Franks Waring, Esq., of Lyme Regis, Dorset. The Rev. Arthur Sewell has issue:

(a) Cecil Arthur Seymour, born July 5, 1878.

(b) Robert Beresford Seymour, born March 5, 1880.

(c) Frederick Alexander Seymour, born October 6, 1881.

(a) Dorothy Serena Elizabeth, born February 16, 1886.

(2) Robert Sewell, H.E.I.C.S.; Fellow of Madras University, 1887; born June 4, 1845.

(1) Emily, born August 26, 1843; married, May 13, 1868, at Bonchurch, Rev. Henry Courtenay Hawtrej, M.A. (Emmanuel College, Cambridge),

Rector of Holy Trinity, Windsor, and Chaplain to the Forces, 1852-1873; Rector of Nutshalling, Hants, 1873-1889 (he was born February 18, 1820). The Rev. H. C. Hawtrey and Mrs. Hawtrey have issue.

6. James Edwards, D.D., Warden of New College since 1860; Vice-Chancellor of Oxford, 1874-1878; born December 25, 1810.
7. John George, born April 9, 1812; died October 24, 1822; buried at Newport.
1. Anne Margaret, born March 26, 1805; died January 17, 1807; buried at Newport.
2. Ellen Mary, of Ashcliff, Bonchurch; born June 6, 1813.
3. Elizabeth Missing, of Ashcliff, Bonchurch. Authoress of "Amy Herbert" and a great number of stories for girls; born February 19, 1815.
4. Emma Frances, of Ashcliff, Bonchurch; born January 16, 1818; died April 27, 1897; buried at Bonchurch.
5. Jane, born June 3, 1819; died July 28, 1890; buried in Holywell cemetery, Oxford.

The Hon. Henry Sewell, solicitor, of Newport, Isle of Wight, and of Wellington, New Zealand; Premier of New Zealand, 1856. He held many offices in the New Zealand Government between 1856 and 1872 (see "Dict. of Nat. Biog.," vol. li.). Born September 14, 1808; died May 14, 1879, and was buried at Waresley, Hunts. He married, first, May 15, 1834, Lucinda Marianne, eldest daughter of Major-General William Nedham, of Mount Olive, Jamaica, and of Midcombe, Bath, M.P. for Athenry in the last Irish Parliament, 1798-1800 (she was born December 18, 1812; died July 28, 1844, and was buried at Carisbrooke). He married, secondly, Elizabeth, second daughter of Captain Edward Kittoe, R.N., of Deal (she was born February 9, 1819; she died *s.p.* May 29, 1880, and was buried at Waresley, Hunts). Henry Sewell had issue by his first wife:

1. William, of whom presently.
2. Henry, M.A. (University College, Oxford), H.E.I.C.S., 1862-1890, born May 8, 1840; married, September 12, 1872, Sara Latham, eldest daughter of Edward Robe Bostock, Esq., of 48, Highbury Grove, London (she was born April 4, 1852). They have issue:

(1) Henry Edward, scholar of New College, Oxford, 1894, born July 24, 1875.

- (2) Louis Hilgrove, born December 9, 1879.
- (1) Ada Lucy, born January 9, 1874.
- (2) Isabel Annie, born September 8, 1877; died December 20, 1877; buried in the cathedral cemetery, Madras.
- (3) Hellen Edith, born August 10, 1892.
- 1. Mary Ellen, born May 31, 1831; married, September 4, 1856, Sidney James Owen, Esq., M.A., barrister-at-law, student of Christ Church, and reader in Indian History, Oxford; formerly Professor of General History and Political Economy in the Elphinstone College, Bombay (he was born December 30, 1827). S. J. Owen, Esq., and Mrs. Owen have issue.
- 2. Eleanor Lucy, born May 25, 1838.
- 3. Marianne, born February 25, 1844; died October 6, 1861; buried at Bonchurch.

William Sewell, M.A., in Holy Orders, Fellow of New College, Oxford, 1856-1878; Rector of Little Sampford, Essex, 1878 until his death. Born November 18, 1836; died December 22, 1896; buried at Taunton. Married, May 14, 1878, Elizabeth Gertrude, third daughter of the Rev. Charles Vaughan, B.A. (Wadham College, Oxford), Rector of Llandevey and Crickadarn, South Wales. The Rev. William Sewell had issue:

- 1. Charles William Henry Sewell (the present head of the family), born April 17, 1879.
- 2. Reginald Vaughan Thomas, born September 14, 1880.
- 1. Florence Emily Eleanor, born October 29, 1881.
- 2. Violet Sybil Clare, born February 28, 1887.

Jacob Sewell (second son of Thomas Sewell, of Carlatton, see p. 145), farmer, of Carlatton, Cumberland. Baptized at Cumrew March 25, 1723; buried at Cumrew March 4, 1765. He married Ann ——. (After Jacob Sewell's death his wife married Thomas Penrith.) Jacob Sewell had issue:

- 1. Thomas, of whom presently.
- 2. John, baptized at Cumrew, December 5, 1756.
- 3. William, farmer, of Sleet Beck, Bewcastle, Cumberland, born at Carlatton October 21, 1760; died July 2, 1835; buried at Bewcastle July 5. He married Deborah Fisher (she was born at Cumwhitton, Cumberland, September 29, 1768; died December 8, 1839, and

was buried at Bewcastle, December 11). William and Deborah Sewell had issue :

- (1) Thomas, born November 22, 1785; died unmarried.
- (2) Jacob, born December 12, 1789; baptized at Cumrew January 21, 1790; died unmarried.
- (3) John, born February 17, 1792; baptized at Cumrew February 24; married — Graham. John Sewell had issue :
 - (a) William, born 1833; died January 16, 1844; buried at Bewcastle January 18.
 - (b) William. He married, and, besides two daughters, Annie and Emma, had a son, William, who was drowned about 1879.
- (4) William, born September 7, 1803; baptized at Cumrew October 6; died unmarried.
- (1) Ann, born September 22, 1787; married — Routledge, and had issue.
- (2) Elizabeth, born July 24, 1795; baptized at Cumrew August 17; married James Telford, and had issue.
- (3) Tamer, born December 29, 1797; baptized at Cumrew; married Arthur Forrester, and has issue.
- (4) Mary, born December 23, 1799; baptized at Cumrew December 30; married Robert Ousby, and had issue.
- (5) Jane, born March 15, 1801; baptized at Cumrew April 14; died unmarried.
- (6) Esther, born July 15, 1805; baptized at Cumrew August 9; died May 2, 1891; buried at Carlisle cemetery.
1. Elizabeth, born February 6, 1753; baptized at Cumrew March 4; married — Moses.
2. Mary, born May 21, 1759; baptized at Cumrew May 22; married — Nichol.
3. Peggy [Margaret?], born April 11, 1765; baptized at Cumrew.

Thomas Sewell, of Haslemere, Surrey, and of Shap, Westmorland, Lieutenant in Militia 1789; Captain 1796. Born October 1,

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1754; baptized at Cumrew October 7; died October 10, 1805; married Mary Close. Thomas and Mary Sewell had issue:

1. James Thomas, born at Shap January 23, 1789; baptized at Shap January 28.
2. William, of whom presently.
1. Elizabeth, born May 8, 1795; baptized at Headley, Hants, January 11, 1796; married — Walton.

William Sewell (he owned property at Shap), born October 10, 1801; baptized at Haslemere; died in Jamaica October 7, 1872; married Mary —. William and Mary Sewell had issue:

1. William, born 1836, died young.
2. Henry, of whom presently.
1. Elizabeth, born March 26, 1831; married, first, Simon Thomson (who died in 1884). She married secondly, December 16, 1895, Dr. Gottburg.

Henry Sewell, Esq., of Steephill Castle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, born May 28, 1838; married, March 2, 1869, Margaret Crowther, of Carlisle (she was born June 7, 1845). Henry Sewell, Esq., has issue:

1. Harry Percy, born January 12, 1875.
2. Arthur Victor William, born July 8, 1878.
3. Horace Somerville, born February 10, 1881.
1. Alice Maud Mary, born October 7, 1870.
2. Beatrice Noëlins, born December 13, 1876.
3. Elizabeth Anesta, born September 1, 1879.



THE WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS (*continued*).

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.



CURIOUS group of wills seem to prove that the Alice Green who married John Holgrave, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, must have previously married an Arden,¹ and had children by him. Sir John Holgrave's will was drawn up on August 6, 1486.² After church bequests, he leaves to his son Thomas some plate, "of the gift

¹ Could it have been John Arden, executor of Walter Green? See Will of Walter Green, Lord of the Manor of Hayes in Middlesex, December 6, 35 Henry VI., 1456, proved on February 12 by Elizabeth his wife, John Gaynsford, his son-in-law, John Arden, Robert Green, his son, and John Catesby, his son-in-law. His daughter Alice, wife of Sir John Holgrave (Nichols, i. 211).

² 4 Milles.

of Elizabeth Greene, my mother-in-law," forty marks to his son John, and fifty marks to his daughter Elizabeth. "To the brotherhood of the Clerkes of London, wher I am a brother, 13/4." To Katherine Coleyn, 100^s; to Alice Green, 100^s; to *Richard Arden*, towards his learning, 10 marks, and one of his best gowns; to Master Walter Arden, parson of Cheyham, 100^s; the residue to his wife Alice. Executors: Alice, his wife, Thomas Holgrave, his son, Master Walter Arden, and Richard Arden. If his sons and daughters die without heirs, his estate to go to Richard Arden, his son-in-law, and Master Walter Arden. His wife Alice made her will in 1487.¹ Her son Thomas was to have fifty marks, her son John £100, and her daughter Besse £100. "Also to Richard, my son, 100 marc; to Mr. Wat, my son, 100 marc; to Katerine, my daughter,² £40; to Elizabeth, my daughter, 10 marc." "*Cousin Alice Skreene*"³ was to have 10 marks also. There were gifts of plate to her sons Thomas and John and daughter Besse, to Richard and Mr. Water, her sons, and her daughter Katharine. Executors: My son Mr. Walter Arden, my son Richard Arden, my son Thomas Holgrave. Overseers: Master Litton and my daughter Katharine. Proved September 21, 1487.

The above-mentioned Master Walter Arden,⁴ parson of Cheyham, Surrey, September 13, 1482, left legacies to every household in his parish; and 10 marks each to Richard, my brother, to Thomas, my brother, to John, my brother, to Elizabeth Arden, my sister, to Elizabeth Holgrave, my sister, to the daughters of my sister Collins, and to various cousins. Also to the daughters of Mr. Codyngton, and 10 marks to poor scholars. Twenty shillings to reparation of St. Mary's, Cambridge. The residue to Richard Arden, my brother. Executors: John Deye, Sir John Norwood, and John Codyngton, the younger, with 10 marks each. Proved October 2, 1492.

Seven years afterwards Richard Arden, of Bosham,⁵ Sussex, and of Bermondsey, left legacies to various churches, and to his brothers Thomas and John Holgrave. Johane, his wife, sole heir and executor,⁶ with reversion to John Holgrave. Overseers: John of

¹ 5 Milles.

² Katharine Collins. See previous will.

³ See will of Sir Peter Arderne.

Byfleet Manor in Busselagh parish, Surrey, belonged to John de Arderne, 2 Edward III. (see Close Roll, 2 Edward III., m. 24), and Mitcham (Inquis. P. M., 22 Edward III.).

⁴ 9 Dogett. ⁵ 5 Moone. Commissary Wills. Brayley's "Surrey," iv. 282.

⁶ Leigh Place, near Reigate, belonged to the Ardernes, *temp.* Henry VI. John Arderne was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1432. In Leigh Church is a

Lee, of Addyngton, Richard Culpepper, of Ardyns Lee, and John Chaloner, Huwild, 1499.

The name "Collins" makes one think there may be some connection with the following: Walter Arden,¹ of Hampton, in Highworth, Wilts, makes his will on April 1, 1540. He leaves to Thomas Arden, the elder son of my brother, Richard Arden, £40 and farm stock; to Johane Arden, my servant, sister to Thomas, £20; to Margaret Sewell, my daughter, £100 and all my lands; to Elizabeth Palmer, my sister's daughter, and to other grandchildren, money gifts. My daughter Elizabeth sole executrix; Simon Yate supervisor.

The goods of Edith Arden, Hampton Turvil, Wilts, were administered in 1578 (see "Berkshire Wills").

John Arden,² of Hampton Turville, Highworth, Wilts, yeoman, August 16, 1585, leaves half his goods to his wife Amy as long as she is unmarried, reversion to Thomas Arden, his son; to Editha Collyns, £6 13s. 4d.; to Agnes Collyns, 20s.; to Elizabeth Collyns, 20s.; to Walter Arden, my godson, 10s.; to Elizabeth Arden, the daughter of my brother, Henry Arden, a sheep; to each of the children of my brother Richard a sheep. All the residue to son, Thomas Arden, executor. Overseers, brothers Thomas and Virgill Arden, who were also witnesses. Proved November 28, 1585.

Thomas Arden, of Hampton Turvill, Highworth, Wilts, yeoman, February 3, 1621. His wife Agnes to live in the house in convenient rooms and have £10 a year, payable out of the manor of Westthrophe, in the parish of Heynes; or, if she does not like her diet, £20 a year. He stands possessed for a terme of 1,000 years in the moitie and one-half part of one-fifth of the manor of Westthropp, to be given to eldest son, Thomas Arden, and heirs male; if no heirs, to John Arden, his second son; then to Edward Arden, his third son; to Nicholas Arden, his fourth son, each of which are to

sepulchral brass in memory of John Arderne and Elizabeth his wife and six children without date. Also one to the memory of Richard Arderne and Johanna his wife, which Richard died November 22, 1489? His arms were a Fesse chequy between three crescents impaling a chevron three stags. Among gentlemen 12 Henry VI., John Arden of Lye, arm. (Fuller's "Worthies of Surrey," 33; in Rot. Capella. Inquis. Post Mortem 15 Henry VII., Richard Arden).

¹ 8 Alenger.

² 54 Brudenell.

The Loan, 1523. The certificate of Simon Yate, Highworth, and of Westropp, Walter Arden. Pap. Henry VIII., P. R. O. In 1539 Simon and Thomas Yate each find a horse, harness, bill, sword, and dagger, and Walter Arden a horse and harness with bows and arrows; Thomas Arden a harness.

have £100. To Henry Arden, my son, £4 a year, and his dwelling in the house at Hampton and good usage there, and if he does not like his treatment, to have £10 a year. To John, my son, my tenements in Birdlip, Gloucester; to Edward, my son, a house in Highworth and the Chantrey House. My kinsman, Thomas Arden, of Fairford, Gloucester, oweth me £40. I give this to Agnes, my daughter, wife of Henry Gearinge. Thomas, son, sole executor. Loving brother, Thomas Stratton, and Henry Gearing overseers.

The Ardernes of Cottesford and Kirtlington, Oxford, bore the same arms as the Park Hall Ardens, with a mullet for difference;¹ but the relationship is not given in the pedigree of the Visitation. It only starts with Robert Arden of Cottesford, whose son William² married Agnes Stotesby of Evenley, and he had, first, Thomas, second, John, third, William, fourth, George. His daughter Alice married Thomas Thorne of Northampton. Thomas predeceased his father and John succeeded, who married, first, Isabel Woodward, widow of Richard Swillington, who bore him a son, Leonard, who became a priest, and Eleanor, married to Anthony Yate. John married, second, Isabell, daughter of John Gifford, of Twyford, Bucks, by whom he had John Arden, of Cottesford (who married Catharine, daughter of John Cheyney, and whose son was John Arden), Richard, and Anthony, who married Margery, daughter and heir of Walter Coxe, of Kirtlington, through whom he acquired his property. Their family consisted of John, Thomas (Inquis. P. M. of Thomas, 14 James I., of Henry, 20 James I.), Henry, Alice, Margaret, and Mary.

There were Indentures drawn up between Henry VIII. and John Arderne, of Cotisford (see Cromwell's "Remembrances," 1534).

The will of John Arden, of Cottesford, Oxfordshire, gentleman,³ November 12, 1557, furnishes us with some particulars. He wished to be buried before the cross in Cottesford beside his father's tombe. To Katharine, his wife, if she claimed no jointure, an annuitie of £13 6s. 8d. (to be paid by brother Richard Arden, in the lordship of Willaston), 300 marks, and the house they dwell in, with half the furniture, etc. "To every of the children of Roger Arndern, of

¹ 53 Dale. Harl. MS., 1095, f. 93. Harl. Public. Visit. Oxford. Sir Thomas Phillipps' "Oxfordshire Visitations."

² Fuller's "Worthies of England," Oxfordshire, 343, gives among the county gentry of 12 Henry VI. a William Anderne? Fuller thinks the Commissioners passed too many gentry for this small shire. In others it was the cream, here the thin milk.

³ 52 Wrastley.

Evenley, now living, twenty shillings." To his cousin, Robert Thorne, to his cousin, Nicholas Thorne's wife, to his sister, Eleanor Yates, legacies. "To John Ardern, son of Anthony Ardern,¹ my young brother," tenements, etc.; failing whom, they were to pass to Henry Ardern, third son of his said brother. To the wives of Richard and Anthony, his brothers, four angels. To Richard, his brother, all his titles to Cottesford and Willaston, and to Anthony, his younger brother, the title of his lease of Shelliswell. Residue to his brothers, the executors; desiring Mr. Walter Wright, Doctor of the Civill Lawe and Archdeacon of Oxfordshire, to be overseer. Witnesses, Nicholas Thorne, Walter Prior, and John Tench. Memor.: Laurence Pate, parson of Harwicke, had to hide the will in his coffer till Arden's death.

Robert Arden, of Berwyck, writes to the Earl of Leicester about Mr. Arden, of Cotesford, March 1, 1588.

The State Papers mention this family.

John in 1595 prays some Court service. But in January 1595-6 has been sent to the Marshalsea on suspicion of treason, when he was about to marry. Nicholas Poutor in October, 1601, promises to pay £100 to John Ardern, of Kirtlington, in October, 1602.

These Ardens are evidently connected with those of Evenly in Northamptonshire. Thomas Arden, of Evenly, died between 1520-26; Roger Arden, of Evenley, 1587-40; William Arden, of Norton, 1548-61.² The Inventory of the goods of John Arden, of Evenley, gent., was taken November 9, 1559. On the back of this is a settlement, dated 1576, between John and Thomas Arden, and others.³

It is not clear whether the Cottesford Ardens are in any way connected with a family residing at Henley-on-Thames, co. Oxon. In a will of Robert Arden he leaves everything he has to his wife Margery, August 8, 1493;⁴ and on February 24, 1525, John Arderne, of Henley,⁵ drew up a will leaving to his daughter Margery £6 13s. 4d.; and to his wife Johane all his lands and tenements, with remainder, first to his son and heir, Humphrey Arderne, after him to his son Robert, after him to his son John, after him to his son Edmund or their heirs. His wife Johane, executrix; James Hayles, overseer. Proved May 4, 1526.

¹ He had to prove his right to Kirtlington and Jackley, Oxfordshire (Hil. Rec., 10 Elizabeth, Rot. 38).

² Northampton and Rutland Wills.

³ Inq. P. & M., 1 & 2, Ph. & M.

⁴ 11 Vox. Somerset House Wills.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 6 Porch.

(To be continued.)

THE LORDS AND MARQUISES OF RAINEVAL
IN PICARDY.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

III.



ON his return from Italy, Raoul served under the Duke of Anjou with thirty men-at-arms in the years 1379 and 1380, and on the Sunday before All Saints' Day in the latter year was present at the coronation of the young King Charles VI. at Rheims, having in his train two knights and five esquires. In April, 1381, he was commissioned to treat for peace with the English, accompanied the King on his journey to Rouen in 1382, and was one of the lords appointed to attend the person of this prince at the Battle of Rosbecque, where the revolted Flemings were defeated, and their leader, Philip Artevelt, son of the famous brewer, slain; serving afterwards with the Lord of Coucy. On November 20, 1383, he gave a receipt, in his quality of Grand Pantler of France and Councillor and Chamberlain to the King, to Bernard Aladent, Receiver-General of the *Aides*,¹ for 160 gold francs. His seal attached to this document was a cross charged with five shells, the shield surmounted by a helmet, from which rises the head and wings of a dragon, with the legend "Raoul de Raineval, Pannetier de France." In 1384, Louis, Count of Flanders, was assassinated by the Duke of Berry, and Flanders passed to the Duke of Burgundy, who had married Count Louis's sister Margaret. Raoul was with the Duke at Tournay in November, 1385, when he received the submission of the citizens of Ghent, and afterwards was at Boulogne with the Bishop of Bayeux from February 13 to March 29, 1386, trying to arrange a treaty with the English. Being unsuccessful in this, hostilities recommenced, and immense preparations were made for a descent upon England. Raoul was at Amiens on September 12, 1386, having in his company one knight and thirteen esquires, with their men-at-arms, on his way to join the army in Flanders, his eldest son, Valerun, being with him, attended by three knights and sixteen esquires; but, after a fleet of 1,500 vessels had assembled, and over three million livres had been spent, King Charles, on the advice of his uncle, the Duke of Berry, suddenly abandoned the expedition. Two years later we

¹ A tax.

find him at Montreuil with four knights and twenty-nine esquires, with which he joined the King in his expedition to assist the Duke of Brabant against the Duke of Guilders, an expedition which, like all those undertaken by this unfortunate monarch, was unsuccessful, and the French army returned harassed and pursued by bands of German marauders. Raoul was with the King in Picardy when the truce with England was renewed in March, 1391, and it was in connection with this that he was sent by the Court to Boulogne the following year. It was in August of this year (1392) that King Charles VI. became insane, while leading an army into Brittany to avenge the attempted murder of the Constable du Clisson by Peter de Craon, a creature of the Duke of Brittany, and a struggle for power immediately ensued between the Duke of Burgundy, the King's uncle, and the Duke of Orleans, Charles's brother. The Lord of Raineval was one of the TWELVE REGENTS appointed to govern the kingdom¹ during the King's illness, but the Duke of Burgundy took possession of the right of the royal signature, and exercised sole authority, after breaking up the Royal Council and imprisoning the ministers. Which side Raoul took we do not know, and the only record of him at this time is a quittance that he gave January 12, 1392-93, when he appears as "Grand Panetier du Roi."

Raoul V. married first, by contract passed under the seal of the Provostship of Paris, December 19, 1350, the Princess Philippa of Luxemburg, second daughter of John of Luxemburg, Châtelain of Lille, by Alice of Flanders,² his wife, she being then under twenty³ and he about twenty-five, and by her, who was dead before 1358, he had issue :

1. Valerun, his successor.
2. Raoul, surnamed Raoulquin, Lord of Cardonnay (Somme), of which the "lods et ventes" were granted to him by King Charles V., in consideration of his father's good services, July 29, 1372. He was born between 1352 and 1354, and had a criminal process against the monks of Corbie in 1373, obtained pardon October, 1375, for having beaten a man at Amiens, was taken prisoner by the Lord of Grancey's son, who carried him out of the kingdom, as we see by a pardon obtained by the former's parents December 26, 1378, and on August 3 of the following year

¹ "Nobiliare de Picardie," by Handicquer de Blancourt, p. 144.

² A direct descendant of Alfred the Great and the Emperor Charlemagne.

³ Her parents were married by contract dated July 10, 1330.

was serving under Enguerrand d'Endin at the head of one knight and two esquires. This is all we know of him, and he is supposed to have died unmarried.

3. John, Canon of Amiens, born between 1353 and 1355, and was living in 1406, when he is named as one of the executors of Jane of Varennes, Lady of Raineval, in the lawsuit between William d'Estouteville, Lord of Blainville, and Baldwin d'Ailly, husband of Jane de Raineval.
4. Jane, born between 1351 and 1356, wife of William III., Châtelain of Beauvais, Lord of Saint Denis-le-Thibault, Grand Queux of France, by whom she had an only daughter.

- i. Jacqueline of Beauvais, who married John des Bornes, *ecuyer*, and died *s. p.*

Jane de Raineval had the lordship of Levilliers from her father for her dowry, and died, according to the inscription on her tomb in the church of the Dominicans at Beauvais, the Wednesday before Martinmas (November 11), 1389, when little over thirty years of age. Her husband died the following year, and was interred by her side.

5. Ada, born between 1352 and 1357, married by contract passed under the seal of the Bailly of Amiens, the Saturday after St. Vincent's Day, 1365, when she can have been at most only thirteen, James II. (de Créquy), Lord of Heilly in Picardy, and Pas in Artois, having the lands of Bruille, Saint Erin and Balley settled upon her by her father. She had issue, two sons and a daughter :

- i. John III., Lord of Heilly, died *s. p.* 1413.
- ii. James III., Lord of Heilly, after his brother, Marshal of France, taken prisoner at Agincourt and killed, 1415, *s. p.*
- iii. Agnes, Lady of Heilly and Pas after 1415, married first, 1410, James de Bailleul-Douliou, Lord of Bavenkove and Tourlande, and secondly Beaugeois, Lord of Inchy, Châtelain of Douay, and had issue.

The Lord of Raineval married secondly, after July 29, 1357, and before November 14, 1359, Margaret I. (de Picquigny),¹ Vidamess of Amiens and Lady of Picquigny, widow successively of John de Roucy and of Gaucher de Noyers, and elder daughter and heiress of

¹ Often called "d'Ailly," from the lordship of Ailly-sur-Somme, which belonged to the family. This place must not be confounded with "Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher," also in Picardy, from which the Aillys took their name.

Renault 13th,¹ Vidame of Amiens and Lord of Picquigny, by Jane of Brienne-Eu, his wife, when he became *jure uxoris* Vidame of Amiens and Lord of Picquigny, and as such made conjointly with his wife an agreement with the Chapter of Picquigny in 1367, having previously, on January 19, 1361, "reunit au domaine le fief des Rivières sis à Breilly, que lui vendirent Jean de Gorenflos et Jeanne, sa femme, auparavant femme de Vincent de Moyencourt, au prix de trois cents florins d'or francs."² By Margaret Raoul had a son:³

6. Gautier, who was dead before 1378.

Margaret de Picquigny was still living March 4, 1377, and was dead before 1378⁴; and Raoul married thirdly, before 1384, Isabella de Coucy, Lady of Dronay, near Montmirail, younger daughter of Aubert de Coucy, Lord of Romeny and Dronay, by Jane of Ville-savoie, his wife, by whom he had further issue:

7. John, the younger, Lord of Meraucourt, Coudun and Dronay, chevalier, born after 1380, had a lawsuit with his aunt, Mary de Coucy, Lady of Droisy, in 1409, and by

¹ Darsey speaks of a Seigneur de Picquigny in the seventh century, but one finds no account of them before the Vidame Guermund, who died before 1066, and a connected genealogy only commences with Guermund III., Vidame of Amiens and Lord of Picquigny, who was at the first crusade, and died before 1131, his widow, Beatrice, being buried at Amiens, in the church of St. John's Abbey there, February 13, 1144. The original arms were chequy, a chief papelonné, but they afterwards carried, Barry of six, argent and azure, a bordure gules, charged with eight roses of the first, the roses being generally omitted from the earlier seals.

² *Mouvance censuelle de Picquigny*, Nos. 5,227, 5,228, 5,229. *Répert baronn.*, fos. 161, ro., Archives départementales.

³ In all existing genealogies of the Rainevals and Picquignys, there is said to have been no issue of this marriage, and Margaret had certainly no surviving issue. I extract the following from de Beauvillé, iii., p. 306: "Item, une lettres en parchemin faicte souz le seel royal de la prévosté de Paris dactée du premier jour d'avril mil iiii^e iiii^{xx} et trois, signé Chaon par les quelles appert que Monseigneur Waleran de Rayneval a paie à madame Marguerite d'Ally, sa mère, et à Monseigneur Gautier, son frère, la somme de deux mil v^e francs d'or et cent deux sobz huit deniers parisis que leur estoit deu pour certain raictée et accord fait entre eulx touchant la succession de ses predécesseurs." The date is evidently a misprint.

⁴ An *arrêt* of August 17, 1381, "adjudgea l'heritage à Marguerite, fille de Robert de Picquigny, seigneur de Fluy," to whom the Lord of Raineval thereupon resigned the Vidamé of Amiens and lordship of Picquigny, which he had held in right of his late wife, her cousin german. This Margaret II. was not the rightful heiress, for her father's elder brother Ferry, Lord of Ailly-sur-Somme, had also left a daughter, another Margaret, who unsuccessfully disputed the succession. Margaret II. had married November 12, 1342, as his second wife, Robert III., surnamed "de Wautier," tenth Lord of Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher, Fontaines-sur-Somme and Boubers-sur-Canche, knight, and their second son, and eventual heir, Baldwin d'Ailly, reunited Amiens and Picquigny with Raineval by his marriage with Jane, daughter and heiress of Count Valerun.

letters "donné de Jehan de Rayneval, seigneur de Mériaucourt et de Coudon, dactéé du VI^e jour de janvier mil iiii^e et xiii, faisant mention de certain traictee accord et partiage fait par ledit seigneur de Coudun avec Monseigneur Obet de Rayneval, son frère," it appears that "ledit Monseigneur Obet de Rayneval a delaissé audit seigneur de Coudun, son fils (?), la ville, chastel et terre de Tronay [Dronay] en Brye, tenu de Montmirail."¹ On November 28 of this year (1413) he was at the emancipation of his grandniece, Jane d'Ailly, and was killed with his brother Aubert at the Battle of Agincourt, October 25, 1415. He had married, September 13, 1407, Jane de Montmorency, daughter of Hugh, Lord of Beausault, by Jane de Harcourt, his wife, but had no issue. His widow was living August, 1416, when she had an agreement with the Dame d'Ailly [? Jane d'Ailly], her heiress.

8. Aubert, Lord of Bertancourt, etc., chevalier, was one of the principal chiefs of the army which the Duke of Burgundy led against Liège in 1408, and was killed with his brother at Agincourt. He is said to have been the founder of the junior line of Raineval, and I shall hope to treat more fully of him and his descendants in another article.
9. Gilles, chevalier, living in 1410, when he was at Pierrepont with his grandnephew, Raoul d'Ailly.²
10. Robert, a minor at the time of his father's death, as appears from "ung vidamus d'ung denombrement baillié par Ysabeau de Couchy, mère et ayant le bail de Robert de Rayneval, au seigneur de Pinquegny,³ de la terre et seigneurie de la Fossemanant."⁴ He appears shortly afterwards to have rendered homage for "des boys de Hargincourt," and here all trace of him ends.
11. Peronne, wife of William Martel, Lord of Bacqueville, in 1396. He was the last person distinguished by the venerable office of Porte-orisflamme, and was killed at Agincourt with his son John.⁵

¹ De Beauvillé, iii., p. 296.

² *Ibid.*, iv., pp. 98, 99.


³ Baldwin d'Ailly or his elder brother Tristram. Their father, Robert III. of Ailly, *jure uxoris*, Vidame of Amiens and Lord of Picquigny, died before 1384.

⁴ De Beauvillé, iii., pp. 304, 305, 309, *et seq.* Fossemanant, *tenue* of Fluy (canton of Conty), was an estate which Raoul V. bought from the Vidame of Amiens October 16, 1389.

⁵ Monstrelet, i., p. 344, mentions another son, "Sir Alain de Raineval," killed at Agincourt.

(To be continued.)

ROYAL DESCENT OF BARNARD.

I.  DWARD III., married Philippa of Hainault, great-granddaughter of Philip III., "The Bold," King of France, and had a son,

II. Edmund Plantagenet, "of Langley," Duke of York, married Donna Isabel, second daughter and co-heiress of Pedro, "The Cruel," King of Castille, and had a son,

III. Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, married the Lady Anne Mortimer, daughter of Roger, 4th Earl of March, great-grandson of Edward III., and had a son,

IV. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, declared heir to the Crown, October 25, 1460; married the Lady Cecilia Neville, daughter of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, and had a daughter,

V. The Lady Anne Plantagenet, sister of Edward IV. and Richard III., married Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knight, and had a daughter,

VI. Anne St. Leger, married George Manners, 17th Baron Roos, and had a son,

VII. Thomas Manners, 1st Earl of Rutland, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Paston, Knight, and had as eldest daughter,

VIII. The Lady Gertrude Manners, married George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, and had as fourth son,

IX. The Hon. Henry Talbot, son and heir, d. *v.p.*, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir William Reyner, of Orton Longueville, co. Huntingdon, and had a daughter,

X. Gertrude Talbot, daughter and co-heiress, married Robert Pierrepont, 1st Earl of Kingston-on-Hull, and had issue,

XI. (1) Henry Pierrepont, 2nd Earl of Kingston, created Marquis of Dorchester, d. *s.p.* December 1, 1680.

(2) The Hon. William Pierrepont, M.P. for Notts and Salop; died 1679; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Thomas Harris, of Tong Castle, Salop, Bart., from which marriage the Dukes of Kingston, extinct in the male line, present representative in the female line, Sydney, 3rd Earl Manvers, whose grandfather, Charles Medows, assumed his mother's name of Pierrepont.

(3) The Hon. Francis Pierrepont, M.P. for Nottingham; died January 30, 1657; buried St. Mary's, Notting-

ham ; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Bray, of Eyam, Derbyshire, Esq., and had a son Robert. This

XII. Robert Pierrepont, M.P. for Nottingham ; buried St. Mary's, Nottingham ; married Ann, daughter of Henry Murray, Esq., and had issue,

XIII. (1) William Pierrepont, M.P. for Nottingham ; d. *s.p.* 1705 ; married, *first*, Ann, eldest daughter to Robert Greville, 4th Lord Brooke, and widow to William Pierrepont, 4th Earl of Kingston ; *secondly*, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Thomas D'Arcy.

(2) Jane Pierrepont, second daughter, married the Rev. Barnard Gilpin.

(3) Ann Pierrepont, third daughter ; died February, 1735 ; married Thomas Newport, 1st Lord Torrington.

(4) Mary Pierrepont, eldest daughter ; born at Nottingham 1682 ; died March 22, 1709 ; buried St. Mary's, Nottingham, beside her father ; married at St. Mary's, Nottingham, June 6, 1704, Nathaniel Kinderley, of Nottingham, and Setch, Norfolk ; born at Lynn May 15, 1673 ; died January 16, 1742 ; buried St. Mary's, Nottingham, and had a son,

XIV. The Rev. John Kinderley, M.A., contemporaneously perpetual curate of St. Helen's, Norwich, Vicar of South Walsham, Norfolk, and chaplain to the Earl of Leicester at Holkham ; born November 22, 1705 ; died April 10, 1775 ; buried in St. Helen's, Norwich, near the font ; married December 8, 1730, Sarah, second daughter of John Raining, of Norwich, of the family of Raining, of Malton, Yorks, born August 25, 1707 ; died 1799 ; buried St. Helen's, Norwich, and had one child, a daughter,

XV. Frances Kinderley, born November 5, 1731 ; died February 4, 1820 ; buried St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich ; married February 6, 1759, James Smith of Norwich, gentleman, born June 15, 1727 ; died March 8, 1795 ; buried St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, and had issue,

(1) Sir James Edward Smith, M.D., F.R.S., founder and first president (for forty years) of the Linnæan Society, born at Norwich December 2, 1759 ; knighted 1814 ; d. *s.p.* March 17, 1828 ; buried at Lowestoft, memorial brass in St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, author of many works on botany and natural history ; married March 1, 1796, Pleasance, daughter of Robert Reeve,

of Lowestoft, Suffolk, born May 11, 1773; died at Lowestoft, February 3, 1877, in the 104th year of her age, author of "The Life of Sir James Edward Smith."

- (2) Francis Smith, baptized at Norwich, August 30, 1764; died September 11, 1815; buried Octagon, Norwich; married June 24, 1795, Sarah, daughter of John Marsh, of the family of Marsh of the Isle of Ely, born 1765; died at Bracondale, May 23, 1850; buried Octagon, Norwich, and had as eldest daughter and co-heiress,

XVI. Frances Catherine, born at Norwich May 7, 1796; died at Norwich January 20, 1869; buried the Rosary, Norwich; author of various dramatic works, tales, etc.; married November 10, 1817, at St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich, Alfred Barnard of Norwich, gentleman, of the family of Barnard of Wansford Manor, Yorks, Iselham Hall, Cambs, Abington Hall, Northants, and Brampton Hall, Hunts, Baronets, born at Norwich November 15, 1793; died at Norwich July 4, 1835; buried Octagon, Norwich, and had as eldest son,

XVII. Alfred Francis Barnard, of Diss, Norfolk, born at Norwich January 4, 1821; died in London September 14, 1894; buried Highgate Cemetery; married January 5, 1854, Mary Hog Girtin, eldest daughter of Thomas Calvert Girtin, M.R.C.S., etc., author of medical and other works (only son of Thomas Girtin, the artist, of the French *émigré* family of Girtin, or Guertin), and Rachel Haward, born January 20, 1829, and had as eldest son,

XVIII. Francis Pierrepont Barnard, of St. Mary's Abbey, Windermere, born at Diss, Norfolk, November 27, 1854; educated St. Paul's School, London, and Pembroke College, Oxford, M.A. 1880, F.S.A. 1897; married at St. Mary's, Applethwaite, Westmorland, April 15, 1884, Eliza, eldest daughter and co-heiress of William Pollard, J.P., of St. Mary's Abbey, Windermere, Esq.



THE DESCENT OF THE PLANTAGENETS.

THE descent of the Plantagenets, as given at p. 677 (vol. i.), is a little misleading. Alfred the Great was the son of Ethelwolf by his first wife Osburh, and not by Judith, daughter of Karl the Bald; therefore not descended from Karl the Hammer; and, if I mistake not, the enclosed descent of the Plantagenets from Karl is correct.

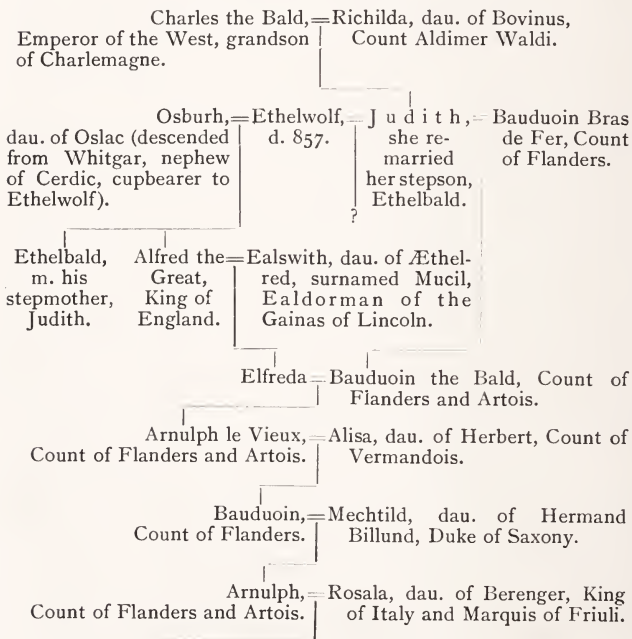
WILLIAM JACKSON PIGOTT.

MANOR HOUSE, DUNDRUM, CO. DOWD.

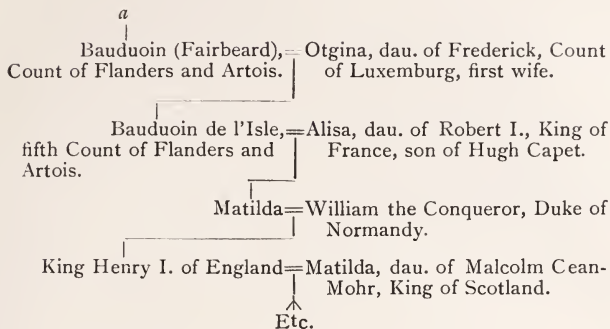
[The editor has also received the same corrections from "J. G." and R. C. Bostock.]

THE ROYAL DESCENT OF THE PLANTAGENETS
FROM CHARLEMAGNE AND HIS GRANDFATHER,
KARL THE HAMMER

(*vide* GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, i. 677).



THE DESCENT OF THE PLANTAGENETS 165



A LIST OF STRANGERS (*continued*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

Jacques Sterlin	Jehan de Petin
Jacques du Rieu	Jehan de Lannoy filz Jehan
Jehan Suyn	Jacques Descamps
Jacques de Willen	Jehan Watterlo
Jehan de Willen	Jehan Lescuyer
Jehan Froment	Jehan de Baillon
Jacques de le Tour	Jehan le Clercq
Jehan le Duc	Jacques Boulín
Jehan Claix	Jehon Neron
Jehan Deduyn	Jehan de Lobel
Jacques Rimee	Jacques Maire
Jehan Poux	Nicholas le Sage
Jehan Francois	Nicholas le Cat
Jehan le Gay	Nicholas Charpentier
Jacques Caillaw	Nicholas Bien 89
Jacques Bien	O.
Jacques Mor	Ost Philippot 1
Jehan de Meulan	P.
Jacques Mareschal	Pierre Chastellain
Jacques Belier	Pierre le Roye
Jehan Opalfens	Pierre de Rousse
Jehan de Semerpont	Philippe Bien
Jehan le Maire	Pierre Maubray
Joes Scien	Pierre Orman
Jehan Adam	Pierre de la Croix
Jehan Carré	Pierre Boulle factor p' diverse men
Jehan de Graussart	Pierre Deunetiere
Jehan de Vin	Pierre des Maistres
Jacques le Mievre	
Jehan Cappel	
Jacques le Grin	

Pierre Semalle
 Pasque Gosseau
 Piat Cotman
 Pontus de Santenne
 Pierre du Bosquiel
 Pasquer Gabé
 Pierre de Romoñ
 Pierre Broucq
 Pierre le Sage
 Pierre des Pretz
 Philippe le Roy
 Pierre Peluc
 Pierre Sohier
 Pierre le Roy
 Pierre du Rieu
 Pasquier Hur
 Pierre Rosti
 Pierre Gruel
 Pierre Pontefort
 Paul de Mortagne
 Pierre Mattelin
 Phle Grenu
 Pierre de Brul
 Pierre Bulteau
 Pierre Panmart
 Pasquier Wailly
 Pierre de Werdenbourg
 Pierre Bawet
 Paul Loage
 Phle du Cattel
 Pierre Bison
 Pierre de Bailleul
 Pierre Manocq
 Pierre Mouton
 Pierre des Fontaine
 Pierre Deuillers
 Pierre Barbé
 Pierre du Four 48

Q.

Quentin Cloet
 Quentin Simon 3
 Quentin Eue

H.

Hans Hofstadt factor for diverse
 men
 Hans van Hulst
 Henry le Cocq
 Herman Pottay factor for H . . .
 de la P
 Hughes Delobel
 Henry Berroa
 Henry Wedieu
 Henry Ramon
 Hughes Sarian
 Henry Iournet
 Henry de la Haye
 Honnoré Seneschal 12

(To be concluded.)

I.

Jehan le Jeusne
 Jehan Lambert
 Jonas Denis
 Jehan Cornu
 Jacques Hogobart
 Jacques du Bois
 Jehan de Moline
 Jacques du Pret
 Jehan Lieuin, pere
 Jacques Terroane
 Jehan Mahieu
 Jacob Claris
 Jehan Mille Homme
 Jehan Caulier 14

G.

Guillaume Mercier
 Gille Millecan
 Gherart Vander Valck
 Gherart Schot
 Gille Barre
 Guillam Bien
 Guillaume Sellin
 Gherart de Lobel
 Guillem Sohier
 Godeffroy de Cagnoncle
 Guillaume Mauroy
 Gery le Jeusne
 Gherart de Cromeny
 Gille Becquart
 Guillaume Ireffry
 Gille Bultel
 Germain Hennyon
 George de Willen
 Guillaume de Santenne, factor for
 diverse men
 Guillaume de le Grange
 Gille Siret
 Gherart de Roy
 Gregoire de Nouveau ville
 Gille Hogobart
 Gille Tillemont
 George de Landas
 Gratian Wyart 27

R.

Robert le Clercq
 Robert Patriarche
 Robert des Pretz
 Rouland Bacler
 Rouland de Hetru
 Richard Paintre
 Rouland le Brun
 Remy le Clercq
 Robert Cambier 9

S.

Simon Sohier
 Simon des Ormeaux
 Samuel Maçon 3

WHITFORD, WHITEFORD, WHITEFOORD.

A PROGRESS of writs of this family is mentioned in Nisbet's "Heraldry" as being in the hands of the Earl of Dundonald, and the genealogy of Whiteford of that ilk, by Mr. William Hamilton of Wishaw, is mentioned in Crawford's "Renfrewshire." Hamilton, of Wishaw, was related to the Whitefords, his grandfather—John, son of William Hamilton, of Udstone—having married Helen Whiteford, of Milnton.

Can you help me to obtain particulars of this genealogy? I have traced the pedigree of the Ulster Whitefords, of Whitefordstown, near Ballyeaston, co. Antrim, from descendants of Colonel Walter Whitford (he who killed Dorislaus, the Dutch lawyer who drew up the indictment against King Charles I., and whose arms, granted in 1672, are on head-stones in Rashee and Ballynure graveyards) back to John de Quhytyfyrd (Paisley, 1388-1431), but I have not succeeded in connecting the latter with John Whythyford, M.P. for Shrewsbury 1411; George de Wythiford 1374-1381; Gregory de Wythiford 1380; William de Wityhford, Bailiff of Shrewsbury 1375; nor with Hugh de Wythiford, Mayor of Bristol 1451.

In 1330 John de Wythiford, son of Robert de Stanton, died seized of land in Shropshire, where, still earlier—1182—there was a John, Thomas, Richard, and Robert de Wityhford.

The arms of Colonel Walter Whitefoord, Scotland, 1672, were: Ar. on a bend cotized sa. between two garbs gu., three crosses patée.

Quithford of that ilk, and Whitworth: Ar., a bend sa., and in the sinister angle, a garb gu.

The Whitefield arms are very similar, viz.: Ar. on a bend plain between two cotizes, engrailed sa.

The Legard arms: Ar. on a bend between six mullets, pierced gu., a cross patée or.

The following appears in Papworth's Dictionary: "Ar. a bend, Henry de Stanton, three crosses patty, Staynton."

The mother of Sir Henry Stanton was a Whitworth, and there was a Henry Quytheved (Quicheved) in 1272. Robert Legard also married a Whitworth (he was son of John, son of William, 1368, son of John, son of Roger, 1311).

There was a Roger de Wythiford in Scotland, 1311; Roger de Witheford, Worc., 1272; Roger de Witheford; Roger de Wyteford; Roger de Whiteford, Warwicksh; Roger Witheved, Hunt; Roger de Witeford; Roger de Wytfot, Devon, 1307; Roger de Wodeford, Scotland, 1315; Roger (and Adam) de Wodeford, 1330; Roger le Walsh, of Wythiford, 1331; Roger, Hugh, and Siward de Wodeford, 1348; John, son of Roger de Wyteford, Warwck., 1267; John de Wheteford had his lands in Lanark restored 1296; Robert Withewyd, Scotland, 1329; Robert Wodforthe, Roxburgh, 1357; Walter de Wittiford occurs in 1162; Edward de Wudeford occurs in 1155.

Colonel Walter Whitford (expelled Scotland on account of being a R. C., had a son Charles, Rector of the Scotch College in Paris) was son of Walter Whitford, Bishop of Brechin, Scotland, 1643, son of Adam Whytford, 1579, son of John Quhytefurde, 1553, son of Adam Quhitefurde, 1519, son of Quintin Quhitfurde, 1506, son of Patrick Quhitefurde, 1466, son of John de Quhytford (near Paisley), 1388 (? descended from Walter de Wudeford, 1228-1263).

Besides being connected with Stanton, Whitworth, Whitfield, and Herbert, the name Whitford is associated with the Mitford, Whittington, Charlton, Basset, and Talbot families.

Which is the main stem I am unable to say. Sir Walter Scott gave the name of "Talbot" to Alban Whitefoord in "Waverley." This may or may not have had a family foundation. The Bassets obtained Whitford, in Devon, from Walter de Dunstanville.

Adam, clerk, the son of Alured de Wodeford, in Wodeford (Northants) by the gift of Osmond Basset and Ralph his son.

John de Wodeford, who bought Prentingby in 1317 (lived 107 years), was the son of a gentleman besides Salisbury (see Claudius A. xiii., etc., MS. in Brit. Mus.). Query, Was he the son of Talbot, of Salesbury, co. Lancashire?

Alan, son of Adam de Charlton, acquired Witheford, in Shropshire, by marrying Marjory, the heiress of Hugh FitzAer; Adam de Watfield, 1189-1199; Adam de Staunton, 1229; Adam (Ahha), son of Kynæthwy, son of Herbert, son of Godwin, a Cornish prince, buried at Margam, 1058; Adam Whiteved, at Rhuddlan, 1283; Adam de Witheford, controller of the King's silver mine, Devon, 1327; Adam de Wichiford, Chamberlain of N. W., 1330; Adam de Wodeford, 1330 (Somerset); Adam de Wythiford, Collector of Customs, S. and W. Wales, 1331; Adam de Whiteved, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1335; Adam Legard, brother of Roger, 1311, son of William, 1240, son of John, 1220, son of Robert, son of John, son of Robert, of Anlaby.

Adam de Mitford (who had a son Roger), son of Hugh, son of Eustace, son of Peter, son of Nicholas, son of Matthew.

Matthew, Robert, Nicholas, and John, were sons of Robert de Whitfeld, son of Richard, son of Robert, son of Ralph, son of Matthew (who had a brother Peter), son of Robert de Whitfeld, Lord of Whitfeld, co. Northumberland.

In 1272, Peter de Whitefeud, of Taverham, Constable of Norfolk Castle, appears also as Whytefeld, Witefeld, Wytefeld, Quitefeld, Quitefeud, Qwitefeud, and Wytefeud. John Qwytfot (Whitfot), of Taverham, is mentioned in 1335.

Sir Henry Stanton had sons—William, Richard, Robert, and John—also an uncle Thomas. He was son of Sir Maior, son of Sir Maior, son of Theobald, son of Sir Bryan de Stanton, Lord of Stanton, Nottingham, 1048. A daughter of Sir Bryan Wythyford (Vryan Withforth) married John Alford, of Holt.

Alan Basset, of Wycombe and Winterburn, son of Thomas (mar. Alice de Dunstanville), 1158, *obit* 1181, son of Gilbert, son of Ralph, son of Thurstan the Norman. There was a Thurstan de Wodeford in Cheshire 1431.

Hugh Whytford, alias Price, the founder of Jesus College, a supposed descendant of the Herberts, was Rector of Whitford, Flintshire, in 1535-1564.

Richard Whytford (Withford, Witford, Whitfield), who died in Sion Monastery, 1511, had land at Whitford, Hope, and Hopedale, in Flintshire, and Farnworth and Widdows, in Lancashire.

Edward Whitford was Rector, in 1453, of Berkhamstead, Herts.

There was a John Whitford, of Sconer, in the parish of Shevick, near Plymouth, about 1560. An old family seat in Stoke Climsland is named Whiteford.

A James Whitford died at Lostwithiel October 15, 1701. Sir Adam Whitefoord, of Blairquhan, baronet, was on October 16, 1701, heir of his father, James Whitefoord, of Dunduff, son of —, son of John Quhytfurde, of Balloch, son of David Quhitfurde, died 1605, son of —.

Bp. Walter Whitford had a son James. James Whitford was commissioned June 13, 1667, ensign to the Earl of Chesterfield's Regiment of Foot.

There is a village called Whitford in the parish of Shute, near Axminster.

In 1345, the Manor of Qwhytford, Devon, is mentioned.

The Devonshire Whitefords are traced back to Joseph (and Enbrace) Whiteford, who was buried December 1, 1750, and who is stated to have come from Ayrshire. Possibly, he was son of Joseph Whitford, born October 20, 1666, or he may be identical with Joseph, son of Henry Whitford, surgeon, of St. Martin's-le-Grand. A Joseph Whitford was buried in Fairfield, Gloucestershire, August 10, 1722, aged 57.

However, I am anxious to ascertain the birthplace of Pasco Whitford "Freeman," 1689, East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He had two sons, Pasco and Nicholas. Their descendants are numerous, and are to be found in the United States, Canada, and Australia. The name Pasco sounds Cornish. I discovered another Nicholas Whitford (born 1705, died 1707), son of Thomas Whitford, Vicar of Lostwithiel, Cornwall (born 1662, died 1730; arms: Ar. on a bend cotized sa., three garbs or), son of John Whitford, of St. Columb Minor (born 1662, will 1693), son of John and Jenefer Whitford, of St. Columb Minor, son of John and Ginnefrinte Whitford, of Trebarva, Lower St. Columb, and St. Mawbyn. The parentage of this John is alone needed to connect the Cornish and Scotch Whitfords.

Walter Whytford, of Colquite Manor, St. Mabyn, is mentioned in 1576. The following names and dates appear in the Index of Wills at Bodmin, but without further particulars: Johane Whitford, July 9, 1587; Walter Whitford, December 27, 1592.

HUGH THOMAS WHITFORD.

66, Mulgrave St., Liverpool, July 14, 1897.

THE "BOOK OF PUBLIC ARMS."

THE ARMS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.



THE arms of the City of Dublin, as depicted on our frontispiece, are "Azure, three castles argent flammant proper. *Supporters*: on either side a female figure proper, vested gules, lined or; that on the dexter side holding in her exterior hand a sword erect proper, pommel and hilt or, and that on the sinister a pair of scales, and each holding in her interior hand a branch of laurel. *Motto*, 'Obedientia civium urbis felicitas.'" In the "Book of Public Arms" doubt was thrown upon the authenticity of these supporters. They are, however, found to be properly recorded in the Visitation of Dublin (1607) with the arms, and this of course settles the point. With regard to the fur cap, mace, sword, and collar which appear in the illustration, and which are made use of by the officials of the Corporation of Dublin in this manner, application has been made to Ulster King-of-Arms, who writes (July 6, 1898): "I have not the least hesitation in certifying, if need be, as to arms, supporters, sword, maces, collar of SS. (which was given by William III., and has his medallion pendent to it), cap of maintenance. . . . There are public funerals of Lord Mayors, which are entered in funeral entries, with these insignia given."

If Ulster King-of-Arms is willing to certify these additional ornaments, it is not for anyone else to criticise them, but no instance occurs in any official record in England or in Scotland which would afford a sufficient precedent in those countries for the use of the fur cap and the collar.

A. C. F-D.



A DICTIONARY OF ARMORY AND HERALDRY (continued).

(THE following definitions are tentatively put forward for comment and criticism by our readers before the final form is decided upon, and we shall welcome any corrections or suggestions which may be forwarded to us, our idea being that, through the assistance and co-operation of our readers, it may be possible to create a thoroughly reliable work of this character.)

Abatement.—Nearly every heraldic book mentions abatements as a part of the science of armory. The full term is “abatement of honour.” Now, there is no known instance of any man having carried arms differentiated by one of these marks of abatement; nor does any instance appear to be known of any ancient example where arms have been set up as a memorial with any sort of an abatement thereupon. No man was ever compelled to bear arms, and it must therefore stand to reason that any man would prefer to discard armorial bearings altogether than to openly display to the world the marks of his shame. There is no doubt that there are many instances of “degradation” in which a man has been stripped of his arms, his banner torn down, and his arms defaced. In a way such formal degradation might fairly be considered an abatement, if the individual could ever have been shown to have carried his arms with the marks of maltreatment upon them, but there are no laws and no instances in which such has ever taken place. Other writers are inclined to place the marks of illegitimacy amongst the abatements, but these cannot be so considered; undoubtedly they detract from the lustre of the shield, but the mere fact that they are borne by descendants, and not by the man to whom the shame is due, at once removes from them the character of abatement, and places them amongst the list of the marks of cadency. Consequently, these old marks of abatement may safely be relegated to the region of fiction, and are doubtless due to nothing more than the vivid imagination of those early heraldic writers, who, not content to take heraldry as they found it, felt themselves under the necessity of inventing coats of arms for Adam and Eve, Abraham, Isaac, and Noah, and the rest of the Biblical patriarchs, and went to the length of drawing up a scheme of seize quartiers for Jesus Christ. Though I know of nothing to warrant the supposition

that the existence of abatements has ever been officially recognised, the suggestion has been made that these abatements might have been anciently assigned in order to deter men from the commission of dishonourable acts. But abatements find a place in every book of armory; and it seems preferable to mention them, and at the same time stigmatize them as "rubbish" rather than to ignore them altogether. The rules put forward concerning them are as follows—namely, that they must never be of metal, but of a stain; that is, either tenné or sanguine, and must be uncharged. The list which is given consists of nine "abatements." It is impossible to give illustrations, inasmuch as no example has ever existed, but they are as follows:

- (1) *Delf tenné*—for revoking or receding from a challenge given by himself.
- (2) *Escutcheon reversed, sanguine, occupying the middle point of the shield of arms*—for violating the chastity of a maid, wife, or widow, or flying from the banner of his sovereign.
- (3) *A point dexter, parted, tenné*—for a braggadocio or vain boaster of some valiant act which he never performed.
- (4) *A point in point, sanguine*—for cowardice.
- (5) *A point champaine, tenné*—for slaying a prisoner after demanding quarter.
- (6) *A plain point, sanguine*—for such as might be found guilty of lying to his sovereign or his commander-in-chief.
- (7) *A gore sinister, tenné*—for behaving cowardly to an enemy.
- (8) *A gusset, sanguine*—for adultery or drunkenness: placing the gusset on the dexter or right side for the former crime, and on the sinister or left side for the latter offence, bearing both if guilty of adultery as well as drunkenness.
- (9) *The whole coat armour reversed, or turned upside down, contrary to the usual manner of bearing*—for treason.

CORRESPONDENCE *re* DICTIONARY.

It might be desirable to insert in brackets after the first "A" the words "(as an abbreviation)," after the second "A" "(as a charge)."

A (as an abbreviation).—Goffredo di Crollalanza ("Enciclopedia Araldico-Cavalleresca") gives the further additional facts: A capital "A" stood for *or* (aurum), the small *a* representing *argent*. Then there were the heralds (who were they?) that blazoned the tinctures by letters of the alphabet in numerical order

according to their respective dignity. "A" with them stood for *or*, not because "aurum" begins with "A," but because it is the first letter of the alphabet, and gold is the first tincture in dignity; "B" stood for *argent*, the tincture second in dignity, and not for "blanc" or "blanco"; "C" for *gules*; "D" for *azure*; "E" for *sable*; "F" for *vert*; and "G" for *purpure*. According to Crollalanza, an old English herald (who was he?) expressed *argent* by the letters "AS," he having denominated that metal *aspre*.'

A (as a charge).—Dr. Woodward (i. 410) ascribes: *Gules*, on a fess *argent*, the letter "A" *sable*, to the Barons Althann. But he makes the "A" gothic, presumably because the family would appear to be German. Crollalanza gives the same arms, but with a roman "A" to the family of Altan of Lombardy. There are Counts Altan of Venice and Padua in the present day, but they bear different arms. Dr. Woodward (i. 410) blazons another coat with "A's," that of the De Fize of Liège: *sable*, a fess between three "A's" *or*.

Abaissé.—Count Guelfo Guelfi ("Vocabolario Araldico," p. 2) gives an instance of the fess *abaissé*, the arms of the Novellini of Ravenna: *sable*, on a fess *abaissé*, surmounted by a sinister wing *argent*, three estoiles of eight points *azure*. It would be incorrect to describe a fess *abaissé* as "in base"; it is lower than its usual position, but not low enough to be in base. And it would be impossible to have a fess in base, for it would in that position immediately become converted into a champagne or plaine. One could as logically speak of a "chief in base."

On the other hand, the chevron, I would maintain, is never to be found *abaissé*, but only in base. To begin with, the chevron (in theory) issues from the dexter and sinister base (Woodward, i. 145), so you cannot well further abase its points of issue. Guelfi ("Vocabolario," p. 2) blazons the arms of Aldrovandi of Bologna as *azure*, a chevron *abaissé* beneath a fess, in chief a rose of five foils, all *or*. The simpler and more accurate blazon would be: *azure*, a fess between, in chief a rose of five foils, in base a chevron, all *or*.

The chief and the fess are the only ordinaries susceptible by their conformation of *abaissement* pure and simple. I only know of one instance of the fess *abaissé* (quoted above); of no instance of the chief *abaissé per se*, for the chief beneath a chief of augmentation is not *abaissement* pure and simple. Thus, let us say *or*, a chief *gules*, beneath a Ghibelline chief of augmentation. The chief of augmentation should not be considered as altering the position, *i.e.*, lowering the original chief. The original coat remains intact. The chief *gules* keeps its old place; it has not been *abaissé*. The Ghibelline chief has been placed above it, *cousu*, or sewn on. In theory, though, for convenience' sake, not in practice, the shield has increased in size; it has been augmented by the size of a chief. You cannot (in theory) have two chiefs on one shield; the lower would instantly become a fess, for both fess and chief (in theory) each occupy one-third of the shield.

To conclude, the fess is the only ordinary that can be *abaissé*—*i.e.*, that while retaining all its characteristics, can occupy a lower position on the shield than the place assigned to it.

Leghorn, June 18, 1898.

MONTGOMERY CARMICHAEL.

[It is surely possible to "abase" the bend.—ED.]

THE GREEK LETTER ALPHA.

The Rev. E. E. Darling kindly sends us a drawing of the arms of the Regius Professor of Greek, which we have pleasure in reproducing.



LETTER A.

Burke (*Gen. Arm.*), following Berry (Appendix), gives "*Gu. on a fesse ar. a Roman A,*" for ALTHOUN.

This is probably a German coat, for in a collection of engravings of German seals (from a book the title of which is unknown), there is one of Christoph von Althan, 1563, with the letters C. V. A. above a shield with the arms, on a fesse, the letter H. Query, whether the H should not be A. The seal is from "*Archiv. Mell.,*" which last word stands, I think, for M \ddot{o} lk or Melk in Austria. The engravings are very coarsely executed.

H. G.



CO-OPERATIVE GENEALOGY.

IN response to our suggestions we have received requests for lists of wills for the following names in their various forms of spelling: Osborne, Goodwin, Holman, Topsham, Betton, Morkill, Higgs, Bund, Pengelly, Somerville, Stourton, Philipson, Monier, Rolleston. It will be seen that there are two names in each of the letters H, B, M, P, and S; and our estimate of the cost of lists of wills in these letters with more than one name is that it will amount to about thirty shillings in each case. We have as yet only one inquiry in O, G, T, and R. These by themselves would be somewhat more, and before putting these latter letters in hand we await the chance of further inquiries which can be worked simultaneously with them. From those who have forwarded their names for wills in the letters H, M, B, S, we shall be glad to receive postal-orders for thirty shillings, when the work will be at once commenced. If it is found that it is possible to do the work for a less amount, the balance will be returned.



EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MANY hands make light work; and, furthermore, work for which many minds are responsible is more likely to be accurate and complete. Besides this, there are those who have made of some particular subject an exact study. We have no intention of emulating those enterprising journals which seem to pass their existence in offering and awarding financial prizes; but we are in want of the following articles, for which we are prepared to pay, and we shall be glad if any of our readers feel inclined to attempt the supply of our wants. We require a separate article, which should not exceed 3,000 words in length, on each of the following words: (1) Duke; (2) Marquess; (3) Earl; (4) Count; (5) Viscount; (6) Baron; (7) Lord; (8) Baronet; (9) Knight; (10) Esquire. For these we offer half a guinea each, which will be paid on publication. We reserve to ourselves the right to combine two or more articles, if such may seem the most suitable proceeding, in which case payment will be divided proportionally amongst those whose articles are laid under contribution.

We require illustrated articles (for which we would make special arrangements) upon: (1) Crowns and Coronets; (2) the Badges worn by the Officers of the Royal Household; (3) the Arms of the Colonies.

Do any of our readers feel inclined to help us in our researches on the following points: (1) Is any instance known of the possession of two Christian names before Henry Frederick, eldest son of James I.? (2) What is the earliest instance known of the use of a double surname by authority?



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

LART FAMILY.

ONE GUINEA REWARD. Wanted certificate of baptism or birth of *John Lart* or *de Lart*, born in or about 1753, buried at Milford, Notts, 1795. Probably born in London or Nottinghamshire.

I should be most obliged if any reader in England or America would inform

me of any persons of the name known to them. The family is of French (Huguenot) origin, sometimes spelt *Lar* or *Lard*; migrated to Holland. A branch, I am informed, resides in America; last heard of in Indiana. Any information gratefully received.

Lyminge, Hythe, Kent.

C. E. LART.

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QUERIES AND CORRESPONDENCE.

In connection with the above, it may be of service to some of your subscribers to know that the Rev. Edw. Cookson, of Ipswich, has formed a very large collection of surnames. They are put in dictionary form, and have been taken from sources too numerous to do more than generalize. It may perhaps suffice to say that all names that have their varieties of spelling are localized, and referred to in Registers—Episcopal, Parochial, etc.; Rolls—Subsidy, Manor Courts, etc.; Old Deeds and Wills, Lists of Burgesses, Freemen, Rectors, etc.; Marriages by allegation, bond, license; Monumental Inscriptions, Acts, Orders, and Decrees of Henry VII.; 12 vols. of Repertories to Originalia of Court of Exchequer; Additional MSS. British Museum (unindexed), ab. 1 Henry VIII.; ad 45 Elizabeth, cum multis aliis. Such special information as it has been within reach to obtain is added to the surname. Whilst all Registers that are not in the compiler's possession are referred to if printed, those he has would only supply the particular Christian name desired.

If any of your correspondents would write me his wants, and enclose a stamp for reply, I would, if at home and able, answer by return post.

34, Warrington Road, Ipswich.

(Rev.) EDWARD COOKSON.

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MAYHEW.

Replying to your correspondent, Mr. Wilfred Gutch, of York, regarding Mr. Mayhew, of Tisbury, Wilts, England, I find he came to America about the year 1631, precise date unknown, and, after a short stay in Medford (1635), settled in Watertown, Massachusetts. He buried his first wife, Martha Parkhurst (mother of his only son Thomas), in England, where he married as his second wife Grace, widow of Thomas Paine, of London. He was accompanied to New England by her (a deed, dated 1647, mentioning wife Grace still extant) and the said Thomas. On receiving from the agent of Lord Sterling a grant of Martha's or Martin's Vineyard, an island some twenty-five miles long, he in 1648 sent his son, then of age, as Christian missionary. The latter unfortunately was drowned in 1657, and the father assumed the duties until 1681, when he died, wanting but six days to complete his ninetieth year.

Thomas married Jane Paine (probably the daughter of his stepmother, and who, as a widow, married — Parson), and left three children: Matthew, a teacher to the Indians, died 1710; married Mary, who died 1690. Thomas, one of the justices of the island. John, born 1652, died February 3, 1688-89; a preacher at Tisbury, M.

John left a son, Experience, born 1674, died November 27, 1758, aged eighty-five; who married November 12, 1695, Thankful, daughter of Gov. Thos. Hinckley (by his second wife, Mary, widow of Nathaniel Glover, of Worcester, Mass., and daughter of John Smith, a quartermaster, of Lancashire, England), and granddaughter of Samuel Hinckley, of Tenterden, Kent.

In 1727 Experience published in London an account of his mission; a copy is in the Boston City Library, and to it I am indebted for some of the facts stated. He had four sons, Joseph (Harvard College, 1730), Nathan (Harvard College, 1731), Jonathan (Harvard College, 1744, died July 9, 1766, aged forty-four), and Zechariah, baptized 1718, died March 6, 1806, aged eighty-nine; this latter son was also a minister. Thus for five generations, and for over a century and a half, the spiritual needs of the islanders were tended by the Mayhew family.

A manuscript diary of the Rev. William Homes, born 1663 at Strabane, Ireland, and settled minister from 1715 until his death in 1746 at Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, is now in possession of the Maine Historical Society. It contains records of births, marriages, and deaths of same to members of the Mayhew family, but as a recapitulation of them would hardly be of interest to the

general reader, I do not append a copy, but content myself with undertaking to do so should your correspondent require that or any further information.

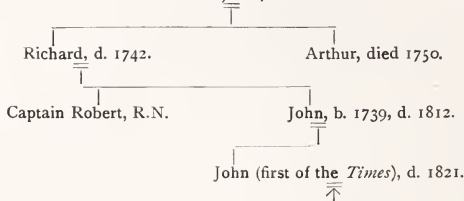
(Miss) NELLIE GERTRUDE EMERY.

34, Woodbine Street, Raxbury, Mass., U.S.A.

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FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

W. W. D. should apply in Printing House Square.

Richard<sup>1</sup> Walter, of Longstoke,  
Hants, d. 1721.



Here are all the names inquired after.

<sup>1</sup> Can be traced by the Registers.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C., May 2, 1898.

A. HALL.

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C. H. C.

The Editor has received a letter addressed as above. Will "C. H. C." kindly send his address?

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NELSON.

"22 April, 1806. At Scopswick, Co. Lincoln, Mr. H. Whyers, of Wigtoft, grocer, (married) to Miss Anne Nelson of Scopswick, *niece to Lord Nelson*."

ANNUAL REGISTER.

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NELSON.

The following is an extract from the will of Thomas, 14th Lord Stourton, dated April 19, 1738, proved May 2, 1744.

"Also I give and bequeath to John Nelson, whom I put out Apprentice to Mr. Villeneuf, in London, the sum of Fifty Pounds of like money to be paid him at the end of Twelve months next after my decease."

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A QUESTION OF QUARTERING.

A., a non-armigerous person, marries the heiress of an armiger. A.'s son or grandson receives a grant of arms. Can the latter, and his descendants, quarter the arms inherited through the heiress, though A., the ancestor, had no coat with which to impale them at the time of his marriage? Briefly: Can arms that accrued to the family before it was armigerous be quartered by its descendants?

A. B. C.

[Certainly.—Ed.]

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A point of sound interest to genealogists is the interpretation of the phrase "a second son." Does it mean any son but the eldest?

In the event of the actual second son being dead without issue, would the third son be entitled to the position of his elder brother in matriculating his arms?

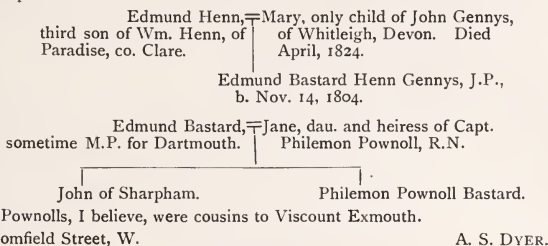
Stirling County Club, Stirling, N.B., August 25.

J. W. CAMPBELL.

[Yes; after the death of the real second son without issue, the third takes his place in every way.—Ed.]

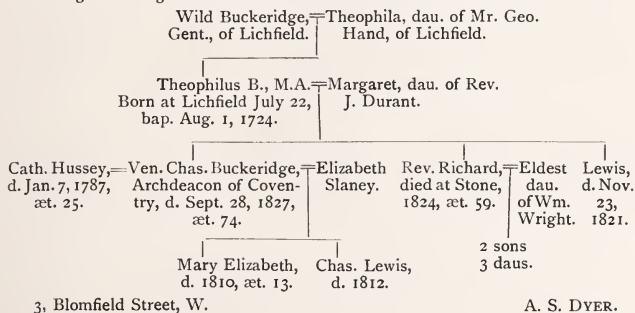
STEPHENS.

Can any of your West-Country readers tell me who the antecedents of a Dr. (Henry?) Stephens of Devonport, living there about 1775, were? He had four daughters: one married a Mr. Edward Knapman, who died April, 1820; another General Williams; the third a Mr. Pengelly; and the fourth, Elizabeth, Foscarinus Turtliff Dyer. The Stephens were said to be cousins of the Pownolls and the Henn-Gennys', of Whitleigh, co. Devon. The following shows, apparently, some relationship between the two latter families.



BUCKERIDGE.

I should be extremely obliged for any information as to the antecedents of Wild Buckeridge, of Lichfield. In a will dated September 17, 1708, Richard Buckeridge, of Pangbourne, co. Berks, mentions his three sons Richard, John, and Thomas, and his daughter Elizabeth Wild, of London. I am tempted to think there is some near relationship between the above Wild Buckeridge and the Buckeridges of Pangbourne.



ALLARDICE, ALLARDYCE, ALLARDES, ALLERDES.

In Musgrave's Obituary of the Nobility ("Collectanea Genealogica," Part I., p. 12) are the following members of this family:

Alexander Baxter Allardyce, son of Alexander, near Aberdeen, died May 4, 1794 (*Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 484). Anne (Lady), sister of the Earl of Findlater, died October, 1735 (*London Magazine*, p. 571). Daughter of Alexander Baxter, Consul-General for Russia, and wife of Alexander, died at Aberdeen August 1, 1787 (*Gentleman's Magazine*).

In Burke's "Commoners," vol. iii., is mentioned Thomas Allardyce (son of

Allardyce of that ilk), who had a daughter, Magdalen, and married John Dundas, of Fingask (*ob.* 1724), son of Sir John Dundas by his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Geo. Dundas, of Dundas, and had issue.

There is a manuscript pedigree of the Allardice family of Aberdeen in the British Museum, Add. 23, 686, f. 26b.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxvii., p. 251, I find the following *sub* "Births":

March 16-20, 1797: "In St. James's Street, the wife of Alexander Allardyce, Esq., M.P. for Aberdeen, a still-born male child."

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

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BOND, OF KILKAMPTON, LAUNCELLS, AND MARHAMCHURCH,  
CO. CORNWALL.

Your correspondent will find a pedigree of the Bond family of Peckham in Burke's "Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies." It commences with William Bond, of Buckland Dinham, co. Somerset, the first of the family who is mentioned in the pedigree proved at the Visitation of London in 1633, and who is there described as "descended of a younger house of Bond of Cornwall." It goes down to Sir Charles Bond, who was born in 1734, and at his death the baronetcy is thought to have become extinct. In Burke's "Commoners," vol. i., p. 240, a pedigree may be seen of the Bonds of Dorsetshire.

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

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SHAKESPEARE.

Does Mrs. Stopes know of this: A lady named Cecily Flogan, widow, of Mansfield, Notts, nominated with others as executor of her will, dated 1521, a Richard Shakespear; all are described as of the same town, without any clue to their status? See Thoroton's "Notts," vol. ii., p. 313; the details are lengthy.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C.

A. HALL.

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SEAL FOR IDENTIFICATION.

*Arms*: Quarterly 1 and 4 gyronny sable and or; 2 and 3 quarterly or, and purpure. *Supporters*: Two horses. *Motto*: "N'oubliez pas." The shield is surmounted by the *coronet* of a baron. All that is known is that the seal is that of the *claimant* to a title. Can any reader throw any light upon it?

EDITOR.

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COKE.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1749, records the marriage, on May 7, of "Thomas Coke, Esq., King's Serjeant-at-Arms, to the daughter of James Payzant, of the Duke of Bedford's office." In an old MS. pedigree this Thomas Coke is described as the nephew of the Earl of Leicester; but this is clearly a mistake. Can anyone give information regarding this Thomas Coke, and of the office of King's Serjeant-at-Arms.

50, Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.

F. DE H. LARPENT.

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'SUMMONS TO THE LOWER HOUSE.

We are familiar with details of those writs of summons, originally to one House, but restricted subsequently to the Upper House only, which constituted an hereditary peerage. But I read that in 8 Queen Anne Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, was *summoned* to the House of Commons as a knight for the shire of Kent. This baronet died in 1725. Were such non-elections common?

A. H.

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CHEESE CROSS.

A parchment pedigree, in the possession of Stratford Eyre, of Eyrevill, co. Galway, is headed; "A branch of the genealogie of the ancient family of Eyre, formerly fixed in Salisbury in the county of Wilts, and known by the name of Eyre of the *Cheese Cross*, drawne downe with their armes, wives, and issue to this present

year 1685." I should be glad if any of your readers could tell me what the "Cheese Cross" means. I do not find the designation in any published pedigrees of the Eyres of Wilts.

Halfway, Hungerford, Berks.

A. S. HARTIGAN.

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WINDSOR HERALD.

Notice appears of one John Skarlett, described as Windsor Herald in 1513. This name does not appear in Noble's "History of the Herald's College." Is a more complete book known, giving a fuller account of the College of Arms?

A. H.

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MOWBRAY.

According to the Yorkshire Visitation for 1563-64, the first wife of the celebrated Sir William Gascoigne, who was deprived of his office by Henry V., was Elizabeth, one of the daughters of Sir Alexander Mowbray, justice.

I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers could give in your magazine the pedigree of this Sir Alexander Mowbray. Was he a member of the illustrious family of that name, and a descendant of Roger de Mowbray, son of Nigel de Albini and his wife, Gundreda, daughter of Hugh de Gurnay? If so, how?

M.

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FOLEY.

About a year before his death Sidney Grazebrook informed me that he was collecting information relating to the early history of the Foley family. Can any of your readers inform me whether this collection was ever published? and, if not, what became of it at Mr. Grazebrook's death?

Malvern.

THOS. A. CARLESS ATTWOOD.

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THE WHITCOMBES OF SOMERSETSHIRE.

Abraham Whitcombe was Mayor of Taunton in 1680. What is known of his ancestors? Are his descendants traceable? Charles Whitcombe and Mary, his wife, and a brother of Charles's, named Abraham, were resident at Timsbury, near Bath, in 1789. Are they of the family of the Mayor of Taunton?

Komgha, South Africa.

A. D. CAMPBELL.

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MILLER.

I shall be much obliged for any information of the family of Wm. Miller, yacht-builder, of Ramsgate, Kent. A signet-ring, bearing a crest, "A wolf's head, erased azure, collared ermine," was given to Wm. Miller by a Miss Geary. It is stated that the Baronetcy of Miller, from which family this Wm. Miller is said to have descended, passed into the Montgomerie family, and from the Montgomerie family into the Geary family, of whom this Miss Geary was a member. I am wanting, if possible, to trace out the line from one family to the other, and also to find out from what branch this Wm. Miller came. I believe this Wm. Miller's father, Wm. Miller also by name, was born in Rotherhithe early in the seventeenth century, and I am also told that some of the family came from Scotland, but I do not know how true this may be. The arms of this Miller family, I am informed, are "Three wolves' heads, erased azure, on a field ermine, per fess gules." The motto, "Vincere sat Vivere."

Sussex Lodge, Binfield Road, Clapham, S.W.

WM. M. HIGGS.

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PARENTAGE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES HOLLOWAY.

I am anxious to find the *father* and *mother* of the above distinguished officer. He died at Devonport 1827, and is buried in the north aisle of Exeter Cathedral. I do not require the Holloway pedigree—at present at least—but the *father* and *mother* of Sir Charles Holloway.

EDITOR.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Martin le Marchant Hadsley Goselin, C.B., and Colonel William Everett, C.M.G., to be Knights Commanders of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

WAR OFFICE, July 5.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, in recognition of services in the Protectorate adjoining the Gold Coast Colony, viz. : Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Ponting Northcott, the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians).

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, K.C.M.G., Foreign Office ; Reginald Laurence Antrobus, Esq., Colonial Office.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, July 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotion in the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order : Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Edward M'Callum, R.E., C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos, in recognition of services in the Protectorate adjoining that Colony.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND, July 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England :

Knight of Justice—Sir Henry Arthur Blake, G.C.M.G. (promoted from Knight of Grace). Knights of Grace—Surgeon-Major-General William Roe Hooper, C.S.I. ; John George Swan, Esq. ; Ephraim MacDowel Cosgrave, Esq., M.D. (from Honorary Associate) ; Captain William Charles Woollett (from Esquire). Esquire—Major Arthur Campbell Yate (Indian Staff Corps).

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Sir Philip Henry Wodehouse Currie, G.C.B., to be her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Italy ; the Right Honourable Sir Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., to be her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey ; Sir Charles Stewart Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B., to be her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia ; and Edmund Douglas Veitch Fane, Esq., to be her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the King of Denmark.

WINDSOR CASTLE, July 13.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Charles Hubert Hastings Parry, Esq., D.C.L., Mus. Doc., M.A., of 17, Kensington Square, London, and Highnam Court, Gloucester.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, July 13.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Venerable Archdeacon Walter John Lawrence, M.A., Rector of St. Albans, Hertfordshire, and Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty, to be one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in the room of the Rev. Prebendary Charles Henry Turner, M.A., now Bishop of Islington ; and also to appoint the Rev. Robert Campbell Moberly, D.D., one of the Canons of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, to be one of her Majesty's Honorary Chaplains.

July 15.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir William Henry Broadbent, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P., to be one of her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary, in the room of Sir Richard Quain, Bart., M.D., deceased.

WHITEHALL, July 2.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 1st inst., to appoint William Russell Griffiths, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Bedford, in the room of John Thomas Abdy, Esq., resigned.

July 11.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Hugh Lupus, Duke of Westminster, K.G., her Majesty's Royal license and authority, that his Grace may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Saviour, which decoration his Majesty the King of the Hellenes has been pleased to confer upon his Grace in recognition of his philanthropic work in Greece after the recent Greco-Turkish War.

July 12.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir James Hamlyn Williams - Drummond, Bart., to be her Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Carmarthen, in the room of John Frederick Vaughan, Earl of Cawdor, deceased.

July 14.

The Right Honourable Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., Secretary of State for the Home Department, hereby gives notice that her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg, as Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, was pleased, on the 9th inst., to appoint Thomas Belhaven Henry Cochrane, of Quarr Abbey House, Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, Deputy Lieutenant of the Isle of Wight and Justice of the Peace for the County of Southampton, to be Deputy Governor of the Castle of Carisbrooke, and Deputy Steward and Sheriff of the Isle of Wight.

PEERESSES.

Right Hon. Jane White, Countess of Bantry (July 7), widow of Right Hon. the third Earl of Bantry.

Right Hon. Harriot Brabazon, Dowager Countess of Meath (July 16), widow of the eleventh Earl of Meath.

Right Hon. Emma Maria Weld-Forester, Baroness Forester, widow of Right Hon. the fourth Baron Forester.

BARONETS.

Sir Arthur Chichester, eighth baronet (July 13). Is succeeded by his second but now eldest surviving son, Captain Edward Chichester, K.N.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeebhoy, third baronet, C.S.I. (July 18). Is succeeded by his brother, Cowasjee Cursetjee, who is therefore required (by an Act of the Indian Legislative Council), to assume the names of Jamsetjee Jeebhoy.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B. (July 15).

Sir John Scott, K.C.M.G.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, July 2.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed James Dampier Palmer, Esq., to be Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds.

July 9.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed the Right Hon. Lord Arthur William Hill to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve, on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, of the names of the following gentlemen for appointment to the rank of Queen's Counsel: Reginald Brown, Hugo Joseph Young, John Scott Fox, Ernest Page, Thomas Raffles Hughes, Henry Charles Richards, Edward Marshall-Hall, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, and Edward Boyle, Esquires.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Fairfax Blomfield Wade, of Holme Park, Sonning, Berks, and Harriet Ruth, his wife, elder of the two daughters and co-heirs of Mr. Robert Ruthven Pym, her Royal license and authority that they and their issue may, in compliance with a deed of indenture, take and use the surname of Palmer in addition to and after that of Wade.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto Mr. Frederick Verney her Royal License and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of the Third Class of the Order of the White Elephant, conferred upon him by the King of Siam in recognition of his services as English Secretary to the Siamese Legation in London.

Deaths.

Sir Chaloner Alabaster, K.C.M.G. (June 28).
H.E. Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E.

Sir James Nicholas Douglass (June 19).
Major-General Frederick George Pym, C.B. (June 23).

Lieutenant-General Edward Arthur Williams, C.B. (June 20).

George Douglas Burgess, Esq., C.S.I. (July 3).

John Noble, Esq., C.M.G. (June 21).

DAMES.

Hon. Dame Agnes Georgina Abercromby (June 27), widow of Sir George Samuel Abercromby, sixth baronet.

Hon. Dame Caroline Esther Proctor-Beauchamp (July 3), widow of Sir Thomas William Brograve Proctor-Beauchamp.

Hon. Dame Alicia Maria Smyth (July 13), widow of the late General Hon. Sir Leicester Smyth (formerly Curzon), K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Dame Mary Codrington (June 28), widow of the late General Sir William John Codrington, G.C.B.

Dame Anne Peacock Couch (July 1), wife of Right Hon. Sir Richard Couch, P.C.
 Dame Sophia Naters Meredith (June 16), widow of Chief Justice Sir William Collis Meredith.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. Oliver G. Lambart (June 16).
 Lady Frances Caroline Maria Lambart (June 17).
 Lily (July 17), wife Hon. Louis Greville.
 Mary (June 26), wife Hon. Willoughby Burrell.
 Hon. Augusta Leigh (July 11).
 Hon. Mrs. Hamilton Ward (June 24).
 Elizabeth Anne (June 19), widow of the Hon. Lydston Horton Haworth-Leslie.

OTHERS.

Ivy Valerie (June 29), wife of Henry Alexander Campbell, and daughter of the late Sir Henry A. Clavering, Bart., of Axxwell Park.
 Arthur William Wheatstone (June 30), only surviving son of the late Sir Charles Wheatstone.

Charles F. Goldie-Taubman, Captain 4th King's Own Regiment (June 23), second son of Sir John Goldie-Taubman.
 Colonel Patrick Johnston, late 32nd Regiment (June 17), only surviving son of the late Colonel James Johnston, K.T.S.
 Antoinette Anna Louisa Bouchier (June 21), widow of Captain Robert F. Bouchier, 4th Bombay Native Infantry, daughter of the Hon. John Rodney, Captain R.N., and granddaughter of Admiral Lord Rodney.
 Edward Parry Eardley-Wilmot (June 27), third son of the late Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., M.P.
 George Munro Sym (July 5), second son of Major-General Sym, C.B.
 Frederica Maria Paget (June 14), youngest daughter of the Rev. E. J. Paget, and granddaughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, K.C.B.
 George William McNalty (July 8), youngest son of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel McNalty, C.B., of Blackheath, S.E.
 Arthur Guest (July 17), fifth son of the late Sir Josiah J. Guest, Bart., and brother of Lord Wimborne.



By the Way.

WE have recently been asked for any particulars available relative to the wide-spread Scottish superstition that it is most unlucky to wear green in any form or to have it about the house. Can any of our Northern readers amplify our very limited knowledge? We ourselves should have been inclined to question the mere existence of such a superstition, seeing that green forms a part of all or nearly all the Scottish tartans; further, the ribbon of the Order of the Thistle is green. At the same time, the idea that green is an unlucky colour is pretty general, as is also some old saying as to its being unlucky to be married or to "go away" in green. This latter idea may, perhaps, be attributable to the fact that in the language of colours green is considered to stand for "jealousy."

The fourth and final volume of the "Register Book of Marriages belonging to the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square, co. Middlesex," has just been issued by the Harleian Society. The years embraced in this volume are 1824 to 1837, since when all marriages have been entered at Somerset House. The work has been edited by G. J. Armytage, Esq., F.S.A.

Probably but few of those who daily pass the beautiful grounds of Holland House, now the residence of Lord Ilchester, recall the fact that in the meadows which lie to the rear of this historic mansion, one of the most celebrated duels of the early part of the century was fought out. This was

between Lord Camelford and Captain Best, R.N., who had made use of some derogatory expression towards his lordship's favourite mistress. Lord Camelford was the first to fire—and missed, and the captain, who was a noted shot, immediately sent his bullet through his opponent's lungs. His lordship lived long enough to forgive his adversary, and to order that no proceedings should be taken against him. The spot where he fell was marked by a small Roman altar.

There was an old superstition that on the night before the death of any of the Lords of Roslin the chapel appeared in flames. What happens before one of the family goes bankrupt is not stated.


It is curious that Mr. Andrew Machray and Mr. William O'Brien should have chosen the same historic personage as the heroine of a romance. Grace O'Malley, the famous Queen of Connaught, better known as Granuaile, has her memory preserved to this day by a custom which has been scrupulously observed for upwards of three centuries. When Grace was returning to Connaught from a mission to England, she wished to visit the Lord Howth of the day. On calling at Howth Castle, she was informed that the family were at dinner. Enraged at not being invited to join them, she stole the heir, a child whom she found playing on the strand, and brought him with her to Connaught. The door of Howth Castle has ever since been kept open at dinner-time, and its present occupant, Lord Ashbourne, observes the custom.

With much quaint pomp and ceremony another gipsy king has recently been crowned on Kirk Yetholm Green. His name is Charles Blythe Rutherford, and he has passed the age of threescore and ten. Prince Charlie, as he is familiarly termed, is descended from the royal gipsy houses of Faa, Blythe, and Rutherford. Charles Blythe Rutherford's mother was Queen Esther, the last gipsy sovereign crowned at Yetholm. The "Archbishop of Yetholm," who placed the crown on the Romany monarch's brow, was Mr. Gladstone, the village blacksmith, whose father crowned Prince Charlie's mother, and whose family are said to possess the hereditary privilege of crowning the gipsy sovereigns. The crown itself is made of tin, adorned with tinsel and surmounted by a thistle, and the archbishop, in performing the coronation ceremony, delivered a speech in the Romany tongue. It is, of course, in its associations with the past that the interest of the ceremony lies. The Faas, from whom Prince Charlie is descended, claimed that their name was a contraction of Pharaoh, and asserted that they were connected by blood with the ancient kings of Egypt. So far back as 1540, James V. of Scotland made a treaty with "Johonne Fawe, Lord and Erle of Little Egypt," acknowledging his kingship, and giving him the right to administer law to, and inflict punishment on, his fellow Egyptians. Not long afterwards, however, James changed his attitude, and issued an order commanding his loyal subjects whenever they found three gipsies together to slay two of them without mercy. James VI. endeavoured vainly to exterminate the race, but the advance of modern civilization has done what succeeding monarchs vainly attempted to accomplish. But it is something to have a pedigree even as far back as 1540.

Yankee women seem bitten with the desire to confer titles upon themselves. The aristocratic aspiration of some of the Republican dames of America has broken out in the formation of a new society, known as the Order of the Crown. Membership of this body (says the *Chronicle*) is limited to those who can prove that they are descended from one of the Kings of England, Scotland, France, or Germany, sovereigns of other countries being excluded—possibly owing to the few million living descendants of the Irish Kings—another injustice to the distressful country. But even with this somewhat restricted qualification, applicants who claim a right to join the Order are said to be numerous. Thus, Mrs. John Jacob Astor traces her ancestry to Hugh Capet, King of France, the Plantagenets of our own England, and to even the earlier Saxon Kings, which is very excellent for a family supposed to be wholly German up to a generation ago. And Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt claims descent from Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, through Edward I., and the Emperor Charlemagne; while Mrs. Ferdinand Charles Earle is another descendant of Charlemagne, Alfred the Great, Hugh Capet, and the Plantagenets. With no doubt equal justification, some eighty other ladies have been discovered who are all of Royal descent. The insignia of the Order is a crown, and the selected colour the Royal purple, to be worn as a sash or cordon on state occasions. What won't a woman do in order that she may play with a crown or a coronet?

The expression "blue-blood" comes to us through the French *sang bleu* from Spain. The old families of Spain, who traced their pedigrees from ancestors who had never mixed in marriage with their Moorish conquerors, used to boast of their blue-blood. Probably enough it originated through the fact that the veins naturally looked bluer through the skin of fair children than through the tinged skins of the children of mixed marriages.

The necessity of preserving from destruction the contents of the ancient Parish Registers of England is now recognised. The only sure method is to print them, and of late years many have been printed in their entirety by individuals and societies. The difficulty in the way of rapid progress, owing to their great bulk, has led to a new departure in the present series to be published under the title of "Phillimore's Parish Register Series." In this are now being printed the Marriage Registers of a large number of counties complete (*not* selections) from the earliest dates to 1812. By thus limiting the scope of the work, in the first instance, to the weddings (admittedly the most valuable entries), the progress of printing registers is greatly accelerated, as a much larger number of people are interested, owing to the greater area dealt with than would otherwise be possible. It is also proposed in due course to issue a General Index of Names for each county. Later, it will be possible to deal with Baptisms and Burials in a similar manner. Each county is issued as a distinct series and may be subscribed for separately. Each volume is of the uniform price of 10s. 6d. The edition is limited to 150 copies, each numbered and signed.


 David by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen
 Defender of the Faith To our right faith and well beloved Alfred Joseph Stewart
 de Maitray Chancelier Greeting Wherethis by reason of certain reasons and urgent
 affairs touching the state and defence of our said United Kingdom and the Church thereof
 lately with the advice and consent of our Council we have our present Parliament to be holden
 at our City of Westminster on the fifth day of March in the thirty sixth year of our reign
 which Parliament hath been from that time by several adjournments and postponements adjourned
 prorogues and continued to and under the twentieth day of January instant at our City of London
 to be then held and we therein expressing ourselves your more laudable and almighty by which
 you are bound to do that considering the difficulty of the said affairs and dangers impending
 all business being laid aside you be personally present at the said day and place with us and with
 the Prelates Bishops and peers of our said Kingdom to hear of the aforesaid affairs and to give
 your advice and law you may in wise counsel your kinder love and our honor and the safety
 and defence of our said Kingdom and Church and the disposal of the said affairs. To which
 yourself at Westminster the said day of January in the forty first year of our reign

C. Maitland

To the right Lady and our well beloved Alfred Joseph
 Stewart de Maitray Chancelier
 A Knight of the most honorable Parliament of Maitland



The Genealogical Magazine.

SEPTEMBER, 1898.

A PEER'S WRIT.



IN the opposite page we reproduce (by the permission of Lord Mowbray and Stourton, to whom the block we have made use of belongs) a slightly reduced facsimile of a Peer's Writ. Outside the ranks of the Peerage there will be few indeed who can ever have seen such a document. Nowadays—one might almost say in modern times—the Writs are not sent to Peers, but are kept at the House of Lords. A Peer presents himself for admission prior to taking his seat in any particular Parliament. His Writ is only handed to him just outside the door of the chamber. He hands it back to the clerk at the table when signing the Roll, so that it has not been in his own possession more than a few minutes. Since the date upon the Writ which we illustrate a slight change has been made, inasmuch as the actual document is now printed (save the names), whereas until within the last few years they were all engrossed by hand, as in the illustration. The first Peerage by Letters Patent was conferred by King Richard II. in 1386 upon Robert de Vere, who was created Marquess of Dublin, and the first Barony by Letters Patent was created October 10, 1387, when John Beauchamp, of Holt, was elevated to the Peerage as Baron Beauchamp of Kidderminster.

Before that date all hereditary Peerages were created by Writ.

Sir Bernard Burke, in the introduction to his "Peerage," says that "Barons by Writ" were "persons elevated to the rank of nobility by being summoned to attend the Sovereign in Council or Parliament; which Writs were of that description called *brevia clausa*, from being closed with wax, and impressed with the Great Seal of England. The first of these summonses on record appears to have been tested on the 24th of December, in the 49th year of Henry III.; but from that period no similar Writ seems to have issued until the 22nd year of Edward I., when about sixty persons were summoned to attend the King 'wheresoever he might be, to advise on the affairs of the kingdom'; but it has been questioned whether that summons constituted a Peer of Parliament."

A summons by Writ created a hereditary Peerage. The Writs of the present day do not differ greatly in wording or appearance from those of past ages. To all intents and purposes they are much the same as they were formerly. Every hereditary Peer receives a new Writ to attend at the opening of each Parliament, whether he is the possessor of a Peerage by Letters Patent or the holder of a Barony by Writ, and all the Writs issued are worded alike, save for the necessary alteration as to the names, etc.

It will be noticed from the illustration that the parchment has been folded. It should also be noticed that a cut has been made along the lower part of it. Unfortunately, in this particular instance the cut was made a little too far, and then by accident the bottom piece has been actually detached from the other part. Really, it should have remained attached at the left-hand side for an inch or an inch and a half. The upper part was then folded and rolled into the compass of about the size and shape of a cartridge, the lower slip attached being left to protrude unfolded. The folded part was tied round with a narrow silk ribbon, and upon the knot of the ribbon was placed a little wax. This wax was then pressed *into the head of the Sovereign* upon the Great Seal of England, and thus carried a small impression simply of the *head* of the Sovereign. One frequently hears the expression, "a Writ under the Great Seal." If the above sealing of the loose *fastening* (*but not of the document*) is entitled to such a description, well and good, but no Writ has ever carried an actual impression of the Great Seal. Even the above described sealing of the fastening ribbon is now dispensed with. But the Writs are still folded in the same peculiar manner. Doubtless this is a survival of the days when the Writs were actually sent to the residences of the Peers. The documents were closed and fastened

up, but by the protruding slip, which carried the name, the messenger was enabled to deliver them correctly.

English Baronies by Writ are heritable by heirs of the body, male or female; but in the event of the decease of the Baron without issue male, and with more daughters than one, the Barony falls into abeyance amongst them, and so continues until the entire issue of all the daughters except of one of them alone survives. That daughter or the heir-general amongst her descendants then succeeds. The Crown can, however, *at any time* interfere and terminate the abeyance in favour of *any one* of the co-heirs, but it cannot alienate the Barony from the representatives of the first Baron. The mode of terminating an abeyance in favour of a co-heir is by summoning the individual by an ordinary writ such as we illustrate addressed to him by the title of the Barony which had been in abeyance. The course observed towards a Peer already of a higher dignity (or holding another Barony of a higher precedence) is the issue of Letters Patent by the Crown in confirmation of the Barony; and a similar course, that of Letters Patent, is adopted when the Barony devolves upon, or when the abeyance is terminated by the Crown, in the person of a lady, who naturally could not receive a Writ to sit in Parliament.

The intentional creation of a Barony by a Writ of Summons has now been discontinued for a very long period, and the only creations of this character which are now issued are those by which the eldest sons of living Peers are occasionally summoned in Baronies (by Writ or by Patent) vested in the persons of their fathers. But any such Writ does not create a new Barony, the honour being still heritable according to the original limitation, or line of devolution. Such summonses are not very frequent, and are usually confined to the eldest sons of Dukes, Marquesses, or Earls. A case has occurred where the eldest son of a Baron, possessing two Baronies, was summoned in the junior one. If, however, a Writ of Summons issue to the eldest son of a Peer, as a Baron, *under a misapprehension* that the Barony was vested in his father, then the Writ is deemed a new creation, and the dignity is heritable as a Barony by Writ. This was established in 1736, by the decision regarding the Barony of Strange, in which James Stanley had been summoned in 1628, under the supposition that the Barony had belonged to his father, William, sixth Earl of Derby; and again, in the similar case of the Barony of Clifford. The first Writ to an elder son is stated to have issued in the 22nd year of King Edward IV.. when Thomas FitzAlan was summoned to Parlia-

ment (in his father, the Earl Arundel's Barony) as Baron Maltravers.

It should be borne in mind, however, that the foregoing rules only apply to the succession to an English Barony by Writ. A Scottish Peerage heritable by females can never fall into abeyance, as in the event of the failure of the male issue of the Peer his eldest daughter at once succeeds.

It is a well established axiom that (except for attainder), once a Peer, always a Peer. Consequently, any person who has received a Writ of Summons, has taken the oath and signed the Roll in the House of Lords, becomes a hereditary Peer, even though the Writ has been addressed to him by an utter mistake. In such cases the Peerage created in his person by the Writ would descend to his heir-*general*, in spite of whatever the limitations of the Peerage might be in which he was supposed to have been sitting.

On the merits of the Druce case, which is at present agitating so many newspapers (it is doubtful if it is agitating many individuals, and it certainly does not seem to be troubling the Duke of Portland much), one is not permitted to speak at the moment. But if the identity of Thomas Druce and the Duke of Portland by any chance is established, a very curious state of affairs would then ensue. The Barony of Bolsover would save the Duke's seat in the House of Lords in any case, but the Committee of Privileges would have to decide if such a thing as a *Dukedom* by Writ were possible. We know of no previous case of the kind, but if the rules relating to Baronies are held to apply equally to a Dukedom, then there would be two Dukes of Portland, one sitting by virtue of and with the precedence of the original Patent, the other sitting by virtue of and with the precedence of his earliest Writ of Summons. In the latter case one can only imagine that there would be the additional novelty of a Dukedom heritable by heirs-general.

The particular Writ which we illustrate has an especial interest. Alfred Joseph (Stourton), twentieth Baron Stourton, of Stourton, co. Wilts, under the Letters Patent dated 13 May, 26 Henry VI. (1448) (this being the oldest surviving Barony by Letters Patent), succeeded his father December 23, 1872, and took his seat as Lord Stourton July 15, 1873. Amongst some number of other co-heirships, he was (through his great-great-grandmother Winifred, Baroness Stourton, daughter of Philip Howard, of Buckenham), senior co-heir (with his cousin, Lord Petre) of the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave, which for centuries had been merged in the Dukedom of Norfolk, and which since 1777 had been in

abeyance. After establishing the fact of his co-heirship before the Committee of Privileges, the Crown terminated the abeyance of the Barony of Mowbray in his favour by the Writ which we illustrate. He accordingly took his seat as Lord Mowbray January 17, 1878. A Writ issued to a Peer is made out only in *one*, and that the highest, of his Peerages. The abeyance of the Barony of Segrave, therefore, could not be terminated in the same manner; consequently this was accomplished by Letters Patent dated January 18, 1878.



“SIR JOHN.”

BY FRANCIS PIERREPONT BARNARD, M.A., F.S.A.



WHILE recently engaged in editing certain of the historical plays of Shakespeare, I had occasion, in connection with “Richard III.,” III. 2, 111 (Globe Text), to consider the practice of styling a priest by the title of “Sir.” Writing at a distance of several hundred miles from the British Museum and the Bodleian, and with only a private library to refer to, one cannot hope to do more than touch the fringe of any subject; still the following jottings may possibly serve to stimulate some scholar whose opportunities for research are readier to hand to pursue the matter more exhaustively.

The title “Sir,” or “Sire,” was especially applied to (1) the King, “Sir King”; (2) a knight or a knight banneret; (3) a Doctor of Civil Law (Selden, “Titles of Honour,” ed. 1614, p. 55); (4) a Bachelor of Arts (Selden, *ibid.*); some clerks in orders (*e.g.*, Shakespeare, “Twelfth Night,” III. 4, 298, “I am one that would rather go with sir priest than sir knight”). The equivalent in Law and Record Latin for “sir” is “dominus,” the other meaning of which, “lord,” does not concern us here. Another titular prefix, “master” or “magister,” is also found, though much less frequently, before the names of priests. On turning to that mine of fifteenth century information, the “Paston Letters,” we see in the will of Dame Agnes Paston, dated May 31, 1510 (Gairdner, iii. 471), an instrument which doubtless was drawn either by an ecclesiastic or by a lawyer, each of whom would be precise as to such details, an apparently deliberate distinction made between priests designated as “Sirs” and priests designated as “Masters.” In this document

two clerics are mentioned in juxtaposition, "Sir Robert, parish priest of Sonderyche," who was also her ladyship's chaplain, and "Mr. Robert Scalys, parson of Braysted." Again, in the "Letters of Margaret of Anjou" (Camden Series, p. 129), a missive from the Queen to the Abbot of Ramsey, a business communication, in which terms would be used with exactitude, runs: "For as moche as Maist. Ric. Here, parson of Barton in the cley, in the diocese of Lincoln, is in will to resigne his said benefice, to th' entent that or welbeloved Sir David Robert shuld have the said benefice," etc. Similarly, in the list of the Rectors of Middleham (Torre's "Peculiars," p. 1350) from 1372 to 1437 "D'ns" and "Mr." are discriminated; as also is the case in grants and warrants concerning the Collegiate Church of Middleham, dated 1478 and 1483 ("Church of Middleham," Camden Series, pp. 14, 66, 69, 70, 72; from pp. 91 and 94, of which it would appear that the same distinction is drawn in papal bulls; see also "Plumpton Correspondence," 1543: Camden Series, p. 244. In monumental inscriptions, where again we may reasonably expect to find rigid accuracy, the same diversity occurs.

Fuller, writing in 1655 ("Church History"), says: "Such priests as have the addition of 'Sir' before their Christian names were men not graduated in the University." To anyone conversant with University history it is clear that by "not graduated" Fuller means not fully graduated—that is, under the degree of Master of Arts; and his phrase seemingly must be taken to apply both to priests who had completed the "trivial course" merely, and so attained to the preliminary grade of Bachelors of Arts, and to priests who had not reached that stage in their University career, or even had never matriculated at a University at all. For the term "*Dominus*," which still appears in the abbreviated form "*Ds.*" in the Cambridge Tripos lists, was used for Bachelors of Arts, presumably as a title of courtesy to distinguish them from undergraduates who had not yet completed their inception in Arts, and so arrived at the baccalaureate, while it served also to distinguish them, on the other hand, from full graduates, that is, Masters of Arts. In Nares' "Glossary" (edited by Halliwell and Wright, 1888, s.v. "Sir") we read: "*Dominus*, the academical title of a Bachelor of Arts, was usually rendered by *Sir* in English at the Universities; so that a Bachelor who in the books stood *Dominus* Brown was in conversation called *Sir* Brown. This was in use in some colleges even in my memory [Nares lived from 1753 to 1829]. Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style

them *Sir*.” Hence the title came to be bestowed in a general way on clerks, whether they had taken this first degree or not; unless they were Masters or Doctors, in which case there seems reason to conclude that the higher designation of “Master” or “Doctor,” or sometimes “Master Doctor,” was given them, at any rate in documents and formal descriptions. An instance of “Sir” being applied to a priest who apparently was not even a bachelor of arts will be found in a quotation in Rous’s *Diary* (Camden Series, p. 101): “Sir Roger, from a zealous piece of freeze, Rais’d to a vicar, but without degrees.” Conversely, the will of Ellen de Gisburn (“Plumpton Correspondence,” p. xxix), dated 1396, appears to withhold the title of “Dominus” from a priest who was not a B.A., as also does the last testament of Sir Robert Plumpton as late as 1523 (*ibid.*, cxv).

By about the middle of the sixteenth century, however, the clerical “Sir” had come to be used with considerable laxity, at least in common parlance. For instance, in Shakespeare’s “Richard III.” (1593?), IV. 5, 1, Christopher Urswick is introduced as a “Sir,” although at the time represented in the play (1485) he was Master of King’s Hall, Cambridge, and therefore must have been a full graduate; whereas, if we turn to a legal document of his own period in which his name appears—the will (1496) of William Paston (“Paston Letters,” iii. 467)—we have him as “Master Urswick.” In records, too, of the sixteenth century, where exactness might have been looked for, the same vagueness occurs. The “Extracts from Chantry Certificates and Warrants” (1546-48), printed by Mr. Leach in his “English Schools at the Reformation” (1896), contain the names of over three hundred clerks and schoolmasters. Between seventy and eighty are styled “Sir,” with or without the addition of “priest”; the rest, with very few exceptions, are undistinguished by either “Sir” or “Master.” Of these last, some are stated to be priests, but doubtless many were laymen, and probably many were clerks not in priest’s orders. (It would be interesting, by the way, to know whether laymen employed in education who had taken the degree of B.A. were ever spoken of as “Sirs” outside the University.) Those definitely recorded as Masters of Arts could be numbered on the fingers of one hand; while, in isolated instances, the changes are rung on every possible irregularity of description, such as: “John Olyver, Bachelor of arte” (p. 291), a chantry priest; “Sir John Roode, priest, A bachelor of Arte” (p. 95); “Robert Avys, Clerk, Master of Arts” (p. 10); “Henry Saunders, Master of Arte” (p. 268), a priest; “sir peter Wyleigh, clerke,

master of arts" (p. 73); and "Roberto Barnard, arcium magistro," "magistro Roberto," "Roberte Barnarde, Clerke," all relating to one person, appear within a few lines of one another in the same grant. The practice seems to have died out in the first half of the seventeenth century. There is no trace, for instance, of either "Sir" or "Master" being used in these special technical senses in Archbishop Laud's "Benefactions to Berkshire" (1636-42: Berks Ashmolean Society), or in the body of Rous's Diary (1625-42).

Originally "Master" and "Doctor" were convertible terms, but in process of evolution the latter came to signify one who had qualified in a special study after having completed the ordinary course in Arts and taken the M.A. degree; so that not only a Doctor of Divinity who had qualified, but also a Bachelor of Divinity who had incepted, in the special study of law, theology, and so forth, would be entitled to the appellation of Master. And dual descriptions of this kind are not uncommon. The brass (1420) to John Bloxham (died 1387) and John Whytton reads: "Hic jacent magister Johannes Bloxham Bacularius sacre theologie quondam custos hujus Collegii et Johannes Whytton Rector Ecclesie de Bodeton, etc." (Merton College Chapel). The brass (1471) of a D.D., Henry Sever, another Warden of Merton, shows: "Magister Henricus Sever sacre Theologie professor, etc." (Merton College Chapel). In the "Act of the Erection of the Collegiate Church of Middleham" (1478) we have "Magister Johan nes Shirwood sacrae theologiae professor," and "Magister Nicholaus Loncastre in utroque jure bacallarius" ("Church of Middleham," pp. 66, 69; see also (Symond's Diary, Camden Series, p. 25). In the above will of William Paston mention is made of "Master Doctor Myddelton"; and in 1484 Richard III.'s chaplain, "Maister Thomas [H]utton, doctor of canon," is appointed one of the King's representatives to meet the Scottish ambassadors ("Letters and Papers of Richard III.," Rolls Series, i. 63; *cf.*, too, "Church of Middleham," pp. 63-69, *passim*, and 91-94). But here, too, the official papers in Mr. Leach's book display confusion. On p. 286 we have "Sir Robert Redshawe, bachelor of divinitie, a preacher of Godes Worde"; a couple of pages later the same person docked of the "Sir"; and on p. 91, "George Cotes, Doctour in Divinitie."

As regards the antiquity of the usage, the following are the earliest examples I can offer at this distance from any archives. From brasses of priests: (1) "Dominus Thomas de Hop" (1320, Kemsing Church, Kent); (2) "Mastre Nichol De Gore" (1320, Woodchurch Church, Kent); (3) "Sire Esmound de Burnedissh,

parson" (1360, Brandish Church, Suffolk); (4) "Magister Johannes Hotham, magister in theologia" (1361, Chinnor Church, Oxon.). A yet earlier instance appears on a stone slab of the thirteenth century at Southwell Minster: "Dominus Thomas . . . quondam vicarius chori hujus ecclesie"; and on the same slab: "Dominus Willelmus Acham quondam vicarius hujus ecclesie" (Gough, "Sepul. Mon.," ii., Int., p. ccxlvii, pl. xviii, fig. 9). The oldest documentary specimens on which I can lay my hands here, though without doubt there are many far older, are from the Court Rolls of Kingsthorpe, Northants, 14 Richard II. (1390-91): "domino Johanni vicario ecclesie parochialis," and "domino Johanni Byshop capellano" ("Kingsthorpiana," ed. Glover, 1883, p. 22). The first case I can remember to have met with in the Chroniclers is in Peter Langtoft's Chronicle (*circa* 1300), line 635: "'Sire cler,' dit li rais, 'tu as parlé folie'" ["Sir clerk," said the King, "thou hast talked folly"] ("Political Songs," ed. Wright, Camden Series). We may note, in passing, that, as Nares points out (ii. 799), "*Sir*" is prefixed to the Christian name, which, so far, differs from the University custom. Surnames were little used when the practice began." So, too, Selden ("Titles of Honour," pp. 54, 55): "That *Dominus* was vsually wont to bee the title of euerie curat, added to his Christen name, and is now familiar for *Sir* to euery Batcheler of Art in the Schools, all men know, and may therein obserue the most different notions and vses made of it." That priests sometimes signed themselves as "Sirs" and "Masters" is clear from the "Plumpton Correspondence" (*temp.* Ed. IV.—Henry VIII. inclusive, pp. cxiv, 49, 50, 52, 66, 67, 110, 160).

It is hardly necessary to say that the distinction between a "Sir" and a "Master" ceased to indicate any difference of attainment from the time when the English Universities ceased to exact an intellectual test for admission to the mastership. Thus, among clerics who were University men, the latter became a distinction without a difference; the difference came in only when the title "Sir" was loosely given to clerks who were not Bachelors of Arts or not University men. Yet that long after the additional probation for the mastership had fallen into disuse some importance was attached to the title implying the possession of that dignity, we can see from the protest of Thomas Thackham, priest, master of Reading School (1556-69), against a slanderous description of him as "one Thomas Thackham, not Mr. Thackham." To which the "Slaunderer" replies: "In disdayne that you are not called "Mr.," you seme to signefy that you are of some degree of

Schoole" ("Narratives of the Reformation," Camden Series, p. 107).

In Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy, "The Scornful Lady" (1616), ii. 1, Sir Roger, the curate, is called "Domine." This prompts a stray speculation as to how the familiar nickname for the schoolmaster, "dominie," may have arisen. Was it originally an expression of depreciation applied to the junior B.A. masters, or was it primarily a term of respect which suffered degeneration? The latter is the more likely, for in the Middle Ages, as we have seen, "dominus" or "Sir," was a title of high consideration; sufficiently so, indeed, to be good enough for saints (Hampson, "Medii Ævi Kalendarium," p. 330). We read of "Sir Peter" (*ibid.*), and in the "Reply of Friar Daw Tobias" (1401) the stockfather of the human race figures as "Sir Adam" ("Political Poems," Rolls Series, ii. 56); just as in old French literature St. James, St. Nicholas, and others are addressed as "sire" and "barun" (*e.g.*, Hickes, "Thesaurus," i., pp. 146, 149).

There remains to be noticed the form "Dan," a variant of "Don" and "Dom," all curtailed forms of "dominus" or "domnus" (though Hampson, "Origines Patriciæ," p. 328, fantastically refers it to an Oriental source). "Dan" seems to have been specially appropriated to monks, and survives in the "Dom" of the Benedictines. It is common in Chaucer in this connection, less so in Spenser and Shakespeare, and in the Reformation period it naturally lost its connotation of reverence, till we meet with it used in a jocular vein, witness the "Dan Cupid" of Love's Labour's Lost" (III. 1, 182), and of Gascoigne's "Praise of the Fair Bridges."

The name by which the priest is addressed in the line from "Richard III.," on which these remarks are hung, calls for further notice. "Sir John" was in early times a generic name for the rank and file of priests, very much as "Tommy Atkins" is for the private soldier, or as "Jack Ketch" is for a certain public functionary. It is scarcely needful to adduce authority to prove this well-known usage, but it may perhaps be useful to quote a few passages which demonstrate the fact with peculiar clearness. In Bale's pageant of "Kynge Johan" (Camden Series, p. 8), written about 1545, in which, as usual the author fiercely attacks the Catholics, Sedition, the Vice, says to the King: "In euery estate of the clargye I playe a part. Sumtyme I can be a monke in a long syd cowle, Sumtyme I can be a none and loke lyke an owle: Sumtyme a chanon in a syrples fayer and whyght, A chapterhowse monke sumtyme I apere in syght. I am ower [*your*] syre John sumtyme with a new

shaven crowne," and so on through the higher orders to the Pope. In Lambard's "Perambulation" (1596), p. 317, is the following passage: "With much adoe and great difficultie obtained that a poore chapell, served with a single Sir John, and destitute both of font and churchyard, might remaine standing in the place. Stubbs, in his "Anatomic of Abuses" (1585), p. 95, gives an account of Whitsun-ales, in which he states that the money collected from the church ales in certain towns was intended to be applied "to repaire their churches and chappels with, to buy bookes for service, cuppes for the celebration of the Sacrament, surplesses for Sir John, and such other necessities." "Bishop Bradford's Works" (Parker Society, p. 391) furnishes another illustration: "Who, then, I say, will excuse these mass-gospellers' consciences? Will the queen's highness? She shall then have more to do for herself than, without hearty and speedy repentance, she can ever be able to answer, though Peter, Paul, Mary, James, John, the Pope, and all his prelates take her part, with all the singing Sir Johns that ever were, are, and shall be." (Bradford was burnt at Smithfield July 1, 1555.) The scurrilous fifteenth-century ballad on "Syr John" and the dangers of well-watching, given in Brand's "Popular Antiquities," ii. 379 (Bohn), evidently refers not to an individual, but to a class, and is a satire on the ways of parish priests in general. It would be easy to multiply such evidences.

Why "John," however, and not Tom, Dick, or Harry? It was very customary in mediæval times, especially among the middle and lower classes, to name a child from the saint's day or festival on which it was born. Now, in the Roman Kalendar (Nicolas' list, "Chronology of History," p. 124) no less than 49 days are associated with some saint, martyr, confessor, or *beatus* of the name of John—nearly one in seven out of the 365 days of the year. This will in all likelihood account for the frequency with which the name occurred in the community at large. Indeed, it is still the commonest Christian name in this country, and, to mention no other instances, has become typical with us in such phrases as "John Bull" and "John Company." It should be observed, though, that in England its popularity dates from after the Norman Conquest, before which time Hebrew names were rare, as Camden points out ("Remains," 1674, p. 64). In Domesday Book it is relatively uncommon, for, while the under-tenants therein show 68 Williams, 48 Roberts, and 28 Walters, they show but 10 Johns. But there is reason to believe that frequent as this name John grew to be among the laity, it became still more so in pre-Reformation times among the clergy.

Of the 109 ecclesiastics mentioned in the "Paston Letters," between 1422 and 1509, nearly one half (51) are Johns, leaving only 58 for all the various other names together; while of the four Archbishops of Canterbury who appear in the same correspondence three are so called. (The last fact, however, is abnormal; the name does not recur so often in the episcopate. The explanation of this probably is that nomenclature in the higher ranks of the Church in those days would be affected by many external and secular influences, and therefore cannot be gauged by the same tests as would apply to the classes of society from which the inferior orders of the priesthood were mainly recruited). Of the 9 priests introduced into the *dramatis personæ* of Shakespeare's plays, 5 are Johns. Of the ecclesiastics named in the "Narratives of the Reformation," cited above, 38 are styled John; all the other names together muster but 58, and this includes bishops. Prevalent as the name was with laymen, it certainly never reached the high percentages that it did among clerics. When, added to this, we can apparently get at some of the reasons for the peculiar frequency with which it was borne by clergymen, we are on the way to understanding how it was that John, with its prefix "Sir," came to be a generic name for priests. It often happened that a child was from birth destined by its parents for the priesthood, and in that case John may well have seemed to be the most appropriate appellation to select. Did not the Kalendar show that more holy persons had borne that name than any other? Did not the Kalendar show that a priest named John would possess tutelary deities, so to speak, for one day in every week on an average? Was not John the beloved disciple? Was not he of the preliminary baptism called John, and was it not by Divine command that he was so called? What name, then, so suitable for a priest? It may be that an investigation into the spiritual pseudonyms assumed by members of the monastic orders would yield a similar result, and that there, too, "John" would be found largely to predominate.



THE WARWICKSHIRE ARDENS (*concluded*).

BY MRS. CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.



BEYOND the more important habitats, we find Ardens in many English counties. John Yate, the elder, of Bockland, Berks, gent., in his will January 12, 1578,¹ mentions his son-in-law, Mr. John Arderne, and Anthony, son of his daughter Bridget, deceased. John Daubeney, of Woolmeston, gent., April 6, 1625, mentions his brother-in-law, Guy Arden, of West Chimock.²

The property of Timothy Arden, Somerset, was administered 1631.³

There was an Inquis. Post. Mort. of William de Arderne, of Chelsworth Manor, Devon, in 56 Henry III. (39). Another of Adam de Ardern, 53 Henry III. (35), owner of Colverden, Walesworth, and Berton juxta Gloucester. In the Visitation of Worcester 1569, John Barnesley, of Barmesley, married Anne, daughter of William Arden, of Park Hall, and Richard Mucklow, of Hodon, married Katherine, daughter of John Arden.

In 1 Edward VI. Inquis. Post. Mort. of William Arden, Wig, the administration of the goods of Richard Arden, of Worcester, was granted his wife Margaret 1636 (Admins., 1636-38, f. 116, Worcester).

In Worcestershire, near Stourbridge, there is a parish of Pedmore, and a hall of the name that seems at one time to have belonged to the Ardens, as well as the Pedmore Manor, near West Bromwich, Warwickshire. By the kindness of Mr. W. Wickham King, now resident there, I am told that Joyce Arden was buried there in 1557; Jane Ardern and Hugh Hall were married in 1560; Alice Ardeney and Thomas Carter married 1578; while John Arden, son of Mr. Robert and Mistress Elizabeth was christened there in 1578. Frances Arden and Edward Wale married 1658; Arthur buried 1668, and Judith Arden, widow, 1682. The arms in the church are those of the Park Hall Ardens.

The Pakingtons of Worcester quarter Ermine on a fesse componé or, and az. an annulet for Arden (p. 101).

A Robert Arden, who had been Escheator to the Crown for Nottingham and Derby under Henry VII., received a new patent 2 Henry VIII.⁴ On June 28, 7 Henry VIII., order to cancel five

¹ Somersets hire Wills, printed, 4th Series.

² *Ibid.*

³ Administrations Somerset, f. 4, 1631-33.

⁴ Pat. Henry VIII., p. 1, m. 16.

recognizances amounting to £200; one made by Robert Arderne of Holme, co. Notts, may concern the same gentleman.¹

William Arden, parson, of Wennington, in 1582, left small legacies to his sister-in-law, Bridget Doulton, and all the rest to his two daughters, Alice Arden, who married a Stevenson, and Margaret Arden.²

In the Visitation of the Cheshire Ardens, it is stated that from Thomas, son of Ralph and brother of John, the Leicestershire Ardens are descended.³

In the great "History of Leicestershire" edited by Nichols there are few notices of the name, and these chiefly of the Warwickshire Ardens, who held property in the shire. Baldwin Freville owned certain lands at Ratcliffe held by Roger de Ardern 1387.⁴ Sir Robert of Park Hall was Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire 16 Henry VI.

Thomas Ferrars holds of the heirs of Roger Arden the third part of the feod of Radcliffe, Leicestershire, 37 Henry VI., Inquis. P. M. (34).

Simon de Ardern and Hugo de Arderne were priests 1387.⁵

In Bedford, the earliest entry I have found is the record of lands of Sir Thomas de Arderne, "utlagatus pro felonis et transgressionibus," Rokesdon Manor and Bereford Cottage in Bedfordshire, 21 Edward III. (Inquis. P. M. 60).

William Ardern of Struton, in Oskellyswade, co. Beds, Clerk of the Market to the King's household, Crest a boar quarterly, or, and az. granted by Barker (Stowe, 692; "Misc. Gen. et Her.," Harwood, New Series, xii. 13).⁶ William Ardern wrote to Cromwell from Hawnes, May 27, 1535, on behalf of Mr. Franklyn, cited before my Lord of Lincoln (Letters and Papers Henry VIII., Gairdner).

There was an Inquis. P. M. on the property of Isabel Arden, Ideot, Bedfordshire, 10 Elizabeth.

The manor of Lyesnes in Kent was released to Thomas Ardern in 37 Henry VIII.⁷ There are many notices of the Kent Ardens in Hasted's "History of Kent." But perhaps public attention was drawn most to the member of the family who was murdered. The story is closely followed in the "Tragedy of Arden of Feversham," by some attributed to Shakespeare, though with little probability.

Burke⁸ gives many other branches; as, for instance, Arden of

¹ Letters and Papers Henry VIII., Gairdner.

² Consistory Court, f. 162, Sperin, and 291. Bullock.

³ Visitation of Cheshire.

⁴ "History of Leicestershire," iv. 939.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 19.

⁶ This William Arden left a son, Thomas, who had no heirs.

⁷ Originalia et Memoranda on the Lord Treasurer's side of the Exchequer.

⁸ Burke's "General Armory."

Sunbury Park, Middlesex, and Rickmansworth Park, Herts; arms: Ermine, two barrulets compoyn or and azure, in chief three boars' heads erased of the last, armed of the second, langued gu.

Ardens of East Burnham, Bucks, same arms. Arden of Blackden Hall, co. Chester, Ermine, a fesse chequy or and az., same crest as the Park Hall arms, but with different motto.

Various Ardens drifted to London, but there seems to have been one business family settled there from early times. Thomas of Plumstede left rents and a cellar, called Drynkwater Taverne, in the parish of St. Magnus, to John Arderne, fishmonger, September 26, 1361.¹ John Hanhamsted left the reversion of tenements held for life by John Arderne, Esquire, in the parish of St. Mary Aldermandurch, May 4, 1424.² An administration of goods of John Arderne of St. Sepulchres, was granted February 15, 1508.³

In May, 1534, a pardon was granted John Appowell for abetting John Done, a thief, who stole a gown and a piece of cloth belonging to Thomas Ardrenne from the house of Thomas Chief, May, 1534.⁴

Thomas Arden, September 29, 1549, citizen and clothworker, left all his goods to Agnes, his wife; will proved January 27, 1549.⁵

Robert Arden, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, vintner, and Agnes Mather of the same, were licensed to be married at any church in the jurisdiction of Westminster, November 27, 1568.⁶

A Robert Arden was assistant to the Clerk of the Accatory 1577.⁷

I do not know whether or not he is the Robert Arden who writes a letter to the Government about the composition of ling and codd from the Iceland fisheries, landed in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, September 14, 1593, a letter interesting as showing the relative trade of the towns at that date.⁸ Several deliveries to him of Government victuals noted in State Papers, 1594-97.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, Robert Stillard and Bridget Arden were married August 21, 1618.⁹

Among marriage licences¹⁰ are those of Richard Bromfield and Jane Arden February 14, 1564; John Arden and Dorothy Hazard, of city of Westminster, June 16, 1639;¹¹ Hugh Phillips, gent., of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and Elizabeth Arden of same,

¹ Wills of the Court of Hustings, ii. p. 63.

² *Ibid.*

³ Commissary Court Admins., 1508.

⁴ Papers of Henry VIII., P. R. O.

⁵ 31^a Clyffe, Commissary Court Wills.

⁶ Chester's "Marriage Licences of Bishop of London."

⁷ State Papers, Dom. Ser., Eliz., cxx. 34.

⁸ Brit. Mus., Add. MS., 34, 729.

⁹ Registers of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

¹⁰ "Marriage Licences of Dean of Westminster," Harl. Publ.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

November 17, 1641;¹ Henry Arden, of Chelmsford, Essex, gent., widower, and Mary Boosie, of Writtle, spinster, at St. Magnus the Martyr, London, February 22, 1664;² Thomas Arden, of city of Westminster, Esq., to Theodosia Long, October 10, 1664; William Arden, junior, gent., Bach., of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and Mrs. Margaret Smith, of Great Wigborough, Essex, widow, to be married there, March 21, 1665-66;³ John Arden, of St. James's, Westminster, widower, aged about fifty, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wright, spinster, twenty-two, January 12, 1687-88.

John Brown, of St. Olave's, Hart Street, London, haberdasher, and Anne Arden, of St. Andrew's,⁴ Holborn, widow of John Arden, Fletcher, February 10, 1595. Gabriel Josselyn, gent., of St. Michael, Bassinghall,⁵ and Elizabeth, daughter of — Arden of same, deceased, December 1, 1587.

An Alexander Arderne, of Deptford, wished to be buried in the churchyard beside the hawthorn-tree; he had a wife, Elizabeth, a brother-in-law, William Inson, and no children, February 26, 1639.⁶ Administration of the goods of James Arden, London, was granted his wife Anne.⁷ Thomas le Barber from Peter de Arderne, held tenements in parish of St. Clements Danes.⁸ Alicia Arderne, who was wife of Richard Hampton, leaves tenements in the parish of St. Mary in the Strand and in the parish of St. Clements Danes 1466 (?).

It seems wiser to group a set of records not generally accessible to students, which, though preserved in London, concern the Ardens of many branches—I mean a set of deeds, charters, and conveyances preserved among the Guildhall Records of London.

"Johanna Arden, wife of Roger de Arden, tailor, 1295, Roll 24.

"Henry de Arderne, A.D. 1305. Roll 34 (35).

"Cecilia, wife of Henry de Arderne, 1307. Roll 36 (26).

"Agnes, wife of William de Arderne, 1307. . . .

"Henry, son of William de Arderne. . . .

"John, son of William de Arderne, 1337 and 1345.

"Hugh de Arderne, 1321. Roll 50 (5); A.D. 1342. Roll 70 (2).

"Alice, wife of Hugh de Arderne . . . Johanna, wife of . . .

"Giles de Arderne, 1351. Roll 80 (29).

"John Arden, called Mordon, Stockfishmonger, 1363. Roll 91 (87) (93); also 1371, 1373, 1374, 1377.

¹ "Marriage Licences of Dean of Westminster," Harl. Publ.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ Chester's "Marriage Licences."

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ 5 Stevenson. Somerset House.

⁷ Administrations, 1639, f. 36, Somerset House.

⁸ Inquis. P. M., 1 Edward III. (12).

- "Margaret, wife of John, called Mordon. . . .
 "Isabella, wife of Richard Arden, and widow of John Melbourne, co. Surrey, 1392. Roll 121 (143).
 "Alice, wife of Thomas de Arden, Brewer, 1371. Roll 99 (83).
 ". . . . 1372. Roll 100 (54) (55), 1373, 1376; 104 (145).
 "Alice, widow of Richard de Arderne, 1403. Roll 131 (61).
 "John Arden, Esq., 1413. Roll 141 (25-36); 1421 (Roll 149).
 ". . . . 1426. Roll 154 (50); 1457, Roll 185 (32).
 "Margaret, wife of John Arden, gent., 1413 and 1421; same Rolls.
 "Peter Ardern, chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1459. Roll 188 (37).
 "Thomas Arden, clerk, 1466. Roll 196 (17).
 "John Arden, of Creechurch, merchant tailor, 1625. Roll 302 (15).
 "Francis Arden, son of Richard, Cit. and Loriner, of London, 1646, Apprentice."

The Royalist Composition Papers,¹ 1644-57, mentions as "Delinquents," Mr. Arden, John, Robert is mentioned twenty-three times, Thomas, Ann, Elizabeth, Godetha, Mary, Mrs. Arden, John and Mary Arderne. And many other allusions could be added to the various members of this distinguished family.



A TREATISE ON THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAME (*continued*).



E must now turn to Surnames. And here it may be interesting to note that the definition of the word "surname" is from, according to some authorities, the French *sur* (a Latin *super*) meaning over and above. That is, the "surname" is over and above the name. Probably the phonetic corruption of the word surname to "sirname" was the origin of the

word "sirename," which is now identical in meaning with "surname"; but "sirename" is not the derivation of the word "surname," plausible as such a supposition may appear. Du Cange, on the other hand, suggests that surnames were first written, "not in a direct line *after* the Christian name, but *above* it," and hence they were called in Latin *supranomina*, in Italian *sopranomi*, and in French *sur-noms*. Originally any name other than the Christian name was a "surname." It should be borne in mind that anciently a man had but one Christian name.

¹ See Index Library (12).

With regard to the origin of surnames, it has been already pointed out that "surnames"—of the nature of nicknames—can be traced back to mythological times; but in England nothing of the nature of a hereditary surname existed before the Conquest. True, a man was occasionally described as the son of his father; in fact, such, one might say, was almost an established Saxon custom in cases where a "sur"-name was needed; *e.g.*, the names "Godwinson" and "Leofricson" are well known. But these were *not* hereditary, and being *literally* used, were altered of necessity with each generation. With the Norman Conquest many things, many laws, and many customs changed completely.

In considering the origin of surnames it must be remembered that to all intents and purposes in those days there were but two classes—patricians and plebeians. The latter were chiefly of a status little, if anything, better than slavery, though there was also a small, but a decidedly small, class who were the merchants and traders—the freemen of the towns. The patricians were the law-makers; they made the laws to suit their own ways and ideas, to safeguard their own interests; and though it is now the case that the provisions of Magna Charta are the inherent birthright of every Englishman, it should be borne in mind that there was a large class then in existence who would have found it hard indeed to claim the rights extorted by the Barons from the King, theoretically for the benefit of all men; but even as far as the Barons were concerned, Magna Charta was merely a declaration of rights, and neither confirmed nor created machinery for enforcing those rights. The Barons were looking after their own interests, and the patrician of those days would see and admit but little social difference between his churls and the traders of a town. There were but few traders in those days that rose much beyond the level of the pedlar of to-day.

The point it is desirable to emphasize is the wide distinction between the landholders—who were the upper class—and the remainder. The upper class were few in number—there was land enough for all. In those days it needed no great quantity of land to sustain a gentleman. Therefore, to all intents and purposes, every gentleman was a landholder. The overlords held direct from the Crown, rendering in return the military service which, according to their holdings, could be demanded from them. They sub-let their lands, and the under-tenants were liable to them for military and other services. The whole being and existence of the Norman upper class was inseparably bound up in and interwoven with the land and the feudal tenure of it. The Saxon landholders who would

not accept the new order of things simply "went under." In those days human life was cheap, both in theory and in fact.

When a man's Christian name was not a sufficiently distinctive description, it followed, of course, that he was described as "of" his lands—*i.e.*, "de" such and such a place. Now that practice dates back as an assured and settled custom at least as far as the Conquest. But it should be remembered that at first such additions were *not names*—they were merely *descriptions*—and they were not hereditary. If a man changed his lands he changed his description (which now we should call his name) with his lands as a matter of course. If a man divided his estate amongst his sons, each son had a different description, which he took from the particular lands he held.

A man might give his lands away, he might sell them, he might settle them; he could not dispose of them by will until at a much later date. In those days there was no "estate" duty to avoid: the Plantagenets had not yet begotten that scion of their race who initiated that impost. Therefore, unless circumstances compelled a man to part with his property, he usually held tight to his lands until he died, and at his death his heir succeeded. As a rule, therefore, a man was succeeded by his son, and he, in his turn, by his son. As each in his turn succeeded, he, as a matter of course, also succeeded, along with the lands, to the same description, as being "of" or "de" those same particular lands. This particular *description* recurring unaltered, generation after generation, the form became stereotyped, colloquially the "de" would be dropped, and the same description being universally applied to the same family, it came to be regarded as a constituent part of a man's name. Younger sons who were not provided with lands of their own did one of two things: they married an heiress, and then became *described as of her lands* (they did not take her surname, for *surname* she had none), or else they stayed in the old homestead in readiness to render the military service for which the landholder was liable to the King. As they remained at the old home, it was only natural that they also were described and referred to as "of" the place, even though they personally had no actual possession therein.¹ And it is difficult—in fact, practically impossible—to say when such a description

¹ It is curious to note one radical difference in the present day between Scottish and English practices. In Scotland, in any legal deed, scrupulous care is always taken that a man is not described as "of" a place unless it is his property. In an English deed "of" means no more than resident there. Many a man has been described as "of London."

came to be a *name*, and ceased to be a *description*. The point is of some importance because many of these early changes—*apparently* changes of *name*, but in *reality* nothing more than mere changes of *description*—are glibly quoted as precedents to show that no authorization was or is needed to make a change. As a matter of fact, they are not changes of name at all, and though perfectly authentic pedigrees can be produced showing the *same* addition (in place of a surname) to the Christian name generation after generation back to the Conquest, such additions were most certainly not fixed or necessarily hereditary, nor were they *names* until a much later date. But it was the regular recurrence of the same territorial description from father to son that stereotyped that description into a “name,” and which by a very natural evolution caused surnames to be considered to be and to become hereditary.

Of course there are a *few* (a very few) exceptions, but to all intents and purposes it may be taken to be an established fact that the ancient families in England are those which have *territorial* surnames. What, then, becomes of the Roll of Battle Abbey? To begin with, the Roll of Battle Abbey no longer exists, and nobody really knows what names were originally upon it. Copies of it exist, but they all differ widely, and it is known to have been extensively tampered with. The names upon it are chiefly territorial descriptions, Christian names, patronymic descriptions, and nicknames. None of these had then any fixed hereditary character. A few of the patronymics have remained, due no doubt to the inherent inducements to christen a child after his father or grandfather. A few of the nicknames survived long enough to become crystallized into names, for the natural tendency of a nickname is to “stick.” Personal characteristics, admirable or the contrary, were then the source of all nicknames, and personal characteristics were hereditary long before surnames became so. The nicknames were perpetuated by virtue of their being perennially appropriate, and by their being re-conferred in the succeeding generations in which the personal characteristics were reproduced. But even in cases where the same nickname is repeated in later dates there is seldom documentary evidence to show blood relationship between any two holders. In all times people have been only *too ready* to assume that a similarity of name indicated descent or relationship.

But the point is simply this: It is no good boasting of a Norman pedigree unless you have at least a territorial or a distinctly Norman name. Patronymic names—*e.g.*, Robinson, Jackson, and Johnson—and names deriving from occupations—*e.g.*, Smith, Cook, Fletcher

—did not originate till much later, and never originated at all in England amongst the upper classes. The upper classes in nearly every case took their names from their territorial descriptions. Those outside the landholding classes had no need for surnames till a later date. They were never mentioned in a legal deed, and their Christian names, and perhaps a nickname, answered all distinctive purposes amongst the few friends and neighbours who comprised the small circle of their acquaintance. They lived and died and were forgotten. A moment's thought will show that this was so. Even at the present day there are hundreds of the lower classes who are only known by a Christian name and a nickname, and who find that the only occasions on which they have the slightest use or opportunity of using a surname are their registration of birth, occasionally for the purpose of a marriage, at their appearances in the police-courts, and for the inquest at their death. There is scarcely a day goes past that the press does not provide some instance or other of the difficulty such people and their friends find in coming to a decision as to what their surnames may really be.

A story is told of a solicitor's clerk who was professionally employed to serve a writ on one of these sort of people in a Staffordshire mining village, whose supposed real name was entered in the instrument with legal accuracy. The clerk, after a great deal of inquiry as to the whereabouts of the party, was about to abandon the search as hopeless, when a young woman who had witnessed his labours, kindly volunteered to assist him. "Oy say, *Bullyed*," cried she to the first person they met, "does thee know a mon neamed Adam Green?" The bull-head was shaken in token of ignorance. They then came to another man. "*Loy-a-bed*, dost thee?" Lie-a-bed could not answer either. *Stumpy* (a man with a wooden leg), *Cowskin*, *Spindleshanks*, *Cockeye*, and *Pigtail* were successively consulted, but to no purpose. At length, however, having had conversation with several friends, the damsel's eyes suddenly brightened, and slapping one of her neighbours on the shoulder, she exclaimed: "Dash my wig! whoy, he means moy feyther!" Then turning to the astonished clerk, she cried: "You shoul'n ax'd for *Ode Blackbird*!" So it appeared that the old miner's name, though he was a man of substance, and had legal battles to fight, was not known even to his own daughter. The foregoing is not ancient history, but is a tale of modern times. Whether Sir John Gorst and the Education Department will be able to alter matters in the near future still remains to be seen. But if in this busy, over-populated nineteenth century there are still people

who without inconvenience can dispense with the attribute of a surname—and it is evident that there are—it is not to be wondered that in early times the possession of a hereditary name was not then a “long-felt want.”

At any rate, those who were not patricians and not landholders managed to rub along without stationary or properly hereditary surnames until the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. From about that period, or perhaps a little later, surnames became hereditary and fairly universal in all classes in England.

But the upper classes had already obtained their names from their lands. The rest had no lands to take names from. Therefore we find they obtained their names from other sources. It should not be forgotten that no man chose his own name. It was unconsciously conferred by his neighbours, who applied to him the most readily recognised description that would particularize him as and when the necessity arose that he should be particularized. There are many names which no sane man is ever likely to have deliberately selected for himself. His name was a matter of common repute—the description by which his neighbours happened to refer to him—and was neither assumed nor conferred by any overt or specific act. There was, to all intents and purposes, no general legislation concerning names, simply because the patricians needed none for themselves, the description of their lands answering every purpose. The doings of plebeians, which did not affect the comfort or prosperity of their lords, were not worth consideration, and certainly did not merit legislation. The laws of those days were not dictated by Newcastle or other programmes. Each particular enactment which happened to be made law was due to a palpable necessity of the moment.

Surnames other than territorial descriptions were, we must remember, the simple result of necessity, when population, theretofore isolated and small, became so increased as to necessitate further particularity than the merely personal one could supply. Bardsley, in his “English Surnames,” places the date of the general assumption of surnames too early, but his remarks are worth quoting:

“In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, however, a change took place. By a silent and unpremeditated movement over the whole of the more populated and civilized European societies, nomenclature began to assume a solid, lasting basis. It was the result, in fact, of an insensibly growing necessity. Population was on the increase, commerce was spreading, and with all this arose difficulties of individualization. It was impossible, without some

further distinction, to maintain a current identity. Hence what had been but an occasional and irregular custom, became a fixed and general practice—the distinguishing sobriquet, not of premeditation, but by a silent understanding, came at length to be fixed and hereditary. “This sobriquet had come to be of various kinds. It might be the designation of property owned . . . or it might be some local peculiarity that marked the abode. It might be the designation of the craft the owner followed. It might be the title of the rank or office he held. It might be a patronymic—a name acquired from the personal or Christian name of his father or mother. It might be some characteristic, mental or physical, complimentary or the reverse. Any of these it might be, it mattered not which; but when once it became attached to the possessor and gave him a fixed identity, it clung to him for his life, and eventually passed on to his offspring.”

A. C. F-D. & A. M. R.

(*To be continued.*)



THE LORDS AND MARQUISES OF RAINEVAL IN PICARDY.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

IV.



ACCORDING to the “Nobiliaire de Picardie,” Raoul was one of those who took the cross and went to assist the Teutonic Knights against the infidel Prussians; and it is also here stated that he took part in the assembly at the Hôtel de Roi, Paris, February 21, 1365, on the subject of the monks of the Abbey of Fécamp, and that he

was one of the ambassadors sent by King Charles V. in 1374 to conclude the marriage treaty between his second son, Louis, Duke of Orleans, and Catherine, eldest daughter of Louis, King of Hungary. The exact date of Raoul's death is unknown, but he was still living August 22, 1394, when he rendered homage to the Bishop of Amiens, “pour le fief des dimes de Raineval; lorsqu'il s'acquitta de ce devoir au jour indiqué par l'évesque celui-ci doit lui donner l'anneau qu'il porte le jour et à l'heure où il recoit l'hommage.” The following is the text of the document:

“ A tous ceulx que ces présentes lettres verront ou orront, Jehan, par la grace de Dieu, évesque d'Amiens, salut. Comme nous avons noble et puissant seigneur, le seigneur de Raineval receu en nostre foy et hommage à cause de ung certain fief qu'il tient et avoue à tenir de nous à cause de nostre église et évesché d'Amiens moienmant les solennités à ce appartenans, savoir faisons que nous, attendu la preudomie et loyauté dudit sire qui nous a affermé par sa loyauté que toutesfois que li dis sires de Raineval, et ses devanciers seigneurs de Raineval, possesseurs dudit fief, ont à cause decelui fait hommage à nos prédécesseurs évesques d'Amiens, nos dits prédécesseurs ont baillé et delivré comme ilz devoient leur anel qu'ilz portoient le jour et heure auxquelz estoit ledit seigneur de Raineval adjourné pour entrer en foy dudit fief quand il avoit fait ledit hommage, et pour ce, nous, approuvant ce estre deu, comme dits est, audit seigneur et à ses successeurs seigneurs de Raineval, possesseurs dudit fief, après ce que le xxii^e jour de cest présent mois il nous eust fait le dit hommage, li avons baillé et delivré nostre anel que au dit jour porté avions alors qu'il nous fist le dit hommage que assigné lui avions. Et au jour dui xxiii^e jour d'aoust, lan mil ccc quatre vins et xiiii, nous envoya le dit sire de Raineval ses lettres en fourme de denombrement contenant ceste fourme.

“ Sachent tout chil qui ces présentes lettres verront ou orront qui je Raoul de sires de Raineval, panetier de France, tiens et adveue a tenir noblement et en fief de réverend père en Dieu mon cher seigneur monseigneur l'évesque d'Amiens un hommage que Guillaume de Hangest, bourgeois de Montdidier, tient de moy à cause de ma terre de Raineval, est assavoir que il tient de moy aux ces d'obermandoies toutes les desines du terroir de Raineval et du vignoble, excepté une partie de men clos et gardinage, et sen tient les dismes des fruis qui sont es gardins de Raineval dehors des murs et portes de la dite ville sans les waides; et fa le rapport desterres là où les carucs de Raineval vont waigner pour tant qu'il n'ait terroir entre deux, lesquelz dismes il doit queillir par li ou par commis sermenté et amener en se grange à Raineval, sur me terre et juridiction, et sur ce doit paier certaines charges à l'ostelerie d'Amiens, au curé de Raineval, au capitte d'Amiens, et à certains aultres capellains dont les dictes dismes sont chargiés d'archieneté, et est assavoir que monseigneur l'évesque d'Amiens toutesfois qu'il rechoit en son hommage le seigneur de Raineval, possesseur de men dit fief, monseigneur l'évesque li doit paier et bailler l'asnel qu'il porte pour celui jour et heure qu'il le rechoit, mais qu'il ait esté adjournés à venir faire ledit hommage à celui jour. Et par cest moien le adveue je à tenir de lui sauf le plus et sauf le moins, et se plus en savois volentiers le denombreiroie. En tesmoing de ce j'ay mis men propre seel à ces lettres faictes le xxiii^e jour d'aoust en lan mil ccciiii^{xx} et quatorze.

"Les quelles lettres nous recevons sauf nostre advis sur le dit denombrement, et pour estre de ce mémoire perpétuelle, nous, en tesmoing de verité, avons fait mettre nostre sél ront à ces présentes qui furent faictes et donné le xxxi^e jour d'aoust l'an mil ccciii^{xx} et quatorze dessus dict."

He was probably dead before 1400, and certainly before 1406, when Isabella de Coucy, Lady de Raineval, was living a widow.

XVI. Valerun¹ (*de Raineval*), sixteenth Lord of Raineval, twelfth Lord of Pierrepont, Lord of Fouilloy and Fluy, Count of Fauquemberghe, Knight Banneret; eldest son and heir of the preceding, was born between 1351 and 1354, and is first mentioned December 21, 1367, when he ratified the marriage-contract of his sister Ada with the Lord of Heilly. The next year he was retained (July 7) with John of Hangest to serve in the royal army, and afterwards, in 1378 and the three following years, was with the Lord of Coucy in Flanders, and on April 5, 1386, was appointed to defend the town and castle of Ecluse with twenty men-at-arms. In the month of September following he was at Amiens with two knights and sixteen esquires to attend the King on his expedition to England, and on April 9, 1387, was on service in Flanders. He about this time appears to have been invested by his father with the lordship of Raineval, for on July 13, 1386, "Monseigneur Valeran de Rayneval" rendered homage to King Charles VI., "tant en son nom qu'au nom de Jeanne de Varennes sa femme des terres Rayneval et de Labroge," and in 1392 he succeeded to the county of Fauquemberghe in Artois, under the will of his aunt, Jane of Luxemburgh,² but had to sustain a long lawsuit with John de Beaumont, which lasted until 1403. He had on November 7, 1374, acquired the lordship of Fluy in Picardie from Robert de Picquigny, which was confirmed to him by the King the December following. Valerun married, probably about 1473-74, and before March 3, 1376,³ Jane de Varennes, Lady of

¹ Otherwise Waleran and Walerand. It was a favourite name in his mother's family, the Luxemburghs. His cousin-german, Valerun III. of Luxemburgh, Count of Ligny and St. Paul (or Pol), Constable of France, married the Lady Maud Holland, half-sister to King Richard II., and on February 10, 1402, challenged Henry IV. to mortal combat as the murderer of that monarch and the usurper of his throne.

² Widow of Guy IV. de Châtillon, Count of Saint Paul.

³ An *arrêt* of Parliament of this date, signed "Willlaume," mentions a "traictée et accord fait entre madame de Hamelaincourt et messire Waleran de Rayneval, chevalier, et madame Jehenne de Foulloy et à cause d'elle, d'une part, et messire Pierre de Warrennes, dit Achilles, d'autre part, touchant la succession de leurs predecesseurs, par lequel appert que ledit Pierre de Warrennes, dit Achilles, renoncha à ladite succession au prouffit desdits seigneur de Rayneval, et sa femme moiennant les choses y contenues." Who Madame de Hamelaincourt was I

Varennes,¹ Vignacourt,² Flexicourt,³ and La Broge,⁴ only daughter and heiress of John, [tenth?] Lord of Varennes, and thirteenth Lord of Vignacourt, Flexicourt, and La Broge,⁵ by Isabella de Wallincourt, his wife, and by her, who was dead before 1406, he had issue :

1. Raoul VI., of whom presently.

2. Jane, heiress to her brother.

According to all writers, including the contemporary and generally accurate chronicle of Enguerrand de Monstrelet, Count Valerun was killed at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415; indeed, the latter

cannot trace. Peter de Varennes was doubtless an uncle of Valerun's wife, Jane de Varennes, and Jane de Fouilloy was in all probability his grand-aunt and a younger sister of Ada, Lady of Fouilloy. Of this family was Evrard de Fouilloy, Bishop of Amiens (died 1223), a handsome monument to whom is in the cathedral there. I am unable to find any pedigree of the family, but in the beautifully illuminated MS. genealogy of the Rainevals, drawn up for the family in 1762 by M. A. de La Chenaye des Bois, author of the "*Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*," their arms are given as Azure, three bars gemels or. Fouilloy is in the Department of the Somme, canton of Nevis.

¹ Canton of Acheux, Somme.

² Canton of Picquigny, Somme.

³ Canton of Picquigny, Somme.

⁴ Pays de Calais (?).

⁵ No genealogy of this family exists, but from various sources I have collected the following notes. At the first Crusade, 1096-1145, Le sire de Varennes, Mathieu de Varennes, Florent de Varennes; at second Crusade, 1145-88, Le Seigneur de Varennes; at sixth Crusade, 1220-48, Payan de Varennes; at seventh Crusade, 1248-68, Florimond de Varennes; at eighth Crusade, 1268-70, Florent de Varennes, Admiral of France. John de Varennes, Lord of Varennes, knight, married Agnes d'Amiens, elder daughter and heiress of Dreux II., ninth Lord of Vignacourt, La Broge, and Flexicourt, and was living 1281, when he signed a treaty with John de Picquigny, Vidame of Amiens, by which it was agreed that his eldest son and heir should marry the eldest daughter of the said Vidame, who should have the seigneurie of St. Win (Oudin) for her dowry. For some reason this treaty does not seem to have been carried into effect, for this very year the Vidame's eldest daughter, Mahault de Picquigny, Lady of Gouy, married the Lord of Antoing, and John de Picquigny, his youngest son, appears as Lord of St. Oudin. The next year, however (1282) Dreux II. of Vignacourt gives his consent to the marriage of John de Varenne, eldest son of John de Varenne, knight, and Demoiselle Agnes d'Amiens, his wife, daughter to the said Dreux, to Jane de Picquigny, youngest daughter of the Vidame of Amiens. John de Varennes and Jane de Picquigny had a son John, who was father of a fourth John, who as above married Isabella de Wallincourt, and had an only daughter and heiress. The arms of this family, which took its name from the village of Varennes in Picardy (Somme), were Gules, a cross or. There were several other places and families of this name in France. The family of Amiens were descended from Adam I., variously called "Châtelain" and "Prince," "de la cité d'Amiens," Lord of Vignacourt, Flexicourt, and La Broge, who was living in the eleventh century. Their arms were Gules, three chevrons, vair.

goes so far as to relate that he was one of those whose body, after having been stripped and plundered by the camp-followers, was "washed and raised," and buried in the church of the Friars Minors at Hesden.¹ There is no doubt, however, that he was dead, or at least was supposed dead, before 1406, for on November 27 of that year royal letters (the original of which are still in existence) were issued to Baldwin d'Ailly, confirming him in the lordships of Raineval and Pierrepont, as "mari et bail de nostre amée Jehanne de Rayneval fille et héritière de feu Waleran, jadis seigneur de Rayneval," and an *arrêt du parlement* of January 18, 1409, on the subject of the dispute between him and John de Beaumont regarding the county of Fauquemberghe, mentions that he was dead and represented by "Baugesius de Arliaco" and his wife Jane, heiress of the said Lord of Raineval.²

XVII. Raoul VI. (*de Raineval*), seventeenth Lord of Raineval [and thirteenth Lord of Pierrepont], eldest son and heir-apparent of the preceding, was born probably about 1875-76, and died during the lifetime of his father,³ before 1406, without issue by his wife, Jane d'Oudeauville, daughter of John, Lord of Oudeauville and Jane de Créquy, his wife, who remarried after his death William d'Estouteville, Lord of Blainville, Torey, etc., *Grand Maître et Réformateur des Laux et Forêts de France*.

XVIII. Jane (*de Raineval*), Countess of Fauquemberghe, Lady of Raineval, Pierrepont, Fouilloy, Varennes, Vignacourt, and La Broge, only daughter, and after the death of her brother, sole heiress of Count Valerun, was born probably about 1374-75, and succeeded her father before 1406. She married [while very young] Baldwin d'Ailly, seventeenth Vidame of Amiens and Lord of Picquigny, by whom she had issue. Baldwin d'Ailly, like his father-in-law, Count Valerun, is always stated to have been killed at Agincourt, but he was dead before "le jour Saint Remi," 1409, when Jane de Raineval was living a widow. She had a lawsuit with her brother's widow in 1408, and against John de Beaumont in 1409, relative to the county of Fauquemberghe, and died shortly before December 22, 1412.

¹ Vol. i., p. 347.

² Du Chesne, Chât., *preuves*, 181.

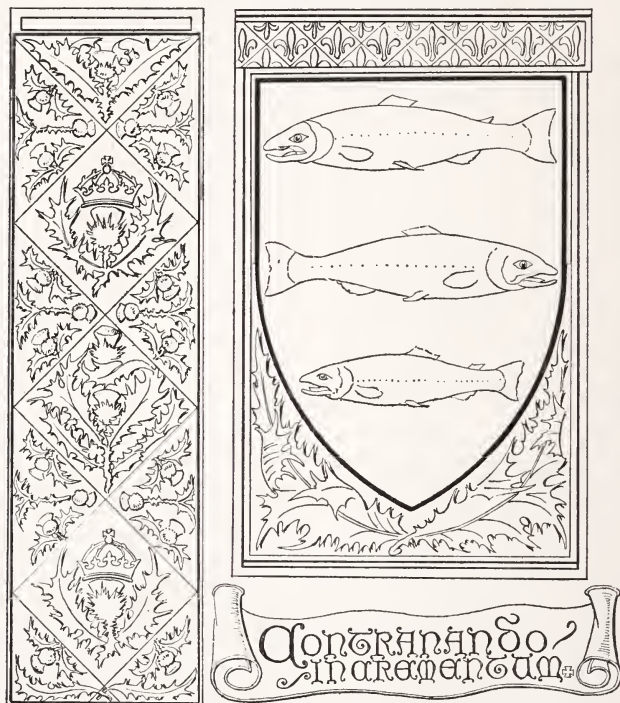
³ He was probably invested with the lordship of Raineval during his father's lifetime, as his father and grandfather had been. Anselme, La Chenaye, etc., call him "Raoul III."

(To be continued.)



THE ARMS OF PEEBLES.

THE arms of this town, though used for a very considerable period, had not been matriculated in compliance with the Lyon Office Act of 1672 at the date of the publication of the "Book of Public Arms," and consequently appeared therein in italic type. This omission was, however, very shortly afterwards (1895) rectified, and the arms



registered in all due form. The illustration, for the loan of which we are indebted to the editor of the *Scottish Antiquary*, is taken from the emblazonment of the arms upon the patent. The arms are gules, three salmon naissant in pale, the centre towards the dexter, the others towards the sinister; motto: "Contra nando incrementum."

ROYAL DESCENT OF REV. CHALONER
GREVILLE, OF LA NORICI, BEAUMARIS,
ANGLESEY.



EDWARD I., King of England, married Princess Margaret, daughter of Philip Le Hardi, King of France (son of St. Louis).

1. Prince Thomas Plantagenet (Thomas of Brotherton), born June 1, 1300; Earl of Norfolk, 1312; Earl Marshal of England, 1315; died 1338. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Halys,

of Norwich.

2. Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, sole daughter and heiress. Died March 24, 1399. She married John, Lord Seagrave, who died 1353.

3. Lady Elizabeth, eventually sole heiress, married John, fourth Lord Mowbray of Axholme, who died October 9, 1368.

4. Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England. Died 1400. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.

5. Lady Margaret de Mowbray, married Sir Robert Howard, eldest son of Sir John Howard, by Alice, daughter of Sir William Tendring, of Tendring, Norfolk.

6. John Howard, K.G., created Duke of Norfolk in 1483. Slain at Bosworth Field. Married Catherine, daughter of William, Lord Moline (died May 21, 1524).

7. Thomas Howard, K.G., Earl of Surrey. The hero of Flodden, and grandfather of Queen Anne Boleyn. Created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, February 1, 1514; died May 21, 1524. He married Agnes, sister of Sir Philip Tilney, of Ashwell Thorpe, Norfolk.

8. Lord William Howard, K.G. Created in 1554 Lord Howard of Effingham. He was uncle of Catherine Howard, Queen of Henry VIII. He married Margaret, second daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, of Coity, county Glamorgan, and died in 1573.

9. Hon. Douglas Howard, married John, Lord Sheffield.

10. Edmund, Lord Sheffield, created Earl of Mulgrave. He commanded the *Bear* at the defeat of the Spanish Armada, under his uncle, Lord Howard of Effingham, and was knighted for his

gallantry in company with Hawkins and Frobisher. Died 1646. He married Ursula, daughter of Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Ketelby, Lincolnshire.

11. Lady Mary Sheffield, married Ferdinando, Lord Fairfax of Cameron.

12. Hon. Frances Fairfax, sister of the great Parliamentary General. She married the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Widderington, of Cheeseburn Grange, Northumberland, Speaker of the House of Commons.

13. Catherine Widderington, married Sir Robert Shafto, of Whitworth Park, Durham, Recorder of Newcastle.

14. Mark Shafto, of Whitworth, High Sheriff of Durham. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir John Ingilby, Bart., of Ripley Castle, Yorkshire.

15. Catherine Shafto (died 1767). Married Sir John Eden, Bart., of Windlestone Hall, M.P. for county Durham.

16. Sir Robert Eden, Bart., married Mary, daughter of William Davison, Esq., of Beamish Park, county Durham.

17. Sir John Eden, Bart., M.P., for county Durham. Died 1812. He married Dorothy, daughter of Peter Johnson, Esq., Recorder of York.

18. Charlotte Eden, eventually co-heiress of her brother, Sir Robert Johnson-Eden, Bart., on whose decease the baronetcy devolved upon his cousin, Sir William Eden, Bart., of Truir. She married Robert Kaye Greville, LL.D., F.L.S., F.R.S.E., etc., eldest son of the Rev. Robert Greville, M.A. Oxon, of Wyastone Grove, Derbyshire, Rector of Bonsall and Edlastone, in that county, by Dorothy, daughter of Robert Chaloner, Esq., of Bishop Auckland (of the Guisborough family), by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bart., of Denby Grange, Yorkshire, who, on the demise of her brother, the Very Rev. Sir Richard Lister-Kaye, Dean of Lincoln, the last baronet, became the heiress of that ancient family. Robert Kaye Greville was well known in philanthropic and scientific circles. In the former he will be remembered as, *inter alia*, one of the four vice-presidents of the great Anti-slavery Convention held in London. In the latter he is known as the author of "The Scottish Cryptogamic Flora," the "Flora Edinensis," and, in conjunction with the late Sir William Jackson Hooker, of the "Icones Filicum." He was also a musician and artist, and in the latter capacity was honoured by being appointed an Honorary Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy. Dr. Greville was a member of many foreign societies in Europe and the United States.

ROYAL DESCENT OF REV. C. GREVILLE 217

The children of Robert Kaye Greville and Charlotte Eden were :

1. Charlotte Dorothea, married Rev. David Hogarth, M.A.,
Rector of Portland, Dorset, *d.s.p.*
 2. Robert Northmore, *d.s.p.*
 3. Euphemia, married Rev. George Frederick Williamson, M.A.,
Cantab, and had issue :
 1. Theodore Augustus Eden, in Holy Orders.
 2. Francis Stewart.
 3. Henry Drummond, in Holy Orders.
 4. George Chaloner, in Holy Orders.
 5. Wilfrid Alexander, in Holy Orders.
 6. Alice Greville, married Rev. John Stuart.
 4. Eden Kaye, married Rosa Letitia Michael, and had issue :
 1. Eden Erskine.
 2. Henry Drummond.
 3. Chaloner Northmore Drummond.
 5. Emmeline Bethea, married, firstly, Major-General Henry
Drummond, Bengal Cavalry ; secondly, Robert Alexander,
Esq., C.B., of Downs House, Yalding, and Holwood,
Beckenham, Kent, representative of the elder branch of
the Alexanders, Earls of Caledon, formerly Commissioner
of Rohilcund. Issue by first marriage :
 1. Emmeline Mary Eden, married, firstly, Colonel
Edward Harris Steel, R.A., by whom she had
issue :
 1. Richard Alexander, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
 2. Arthur.
 3. Adelaide, married Captain Dennys.Secondly, Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., command-
ing 5th Punjab Cavalry.
 2. Adelaide Beatrice, married Colonel Arthur Close
Borton (Somersetshire Regiment), eldest son
of General Sir Arthur Borton, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
sometime Governor of Malta, and has issue :
Arthur, Amyas, Dorothea.
 6. Chaloner Greville, in Holy Orders, formerly Chief Clerk in the
Department of the Hon. Commissioner of Trade and
Customs, Victoria, Australia ; married Dora Anne, daughter
of Henry Methold Greville, Esq., of Laurel Grove, Wrex-
ham, Denbighshire, North Wales.
- (Nineteenth in descent from King Edward I.)

A DICTIONARY OF ARMORY AND HERALDRY (continued).

Abaised.—Elvin, in his “Dictionary of Heraldry,” says that this is a term applied to the wings of eagles when the tips are depressed below the centre of the shield. We confess we have never come across the word in use officially or unofficially, and it seems to us that it is a term which is utterly useless and unnecessary, and may be disregarded. Certainly, some more exact definition is needed. There are many occasions where the tips of the wings would not come above the centre of the shield without being in the least degree extraordinary.

À bouche.—This is a descriptive term relating to a shield which had a notch cut in the dexter chief corner for the lance to pass through or rest in when in actual use. It relates to the shield of warfare, and is hardly an heraldic term, inasmuch as this peculiarity would hardly be noticed in the blazon of a coat-of-arms, of which it would form no integral or constituent heraldic part. At the same time, there is not the slightest objection (and it is purely a matter at the pleasure of the designer) to depict a coat-of-arms upon a shield which has the notch cut in it.

Abbess.—A lady abbess was an ecclesiastical dignitary having jurisdiction over the nuns in her charge. What such jurisdiction amounted to, and what the British insignia of rank may have been when that rank was recognised in England, we prefer that our readers shall enlighten us. On the Continent, however, an abbess still enjoys an officially recognised position. The Archduchess Marie Annonciade Adelaide of Austria is abbess “du couvent des dames nobles du Hradschin à Prague,” having been installed October 19, 1895. As such she carries a crosier. Our illustration, which is reproduced by permission of the editor of the *Gentlewoman*, represents her in her official robes, etc.

A family of “Abbes” is stated to have borne a lady abbess as a charge in their arms, but we confess we are at present unable to trace the coat or the family.

Abbey.—A monastic establishment under the jurisdiction of an abbot or abbess (refer to both of these words). There were many abbeys in England prior to the dissolution of the monasteries. All of these possessed arms, and an article upon the “Mitred Abbeys” has appeared in THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE (May, 1898). An abbey is occasionally met with as



H.I.H. ARCHDUCHESS MARIE OF AUSTRIA AS ABBESS OF PRAGUE.
(By permission of the Editor of the "Gentlewoman." See page 219.)

a charge—*e.g.*, in the arms of the Royal Burgh of Kirkcaldy, namely: “Azure, an abbey of three pyramids argent, each ensigned with a cross patée or” (registered *circa* 1672 in Lyon Office), and in the arms of Maitland of Dundrennan (registered 1806 in Lyon Office), namely, Quarterly, 1 and 4 Or, a lion couped at all the joints within a bordure embattled gules 2 and 3 Argent, the ruins of an old abbey on a piece of ground, all proper.

Abbot.—The ecclesiastical head of an abbey. In pre-Reformation days the robes of an abbot were very similar to those of a bishop, and an abbot usually wore a mitre. Many of them sat in Parliament. An abbot carried a “crosier” or pastoral staff. This had the crook-like and embellished head and pointed foot of the episcopal staff of the present day, but a curious difference has been pointed out to us, though whether it is an authoritative and recognised difference we have yet to learn. Whereas the staff of a bishop should finally curve outwards at the end of the crook (as does a shepherd’s crook), signifying the open and wide jurisdiction of the bishop over the whole of his see, the head of an abbot’s crosier was curled up and pointed inwards, to typify that his authority was confined to his abbey. Do any of our readers know anything on this point? An abbot impaled the arms of his abbey with his own, and placed a mitre above the escutcheon. In France formerly, in place of the mitre, an abbot used an ecclesiastical hat similar in shape to that of a cardinal, but black instead of scarlet, and having only four rows of tassels. Does any reader know of an authoritative example of the arms of an abbot as such displayed in front of a crosier?

Abeyance.—An English peerage, heritable by heirs-general—*i.e.*, by females as well as males—is said to fall into “abeyance” if at any time the holder of the title dies leaving no male issue, but more than one daughter. In the case of an only daughter, she would at once inherit, but if there be more than one the peerage then falls into abeyance equally between all the daughters. It remains in abeyance until the entire issue of all the daughters except of one daughter becomes extinct. That one daughter or her heir-general then succeeds. The Crown, however, at its pleasure, can terminate the abeyance in favour of any co-heir at any time. The term can seldom apply to any peerage except an English Barony by Writ, but the Earldom of Ormonde is presently in abeyance and the Earldom of Cromartie was recently. A Scottish peerage can

never fall into abeyance, being immediately heritable by the eldest daughter. Care should be taken not to confuse this term with "dormant." (See article in this number, "A Peer's Writ.")

A LIST OF STRANGERS (*concluded*).

BY REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

T.		Francois Voisin fils	
Tomas Desfontaine		Francois des Maistres	
Tomas Forceville		Francois Steclin	
Tomas Descamps		Francois Helduyet	
Thiery de la Haye		Fremyn de France	
Tomas Taisinere		Francois le Brul	10
Thiery le Cat			
Tomas Boutry			376 ¹
Tomas de la Vigne		Nos ministri et seniores dicte ecclesie	
Tomas Verret	9	Gallicane in testimonium veritatis	
		apposuimus nostra nomina super scripto	
V.		cathalogo ; Hoc die Januarij 29 anno	
Vaspasian Saint	1	juxta supputationem Anglicanam 1568.	
		N.B.—There was only one minister at	
W.		this time.	
Wallery du Mortier		Joannes Cousin	
Wolfgang de Falloize	2	Anthonie Du Ponchel	
		Pierre Chastelain	
Z.		Michel Chaudron	
Zacharye Bigott		Gerard de Lobel	
		Pierre du Bosquet	
D.		R ^e . de Semerpont	
Denis des Maistres		Pierre Boullet	
Denis de Boninghe		Mathews Luls	
Denis de la Croise		Nicolas Fontaine	
Dominique de la Floette			
Daniel de la Dalle		S'ensuyvent les noms de ceux qui se	
Daniel Chastellain		sont présentés avec bon tesmoignage	
David Beuieres	7	pour estre receu en l'eglize depuis ung	
		mois fait a 29 Janvier a 1568.	
E.		Anthonie Populaire	
Eustace Vallin		Arnould Henns	
Elenthere Houinne		Alard Lagniel	
Eloy Quentin		Cornelis de Vos	
Eloy du Rieu		Elenher van Muone	
Estienne Rocquet	5	Francois le Comte	
		Fremyn Moufflier	
F.		Francois Turmaine	
Francois Flory		Guillaume du Fresne	
Francois Cruel		Guy Bernart	
Francois Biscop		Hughes Biscop	
Francois Rogeret		Jacques du Puitz	

¹ This total includes the 51 names which are in the following list.—ED.

Jacques de Roubray
 Jehan de Wes
 Jacques Darras filz
 Jacques Frayere
 Jehan de Rozi
 Jehan des Madry
 Jehan de Rouville
 Jehan Stevенеau
 Luc Chabot
 Michel Schot
 Martin le Febure
 Michel Chastellain
 Nicaise Frappé
 Nicholas des Ormeaux
 Nicholas Hermé
 Pierre Macquelin
 Pierre Treffry
 Pierre Broucq
 Pierre Adam
 Pasquier de Samyn
 Pasquier Morian
 Pierre Verdier
 Simon Macon
 Simon de la Tache
 Sebastian de la Merre
 Thierry de la Court
 Thomas de le Grange

Vincent Jacquerie
 George le Blond
 Alexander Pietter
 Guillaume Contel
 Anth° Renyer
 Barth. Dary
 Francois Descamps
 Michel du Crocq
 Arnould de Lattre
 Gherart de la Fontaine
 Charles Gobert
 Gherart Wicart

51

Nos ministri et seniores testamur eos
 hoc folio adscriptos dedisse sua nomina
 hoc mense Januario anno ut supra 1568
 ut admittantur ad coenam proximi
 mensis cum bono sue probitatis testi-
 monio

Signed, James Cousin
 Signed. Anthonie du Ponchel
 Pierre Chastelain
 Michel Chaudron
 Gerard de Lobel
 Pierre Bosquet
 — de Semerpont
 Pierre Boullé
 Nicolas Fontaine
 Matheus Luls

—
A.

Adrian Hautain
 Anth° Bomalle

[The rest of the list is missing.—ED.]

Anth° de Lattre
 Artus Daniel
 Anth° Caron
 Adrian Stilman
 Anth° Cocquiel
 Alexandre Fontaine

B.

Bartolome Limberger
 Benoit de la Court
 Baltazart Sauchon
 Bonaventure de Werchin
 Bon de Falloize
 Baltazart de Clercq

C.

Claude de la Hecque
 Cyprian Valere
 Calix de le Houe
 Christofle Lardensis
 Charles Desuillers
 Christian Arnould
 Christopher Des maistres
 Christian Mondo
 Cornille Roulier
 Christofle Godeffroy.

Januar Ensuyvent les noms de ceux
 1568 qui sont ranges de l'église
 Francoize pais du Roy
 Philippe.

Anthoine Chappel
 Adrian Botteler
 Anthoine Carpreau
 Adrian Meulan
 Augustin Roger
 Amand Mouton
 Anthoine Bien
 Angelus Victorius
 Arnould de Boulongue
 Arnould de la Rue
 Adam Hayette
 Arnould Bernart
 Arnould le Cordes
 Anthoine le Gry
 Amand Bruneau
 Anth° de Ligne
 Anth° Emeris
 Anth° de la Court
 Anth° Godart
 Anthoine Agace
 Adrian Coyart
 Adrian Toupet
 Anth° Joré
 Anth° des Pretz
 Anthoine Lempereur
 Adrian Oblas
 Aymery le Bouc
 Anth° du Jardin

[On back, "the French Church in
 London."]

Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.—THE KING FAMILY.

The object of this inquiry is to ascertain, if possible, the English ancestry of Mr. WILLIAM KINGE, who, with his wife and family, in 1635-36 embarked at Weymouth, in Dorsetshire, for America. The earliest account we have of Mr. Kinge is in a list of 106 passengers, entitled, "Bound for New England," and dated "Weymouth ye 20th March, 1635." The original of this list¹ is in the Public Record Office in London, in vol. ix. of "Colonial Papers, 1636-38." The following names appear among the passengers: 60. William Kinge, aged 40² years; 61. Dorothy, his wife, aged 34 years; 62. Mary Kinge, his daughter, aged 12 years; 63. Katheryn, his daughter, aged 10 years; 64. Willm Kinge, his sonne, aged 8 years; 65. Hanna Kinge, his daughter, aged 6 years. There was also another son, Samuel, born 1633, whose name does not appear on the list. As William Kinge appears to have selected Weymouth as a point of departure, it is conjectured that he may have lived in some place in the South of England for which it was the most convenient port. In the Register of the Abbey Church of St. Mary, at Sherborne, Dorset, are many entries of the name King, and among them the following: "1616-17, Feb. 17, William Kinge et Dorothea Hayne, nupt."³ It is possible that this may be the entry of the marriage of William and Dorothy King, the emigrants to America, but nothing is known with certainty. William and Dorothea (Hayne) Kinge do not appear to have lived in Sherborne after marriage, as we find no entries of the baptisms of their children nor record of their own death there. Leaving this possible clue for the present, it is thought that the names and ages given in the list of passengers furnish sufficient data to warrant a brief examination of parish registers on the following points:

1. For the baptism of William Kinge, about 1595 or about 1605, the latter being the date in case he was only thirty years old at the time of emigration.
2. For the baptism of Dorothea Hayne about 1601, which would identify her age with that of Dorothy Kinge, who came to America.
3. For the baptisms of the five children, Mary, Katheryn, William, Hanna, and Samuel, say between the years 1623 and 1634.

For duly certified information on these three points the undersigned begs to offer the sum of Five Sovereigns each. Also Five Sovereigns for satisfactory proof that William and Dorothea (Hayne) Kinge were the emigrants to America.

MR. RUFUS KING,
Yonkers, Westchester County,
New York, U.S.A.

BLUE BLOOD.

"The old families of Spain," referred to as preserving the *sangre azul*, were the true "hidalgos," or *hijo d'algun*, or son of a somebody—i.e., such as could prove their descent from the Goths, a fair race who overran Spain about 414 A.D.; so not a *filius nullius*, or son of nobody, i.e., of unknown extraction. This is confirmed by the alternative derivation of "hidalgo"—*hijo del Goda*, or son of a Goth.

FITZ-GLANVIL.

¹ See also J. Camden Hotten's "Original Lists of Emigrants to the American Plantations, 1600-1700," p. 285.

² Or 30, one figure being written over the other in the original. It is probable, however, that it is 40.

³ See "Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica," vol. iv., p. 264.

THE BERESFORD FAMILY.

At page 115, No. 15, GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, line 4, there occurs an error, or rather an omission, which invalidates the whole royal descent, for Piers Power therein appears as *son* of Sir Richard Butler, which is, of course, absurd.

The descent should run thus :

VI. Sir Richard Butler, — Katherine, dau. of Gildas O'Reilly,
of Polestown. Lord of the co. Cavan.

VII. Katherine Butler — Richard Power, Lord of Corogh-
more, Sheriff co. Waterford,
1452-76.

POHER, POWER, VIII. Piers Power, — A dau. of Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord
OR DE LA POER. Sheriff co. Waterford. of Decies.

And so on, as printed, save for marginal numbers.

This establishes the connection between *Butler* and *De la Poer*, and shows Piers Power as Sir Richard Butler's *grandson*, not son. The first Marquess of Waterford was thus *seventeenth*, not *sixteenth*, in descent from Edward I., King of England.

In preceding numbers of your valuable magazine I have noticed some corrections of other errors which have crept into my "Historical Record," for which I have to thank most sincerely Count E. Poher de la Poer. I cannot quite agree with his dicta (though in the main correct) as to Lady Katherine Power. As, however, I am now under orders to attend the Russian imperial manoeuvres, and to write a detailed report thereon, I must for the present, at all events, leave the unimportant subject of the proper style or dignity of my great-great-grand-mother to look after itself.

C. E. DE LA POER BERESFORD.

13, Konngvardevskei Boulevard, St. Petersburg.

THE COMPLETE PEERAGE.

I venture to address a suggestion to "G. E. C.," the editor of the very valuable "Complete Peerage." In his notes in different places he gives lists, *e.g.*, of all the Garter missions and of the Jacobite peers. In other places different terms in "Peerage Patents" are explained under the actual peerage they concern. All these points are valuable *general* information, apart from their relation to the cases of which they are explanatory, and it is not always easy to recollect the cases they refer to. It would be a very great assistance in using the volumes if the editor could see his way to publish at the end a subject index to these notes, with a list of precedents. I make the suggestion because, though the preparation of such an index would involve much labour, it would undoubtedly be of inestimable value.

GEORGE E. WILSON.

BENSTED.

In answer to inquiry about the Bensted family, I beg to state that my grandmother was a Bensted of Kent, married about 1780. She had relations at Maidstone. Mr. Bensted, whose life was given in *Temple Bar* as discoverer of the big ichthyosaurus described by Dr. Mansel, would be her nephew. They had intermarried with the Brattles of Watlington. My father (paymaster, R.N.), Richard Green Didham, was her only son. We should be very much obliged for any further information about the family.

Instow, North Devon.

M. DIDHAM (MISS).

WALTER FAMILY.

I have an old MS. on parchment of the admission of "Robert Walter" at a Court Leet and Frank-pledge of Court of Preston, near Uppingham (in co. Rutland), held there 15 James I. (that would be 1616). Probably the others of the Walters were of the same village, if the parish registers could be searched.

Sudbury, Suffolk.

C. GOLDING.

SEAL FOR IDENTIFICATION.

Lady Boileau writes to inform the editor of "THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE" that the arms mentioned on p. 178 of the August number in "Seal for Identification" are those of Campbell in the 1st and 4th quarterings; and Campbell of Auchinbreck (Bart.) has the same (within a bordure), and one of his supporters is a horse saddled and bridled (though the dexter supporter is a man in complete armour); the motto is "Forget not." Other Campbells who also bear gyronny of eight sa. and or. have "Be mindful," and others "Memor esto," and as all these have [much the same meaning as "N'oubliez pas," it is probable that this seal belongs to someone related to the Campbells, though Lady Boileau does not know of any family who quarters or and purpure with the other arms, but she mentions what she knows in case it may throw any light on the subject.

Ketteringham Park, Wymondham, Norfolk.

PICKERING.

The following pedigree, I think, answers the question of your correspondent, Mr. John Pickering, in your May issue:

Sir John Pickering, = Eleanora, dau. of Sir Richard
of Cumberland, m. 7 Henry IV. Harrington.

Sir James Pickering, = Mary, dau. of Sir Robert Lowther,
of Windewater, co. Westmorland. 1st wife.

James Pickering = Margaret, dau. and heir of Lassells.

John Pickering, = Helen, dau. of Colleyn.
of Overham, co. Northants, 2nd son.

Gilbert Pickering, 2nd son.

The above is from Add. MSS., 1811, printed by Foster. It differs somewhat from the descent Mr. Pickering gives, but that it was a *James*, and not a John Pickering, who married Margaret Lassells is corroborated by the pedigrees of Pickering, of Moresby and Vaughan, of Sutton, in the Visitations of 1585 and 1612. 6, Sussex Place, Southsea. P. SALTMARSH, Major, R.A.

MOWBRAY (Aug., 1898, p. 179).

The following table may be of use to "M":

Sir John Mowbray, Knt. . . .

Sir William Mowbray . . .

Sir John Mowbray, = Margaret, sister of Sir Alexander Percy,
of Kirklington. of Kildale, Ormesby, and Sneton,
Knt. [Harl. 1420, fo. 119].

Sir Alexander Mowbray,
of Kirklington, Knt.,
ob. s.p.

William Mowbray = Margaret, dau. and heir of John
of Colton. Chaumond, of Colton, in the
Ainstyn of York.

Elizabeth Musters.

Elizabeth Mowbray, = Sir Wm. Gascoigne, Knt.
1st wife. Chief Justice.

John Wandesford.

Harl. MSS., 4630, 1394, 1415, 1420, 1487, or one of them; Edmondson's
"Baronagium"; and "Loidis and Elmete."

58, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.

W. M. HARVEY.

MOWBRAY.

Can any of your readers give me the connection between the Mowbrays of Kirklington, co. York, and the famous baronial family? According to Glover they bore the same arms differenced by a border.

6, Sussex Place, Southsea.

P. SALTMARSH, Major R.A.

SUMMONS TO THE LOWER HOUSE.

"A. H." does not say where he has read that "in 8 Queen Anne Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, was *summoned* to the House of Commons as a knight for the shire of Kent," so that it is impossible to determine what authority is conveyed by the phrase used. As a matter of fact, Sir Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, co. Kent, Baronet, and Sir Stephen Lennard, of West Wickham, co. Kent, Baronet, were returned in the ordinary manner at the General Election for the Parliament summoned to meet on July 8, 1708, as Knights of the Shire of Kent, and the former served as such until the termination of that Parliament. The date of the return was May 19, 1708, and it was endorsed on the writ in the ordinary manner. There was really no summons at all. The following extracts from the Electoral History of Kent will show that Sir Thomas Palmer was elected in the ordinary way in 1708, and ceased to represent the county in 1710:

"1708, May.

GENERAL ELECTION.

Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart.	-	-	-	3443
Sir Stephen Lennard, Bart.	-	-	-	2936
<i>Percival Hart</i>	-	-	-	1735
<i>Sir Cholmeley Dering, Bart.</i>	-	-	-	1547

"1710, January 11. New writ ordered *vice* Sir Stephen Lennard, Bart., deceased, December 15, 1709.

David Polhill (onopposed).

"1710, October.

GENERAL ELECTION.

<i>Percival Hart</i>	-	-	-	3609
<i>Sir Cholmeley Dering, Bart.</i>	-	-	-	3413
<i>Sir Thomas Palmer, Bart.</i>	-	-	-	2807
<i>David Polhill</i>	-	-	-	2570"

F. DE ST. L.

TAICROESION MSS.

I shall be much obliged if you can tell me where the *Taicroesion* MSS. are to be found. They contain a pedigree I am anxious to see—viz., that of the family of Bodychen, the name of the estate in Anglesea where they lived. The MSS. are mentioned in the notes to Dwinn's Visitation of Wales by Meyrick. I have tried at the British Museum, but with no success.

CECIL GWYN.

2, Courthorpe Villas, Wimbledon.

THE CARYLL FAMILY.

I shall be much obliged if any of your readers can give any information of the above family, who once possessed large estates in Sussex, Lord Caryll having for his zeal in the cause of King James II. forfeited his estates to King William, who afterwards restored them again to the Carylls. I have traced some of the descendants to London, where they resided in the parishes of St. Marylebone and St. Paul, Covent Garden.

9, Regent Street, London, S.W.

SIDNEY MUGGERIDGE.

MORDAUNT.

George, son of John, first Baron Mordaunt, died 1562; the son settled at Oakley, near Bromham, Bedfordshire. References for details will oblige. The property now belongs to the Dukes of Bedford.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C.

A. HALL.

JESTY.

I should be glad for particulars of any name connected with the Jesty family, as I am collecting materials for a history of the same.

East Chickerell Court, Weymouth, Dorset.

CHARLES W. JESTY.

SAVERY AND SAVORY ARMS.

In Burke's "General Armory" I find:

Savery.—Quarterly, or and az. a bend gu.

Savory.—Paly of six, ar. and vert. a chief sa. Crest: A hand holding a Chapeau betw. two branches of laurel in orlé, all ppr.

Can any of your readers tell me in what counties the families bearing the above-described arms are to be found? In what counties respectively did they originate? What is the earliest known instance of these arms being used, and where?

Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia.

Address (JUDGE) A. W. SAVARY.

VESEY.

I find that an ancestor of mine, one John Vesey, was in 1613, by express mandate of King James, appointed the first Sovereign or Mayor of Belfast, of which place he was one of the original leaseholders. I should feel obliged if anyone would give me some further information about this Vesey, where he lived, whom he married, and, more than all, where he came from in England. I have an idea that he belonged to the family of Vesey of Brampton, in Yorkshire. I shall, of course, be happy to pay for any information that will help me to identify this John Vesey, who was, I suppose, grandfather of another John Vesey, Archbishop of Tuam. Perhaps some person would be good enough to communicate with me direct.

DOMINICK BROWNE.

Christchurch, New Zealand, *March 30*

DREW.

Can anyone who is interested in Wiltshire family history inform me whether any pedigree exists of the Drews of Southbroom, continuing the Herald's Visitation of 1643? I find in Waylen's "History of Devizes" that a family named Hughes were descended from the Drews through Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Robert Drew, of Laycock, who died in 1734; and in the *Wilt's Archaeological Magazine*, in an article on Drew, which appeared thirty years ago, it is stated that "there is a continuation in the possession of the family of the late William Hughes, Esq., of Poulshot." I have applied to the present representatives of this family, but they cannot find the pedigree.

GEORGE W. MILLER.

White House, Chislehurst.

Any proofs of relationship between Mathew Wartons, of Beverley, 1598; Bridlington, 1648, 1704; Hull, 1775; London, 1761, will oblige.

A. C. H.

MAITLAND AND CAMPBELL.

Alexander Maitland, fourth son of Charles, third Earl of Lauderdale, is said in Douglas's "Peerage" to have married "Miss Janet Campbell," without any mention of parentage. Can any of your readers supply the want, or give any clue to where it may be found?

J. F.

BASSETT.

Can any of your correspondents give me information as to the descent, etc., of a family, viz., Bassett or Basset, formerly of Edenbridge, co. Kent? I have reason to believe that at one time they were, or their near relations, "lords of the manor" of Edenbridge. I should be extremely obliged for information, however small.

JAMES BASSETT.

41, Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

WHITEHALL, August 15, 1898.

The Queen has been pleased to issue a Warrant¹ under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to the following effect :

"VICTORIA R.

"Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, To Our Right Trusty and Right Entirely Beloved Cousin and Councillor Henry, Duke of Norfolk, Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter, Earl-Marshal and our Hereditary Marshal of England, Greeting !

"Whereas We did by a Warrant, under Our Royal Sign Manual and Signet, bearing date the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, declare that the wife of a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary then appointed or that thereafter might be appointed, whose husband was not otherwise entitled to sit in the House of Lords, should be entitled, so long as she continued his wife or remained his widow, to the style, rank, and precedence of a Barons of these Our Realms, together with the rights and privileges thereto appertaining, according to and from the date of his appointment, and did therein and thereby declare that nothing contained in the said Warrant should be deemed or construed to authorize or permit any of their children to assume or use the prefix of Honourable, or to be entitled to the style, rank, or precedence of the children of a Baron.

"Now Know Ye that We deem it expedient to assign and grant to all the children lawfully begotten of the said Lords of Appeal in Ordinary heretofore appointed, or that may be hereafter appointed, certain style, title, rank, and precedence as is hereinafter declared.

"We hereby revoke and altogether make void so much of Our aforesaid Warrant of the twenty-second day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, as is inconsistent with, or contrary to the provision of, this Our present Warrant, and We do hereby declare with respect to all of the surviving children of the undernamed persons, all of whom either were formerly or are now Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, namely :

Colin Blackburn, Lord Blackburn, deceased ; Edward Strathearn Gordon, Lord Gordon of Drumearn, deceased ; John David Fitzgerald, Lord Fitzgerald, deceased ; William Watson, Lord Watson ; Edward Macnaghten, Lord Macnaghten ; Michael Morris, Lord Morris ; James Hannen, Lord Hannen, deceased ; Charles Syngé Christopher Bowen, Lord Bowen, deceased ; Charles Russell, Lord Russell of Killowen (now Lord Chief Justice of England) ; and Horace Davey, Lord Davey ; as also with respect to the children of any Lord of Appeal in Ordinary hereafter to be appointed and created a Lord of Parliament for life ; that such children shall have and enjoy on all occasions the style and title enjoyed by the children of hereditary Barons of these Our Realms, together with the rank and precedence next to and immediately after the younger children of all hereditary Barons now created or hereafter to be created, and immediately before all Baronets.

"Our Will and Pleasure, therefore, is that you, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, to whom the cognizance of matters of this nature doth properly belong, do see this Our Order kept and observed, and that you do cause the same to be recorded in Our College of Arms, to the end that Our Officers of Arms and all others upon occasion may take full notice and have knowledge thereof.

"Given at Our Court at Saint James's, the thirtieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, in the sixty-first year of Our reign.

"By Her Majesty's Command,
"M. W. RIDLEY."

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, M.P., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to be Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the retirement of the Earl of Elgin.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Minto to be Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen, who is about to retire.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the Hon. Michael Herbert, C.B., to be Secretary to Her

¹ Shortly before the above Warrant was gazetted, a startling article appeared in the *Daily Mail* (July 30)—apparently written by someone who had had access to the Warrant—which in one essential point was in direct conflict with its provisions as since gazetted. In the face of the prominence the article obtained, some explanation is due either from the *Daily Mail* or from the Home Office.

Majesty's Embassy at Paris, in succession to Sir Martin Gosselin, K.C.M.G. Her Majesty has also approved of the appointment of Mr. George Buchanan to succeed Mr. Herbert as British Agent before the Tribunal of Arbitration in the Venezuela Boundary Question.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Michael Herbert, Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy in Paris, to be a Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. George Ruthven Le Hunte, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, to be Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea, in succession to Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B., who is retiring from that office.

It is officially announced that the Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Charles Euan Smith, K.C.B., to be Her Majesty's Minister Resident at Bogota.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, July 22.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed George Doughty, Esq., to be Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds.

WHITEHALL, August 1.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland nominating the Right Reverend William Walsh, D.D., Archdeacon of Canterbury, and formerly Bishop of Mauritius, to be Suffragan Bishop of Dover, in the Diocese of Canterbury.

OSBORNE, August 6, 1898.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on John Gunn, Esq., of Cardiff, and Llandaff House, Llandaff.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on A. Frederick Godson, Esq., M.P., of Westwood Park, Worcestershire.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Colonel Arthur Wellington Marshall, of Buckden Towers, Huntingdon.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Marcus Samuel, Esq., one of the Aldermen of the City of London, of 20, Portland Place, London, and of The Mote, Kent.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Swire Smith, Esq., of Steeton Manor, near Keighley.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Henry Charles Fischer, Esq., C.M.G., of St. Heliers, Bromley, Kent.

The Queen was also pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon James William Whittall, Esq.

The Queen held a private investiture of

the Orders of the Bath, Star of India, St. Michael and St. George, and the Indian Empire.

The following Companions were introduced into the presence of Her Majesty, when the Queen affixed to their left breast the Badge of the Third Class of the Order into which they have been admitted :

ORDER OF THE BATH.

Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, of the Foreign Office, Civil ; Reginald Laurence Antrobus, Esq., of the Colonial Office, Civil.

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

Colonel Andrew Wilson Baird, Royal Engineers, late Master of the Calcutta Mint ; Thomas Stoker, Esq., Indian Civil Service.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

Andrew Milroy Fleming, Esq., M.B., Medical Director of the British South Africa Company and Principal Medical Officer of the British South Africa Police, in recognition of services rendered by him in connection with operations in Mashonaland last year ; Sydney Olivier, Esq., B.A., of the Colonial Department ; Captain Count Albert Edward Wilfred Gleichen, Grenadier Guards, for services on the recent special mission to His Majesty the Emperor Menelik, of Abyssinia.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Robert Warrand Carlyle, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Henry Cecil Ferrard, Esq., Indian Civil Service ; Captain John Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps ; Robert Batson Joyner, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Bombay ; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Fitzgerald MacCartie, M.B., Indian Medical Service ; Edward Fountaine Jacob, Esq.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, August 17.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order : The Hon. Henry Binns, Prime Minister and Colonial Secretary of the Colony of Natal, in recognition of services rendered in connection with the establishment of a Customs Union between Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Orange Free State.

A notice has appeared in the *Gazette* to the effect that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to ordain and declare that Mary Eleanor Leslie, Mildred Emily Leslie, and Georgina Leslie, sisters of Norman Evelyn, Earl of Rothes, shall henceforth have and enjoy the rank, title, place, pre-eminence, and precedence as daughters of an

Earl, to which honour they would have been entitled had their father survived his mother, and thereby succeeded to the dignity of Earl of Rothes.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Edward Atkin, Esq., Her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of a Commander of the Royal Order of the Saviour, which decoration his Majesty the King of the Hellenes, has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his services as Commissioner for the distribution of a Relief Fund in Northern Greece after the Turco-Greek War.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Francesco Alberto, Esq., Her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Fourth Class of the Imperial Order of the Médjidié, which decoration his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his services whilst actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's Dominions as Chief Engineer to the Government of the Lebanon.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, WHITEHALL, July 30.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to direct a Commission to be passed under the Privy Seal in Scotland, appointing the Reverend John Patrick, D.D., to be Regius Professor of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh, in the room of the Reverend A. H. Charteris, D.D., who has retired.

DOWNING STREET, August 12.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Mr. Frederick Robert Moor, who has served for more than three years as a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Natal.

The Queen to-day (July 19) conferred on Lieutenant James Morris Colquhoun Colvin, Royal Engineers, the decoration of the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery on September 16, 1897, at the village of Bilot in the Mamund Valley. With Lieutenant Watson, he collected a few men of the Buffs, East Kent Regiment, and of No. 4 Company Bengal Sappers and Miners, and led them into the dark and burning village to dislodge some of the enemy who were inflicting loss on our troops; and after Lieutenant Watson had been incapacitated by his wounds from further effort, continued the fight, and persisted in two more attempts to clear the enemy out of the village. He was conspicuous during the whole night for his devotion to his men in the most exposed positions under a heavy fire from the enemy.

Mr. Owen Howard Tripp, of Beckenham, Kent, eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Tripp, M.A., of Hunspill and Winford, Somerset, has taken the name and arms of Gwen by royal license, dated June 24, 1898, as heir-at-law to his great-uncle, Sir William Owen-Barlow, Baronet, deceased, of Lawrenny, co. Pembroke, barrister-at-law, and Bencher of the Middle Temple.

Captain J. G. Ponsonby has been created C.M.G.

Deaths.

PEER.

Right Hon. Sir William David Murray, fourth Earl of Mansfield, K.T., is succeeded by his grandson, William David Murray, Esq., commonly called Lord Balvaird.

PEERESS.

Right Hon. Isabella Hill, Viscountess Hill, widow of third Viscount.

BARONETS.

Sir William Augustus Fraser, fourth Bart. (Aug. 17), is succeeded by his cousin, Keith Alexander Fraser.

There seems to be no room for doubt that Sir Arthur Curtis, third Bart., is lost. He went out to Klondyke in April last, and when travelling through British Columbia experienced very rough weather. When but a few days out, ten of the pack of animals broke away. Off went Sir Arthur in pursuit, and that was the last that

has been seen of him. What his fate was can only be surmised. For nine days his companions searched for him, but failed to find him, either dead or alive, and having perforce to abandon the search, they reluctantly left him to his fate. His heir is his son, Roger Colin Molyneux Curtis, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. (July 26).

Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G. (July 26).

Lieut.-General Hawley, C.B. (August 6).

Colonel Frederick Mercer Hunter, C.B., C.S.I.

Surgeon-General J. F. Beatson, C.I.E.

DAMES.

Dame Maye Fremantle (August 16), wife of Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, K.C.M.G., C.B., Governor of Malta.

Dame Laura Oliffe (August 8), widow of Sir Joseph Oliffe, M.D.

Dame Emily Leigh Leach (July 20), wife of Lieut.-Colonel Sir George Archibald Leach, K.C.B.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Captain Hon. Arthur F. Napier (July 17).
Henrietta, widow of the Hon. Henry Graves.

OTHERS.

Harry Eustace, of Corbally, Queen's County, and Grenanstown, County Tipperary, claimant to the Viscounty of Baltinglass (August 12).

Baron Rudolph de Mesanis (Major) (July 26).

Martin (July 19), third son of Sir Dietrich Brandis, late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

Winifred (August 14), youngest daughter of Sir Walter Foster, M.P.

William Murray Floyd (July 22), second son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart.

Eliza (July 23), daughter of the late Sir Henry Oxenden, seventh Bart., of Broome Park, Kent.

Annie (July 22), fourth daughter of the late Sir Richmond Campbell Shakespear, C.B., Colonel of the Bengal Artillery.

Emily Sarah Vansittart (August 5), last surviving daughter of the late Colonel and Hon. Mrs. Vansittart, of Shottesbrook Park.

John Edward Walker, fourth son of the late Sir William Stuart Walker, K.C.B.

Samuel William Perry (August 14), eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Prittie and the Lady Katherine Perry.

Clara Agnes (July 23), daughter of the late George Soane, B.A., and granddaughter of the late Sir John Soane.

William Marshall Cochrane (July 23), late Colonel 3rd Battalion Highland Light Infantry, only son of the late Major the Hon. William Erskine Cochrane, and nephew of Admiral the 10th Earl of Dundonald.

Robin (August 8), son of the late Lieutenant-General E. A. Williams, C.B., Royal Artillery.

Cicely (July 31), daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. George and Lady Charlotte Neville Grenville.

Christina Cameron Campbell (July 28), only child of the late Sir Duncan Cameron, Bart., of Fassifern, and widow of Alexander Campbell, of Monzie.

Hugh Hyde-Parker (July 21), fourth son of the late Sir William Parker, Bart.

Margaret (July 25), the beloved wife of Captain J. Jervis Carmichael-Ferrall, R.N., and daughter of Sir John Nugent Humble, of Clancoskoran.

Anna Frances (August 1), widow of the late William Westermann, of Copenhagen, and daughter of the late Sir Robert Grant, Bart., of Dalvey.

James Mathewson (August 7), fourth son of the late Sir William Ewart, Bart., aged forty-four.

Willoughby John Jones, eldest son of Sir Lawrence Jones, of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk.



By the Way.

MR. MACALEESE had secured one recruit to the principles of his "Mac and O" Bill in the person of Mr. Herbert Robertson, who, it was announced, would take the necessary steps to make the Bill repeal any statute which prohibits the use of any surname "or any prefix or affix thereto, including the Scottish Act of Parliament of 16th and 17th King James VI., chapter 26, which, so far as still unrepealed, proscribes any person not of the Clan Gregor bearing or using the name of Gregor or M'Gregoure."

Magna Charta says that every man shall be tried by his peers. If this is to be the case with Mr. Hooley, our sympathies are with him.

A statement has appeared in the papers that the wife of the Duke of St. Albans is the only person besides the Queen who possesses the right of driving along Rotten Row. The privilege, which was granted by Charles II. to the Duke's ancestress, Nell Gwynne, is, however, never exercised. This is highly interesting, if it be correct.

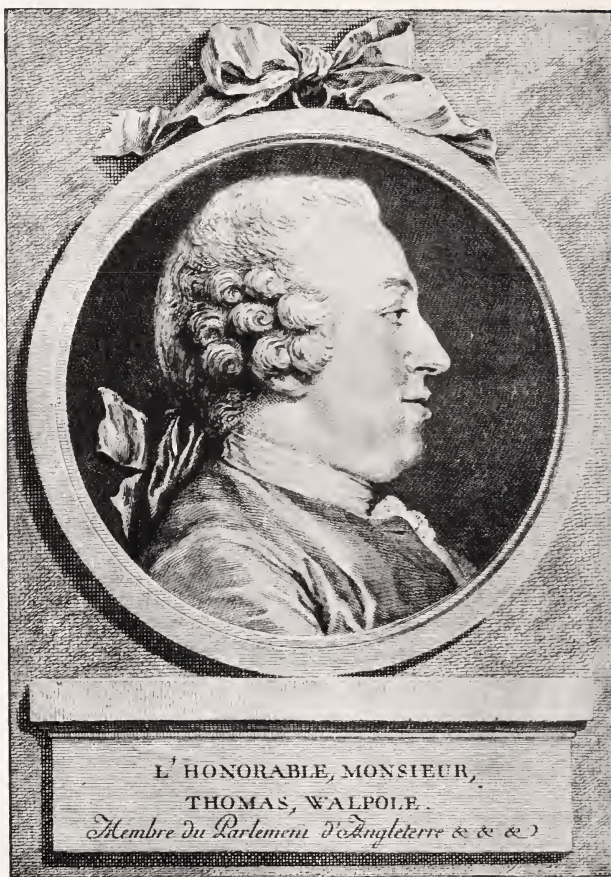
In awarding a New Zealander a medal for services rendered thirty years ago, the military authorities have surpassed themselves. In recognition of having voluntarily carried despatches ninety miles through the enemy's country during the native disturbances on the East Coast in 1867-68, the War Office lately sent out to a resident in Auckland the New Zealand Cross for valour. Complaints as to the delay in issuing medals to soldiers are a frequent occurrence, but this beats the record.

"Yankee Doodle" was originally a Cavalier ditty, only it was called "Nankee Doodle," then an unmeaning appellation applied to Cromwell, who rode into Oxford with a single plume in his hat, fastened in a knot, called at the period a "macaroni." When "Nankee Doodle" crossed the Atlantic the term "Yankee," applied originally strictly to a New Englander, was beginning to be used colloquially, having been derived from "Yenghee," the Indian fashion of pronouncing "English." Then the initial "N" in "Nankee" in the effusion was discontinued, and "Y" substituted.

In these days of Parish Councils it is interesting to turn back and see how our forefathers managed. In Anglo-Saxon England land was divided into folc-land and boc-land. The folc-land was the land of the people, out of which the king could make private grants with the consent only of his witan or council. The boc-land was the land which might be divided up and conveyed by charter and otherwise to individual owners, and its extent may fairly be taken as measuring the growth of private ownership at that date. Folc-land embodied the principle of a direct ownership by the community, not in theory only, but to some extent in practice; private property, in its more perfect form, obtained only over those portions which were granted to individuals by charter, and hence were called "Boc-land."

Speaking of "marriages in the Fleet," Mr. Watt, in his recently published volume, "The Law's Lumber Room") commences a most interesting discourse thus: "I turn to the registers wherein the doings of the Fleet parsons are more or less carefully recorded. In 1783 most of those still extant had come into the hands of Mr. Benjamin Panton. They weighed more than a ton, were purchased by the Government for £260 6s. 6d., and to-day you may inspect them at Somerset House. There are between two and three hundred large registers and a thousand or more pocket-books (*temp.* 1674-1753). The oddest collection is in a volume of date 1727-1754. The writer used Greek characters, though his words are English, and he is as frank as Pepys, and every bit as curious."

The first number of *Harmsworth's Magazine* contains a very interesting article on various "Family Ghosts." One which receives attention is the Mystery of Glamis Castle, and this may supply the information which has been so eagerly sought for in some quarters. The same magazine contains an account of the startling theft of the body of Lord Crawford and Balcarras.



THE HON. THOMAS WALPOLE (see p. 236).



The
Genealogical Magazine.

OCTOBER, 1898.

NOTES ON THE WALPOLES, WITH SOME
ACCOUNT OF A JUNIOR BRANCH.

BY H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.



It is curious that no Walpole has ever written the history of his family.

"I am the first antiquary of my race," Horace Walpole writes to Cole, June 5, 1775. "People don't know how entertaining a study it is. Who begot whom is a most amusing kind of hunting; one recovers a grandfather instead of breaking one's own neck, and, then, one grows so pious to the memory of a thousand persons one never heard of before. One finds how Christian names come into a family, with a world of other delectable erudition. You cannot imagine how vexed I was that Blomefield died before he arrived at Houghton. I had promised myself a whole crop of notable ancestors, but I think I have pretty well unkennelled them myself."

However, this was merely a *façon de parler*. So far from having unkennelled his ancestors, he seems to have acted on his father's principle, "Let sleeping dogs lie!" He actually, when nearly sixty years old, knew so little about his grandmother that he had never heard of the Derehaughs till Cole sent him their pedigree.

Now, one of the most unamiable traits in Horace Walpole's character was his dislike of all his relations on his father's side. I

really believe that the only Walpoles he never abused at one time or another, and with whom he lived on terms of cordiality were my great-grandfather, the Hon. Thomas Walpole, and his son Thomas.

I have before me a square sheet entitled "A Pedigree of Walpole to explain the Portraits and Coats of Arms at Strawberry Hill, Anno 1776." Squeezed up on the right is a meagre and inaccurate line of Walpoles. The rest of the sheet is crammed with a ramous pedigree of his mother's family, "mounting," to use his own expression, "the Lord knows whither," through Shorter, Philipps, Seymour, Dryden, Hastings, and Darcy to Edward I. and Henry VIII.

In the right-hand corner are the quarterings of Walpole, which he and Edmondson tried to make out together, but as they blundered over the first coat, mistaking the arms of Fitzosborn, the Earls of Hereford, for those of Fitzosbert, of Somerleyton, it is not surprising that most of them are wrong, and consequently so are those in the Baronium Genealogicum. In Dallaway and Wornum's edition of Walpole's "Anecdotes of the Painters," 1876, fourteen coats-of-arms are given, of which no less than seven do not belong to the family at all. I will later on give the correct quarterings of Walpole.

Although the main stem of the Walpoles has been thus neglected, yet full pedigrees of some of the branches are in print. In Vol. I. of the *Genealogist* there is an exhaustive pedigree of the Walpoles, of Pinchbeck, co. Lincoln, compiled by Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., Rouge Dragon. These sprang from William Walpole, second son of John Walpole, of Houghton, and Elizabeth Shaa his wife, though the Peerages state mistakenly that he died without issue.

These Walpoles became extinct about the beginning of the eighteenth century. The great man of this branch was Sir John Walpole, of Dunston in Lincolnshire, who was standard-bearer to Charles I. and II. On June 10, 1646, he was granted an honourable augmentation to his arms from Sir Edward Walker of "a canton gules, charged with a lion of England." He was knighted at Lincoln, July 31, 1645. These honours were conferred on him in reward of the heroism he displayed at the Battle of Copredy Bridge. He died and was buried at Windsor Castle, August 17, 1672.

Of this branch also was Edward Walpole, "the Poet." I have a deed of Dymock Walpole, great-uncle to this Edward, dated 1660. He signs himself "Dymoke Walpool." This is the latest date at which any Walpole used this spelling that I have seen.

In the Calendar of State Papers two Walpoles, apparently of this branch, are mentioned, whose names I do not find down in the above pedigree :

1632.—Petition of Henry Wawpoole, of Skillington, co. Lincoln, to the Council. Was summoned several times before the Commissioners for compounding, for not taking his knighthood at the coronation, and was fined £30, which was near ten times his ability. His land cannot any way be estimated at £40 per annum. He has six children and is much indebted. Conceives he had had hard measure.

June, 1661.—Petition of Arthur Walpoole to the King for a dispensation to continue for three years a Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, from which he was ejected sixteen years ago, although he cannot take his degree of B.D. next summer, or reside there as ordained by the statutes of the house.

In Dr. Jessopp's charming book, "One Generation of a Norfolk House," is given a complete history of the Jesuit branch of the family, descended from Henry Walpole, of Whaplode, who was second son of Thomas Walpole, of Houghton, by his wife Joane Cobb.

Henry by his wife, Margaret Holtofte, of Whaplode, had three sons. The third son, Christopher, of Docking, had by Margery Beckham, his wife, six sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Henry, the so-called "Martyr," is the central figure in the tragical story related by Dr. Jessopp. He was executed at York, April 17, 1595, after nine months' torture in the Tower of London at the hands of the infamous Topcliffe. His name, deeply cut by himself, is still to be seen in the embrasure of a window in the Salt Tower.

This branch became extinct on the death of Christopher Walpole, son of Thomas Walpole, the fifth son of Christopher and Margery Beckham. He was born in 1598. Under the name of "Christopher Warner, alias *vero nomine* Walpole," aged nineteen, October 11, 1617, he entered the college at Rome.

He was ordained priest at Rome, May 16, 1622.

Sent in Vineam Anglicanam, January 19, 1624.

Entered the Society of Jesus, 1625.

Rector of the College S.J. at Ghent, 1642.

In 1655 he was serving in the residence of St. Stanilaus, Devonshire district.

He died there December 1, 1664, still concealing his identity under the name of Warner, which he had adopted from his grand-

mother, Margery, she having married for her second husband Roger Warner, of Docking.

There is another family of Walpole, descended from John Walpole, of Fordly, in Suffolk.

This John Walpole had issue five sons—viz., John, William, James, Nathaniel, and Thomas, all born at Fordly.

John, being the eldest, inherited the family estate of Fordly, and chiefly resided there. He had also considerable property, and a brewery at Yarmouth. He remained in England.

The four other brothers went as settlers to Ireland, in the year 1660; but Nathaniel, being a doctor, and not finding sufficient practice, returned to England, and settled at Middleton, near Fordly.

James settled at Grouse Hall, near Killinaule, in the county of Tipperary, and became possessed of Fenard Castle, Archerstown, Pointstown, and Galhooly. William settled at Gloncourse Castle, near Borris, in Ossory, to which was attached 1,800 acres of land. This he took in partnership with Christopher Raper. (John, Christopher, and Jane Raper came over to Ireland in the year 1659 from Holingell, in Yorkshire. John Raper settled at Ballinakill, and Christopher at Gloncourse Castle.) In the year 1676 William Walpole married Jane Raper, and in 1672 took Monadrehid, near Borris, in Ossory, where they went to reside, but still held part of Gloncourse. William was not a Friend when he came to Ireland, nor any of his brothers, but he was convinced after his marriage with Jane Raper. She and her brothers were Friends before coming to Ireland.¹

An oak chest in which the Walpoles conveyed their luggage on coming to Ireland in 1660 was in 1863 in possession of a member of the family, and in good preservation.

Mr. George Walpole, of Bond Street, Dublin, and Belfast, has kindly furnished me with a complete pedigree of the descendants of these four brothers, and has lent me a photograph of a most wonderful pedigree made in Chicago. It is tolerably correct from 1200 A.D., but it is only when he proceeds to give an account of prehistoric Walpoles that the American genealogist fairly lets himself go. He says: "Tradition and MSS. in Dublin University Library make us believe the Walpoles are descendants of a Norse Viking clan called 'Vicksour'!"

¹ The latest period of which there is a record of any correspondence being held between the families in England and Ireland was in the year 1682, when William went over to see his brothers; they then resided there as before mentioned.

(It would take a good many MSS. to make me believe that!)

He goes on: "They left Norway, settled on the Rhine, and for a long time were bodyguards of the Saxon German Kings. While in Germany they were called 'Valdours,' and afterwards 'Walpole,' " etc., etc. I really think this gentleman could give points to the concocter of the famous pedigree of Coulthart. In the annals of the "Four Masters," p. 252, it is stated that after the Cromwellian wars and the Revolution the family of Walpole got extensive possessions in Queen's County, presumably alluding to the above-mentioned four brothers.

It is almost certain that there have been two distinct migrations of Walpoles to Ireland.

Persons of that name were to be found in the last century and at the beginning of this in Westmeath and at Athlone, quite unconnected with the Fordly family.

The last of the Westmeath Walpoles whom I have traced is mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February, 1784, which records the death of Lieutenant Walpole, R.N., of H.M.S. *Gibraltar*, of wounds he received from the French in the East Indies on June 20, 1783. He is described as the son of Robert Walpole in the Commission of the Peace for Westmeath, Ireland. By his mother, a descendant of the L'Estranges of Norfolk.

It adds: "This young gentleman bid fair in future to share the naval honours, from the account of Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart., and Admiral Parker, of the *Fortitude*, under whom he fought against the Dutch at the Dogger Bank."

In Burke's "Armory," under Walpole (Athlone, co. Westmeath), it is stated that the following arms were registered by Hawkins, Ulster 1771, to Robert Walpole, Esq., of Athlone, P.P., co. Westmeath, descended from Sir John Walpole, Kt., *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, whose son, Thomas Walpole, got a grant of lands in co. Westmeath, and houses in Athlone, 1621: viz.: "Or, on a fess between 2 chevrons sable 3 crosses formee of the first, on a canton gules a lion pass. guard. or."

This must be a mistake. These arms were personal to the before-mentioned Sir John Walpole, the standard-bearer, who died 1672, unmarried. He was not son of Thomas, but of Dymock Walpole, by his first wife, Jane Ogle. He had an uncle Thomas, who was baptized September 24, 1574, who, it is possible, was ancestor to the Westmeath Walpoles.¹

¹ These arms, though quoted in Burke's "Armory," are not to be found in Skeay's list of arms on record in Dublin.

The last of the Walpoles of Athlone I know of was Charlotte, daughter of William Walpole. She was an actress, of whom there is an engraving by Bunbury, 1780, in the costume of a grenadier, under the name of "Nancy." She was called "the pretty Miss Walpole, of Drury Lane Theatre." She married Edward Atkyns, Esq., great-grandson of Sir Edward Atkyns, Lord Chief Justice of the Exchequer, who died 1698, and who was uncle of Sir Robert Atkyns, the historian, of Gloucestershire. The above-mentioned Edward Atkyns died March 27, 1794, aged thirty-six. His wife survived her husband and only child, Wright Edward Atkyns, of Ketteringham, Norfolk, who died unmarried, November 16, 1804, aged twenty-four. Their monuments are in the church at Ketteringham.

Many years ago my uncle, Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B., when quartered as a subaltern in the Rifle Brigade at Athlone, saw the arms of Walpole carved on the gable end of a house there, but could find no one of the name in the neighbourhood.

At times other Walpoles, as yet unidentified, crop up in various parts of the country. There are some Walpoles at Kilmarsh, in Northamptonshire.

In some of the London registers Walpoles suddenly appear, and after a few years as suddenly vanish. In St. Mary Aldermary a Francis Walpole, described in several entries as "dwelling in the back lane," christens three children, buries them within the space of four years, and is no more heard of.

The Rev. J. B. Brome, in his "Houghton and the Walpoles," relates how on one occasion he saw a great-nephew of Lord Nelson cleaning the windows of the Hall, and the late Hon. Frederick Walpole, in a letter now before me, mentions that, going to Houghton to inspect the early deeds there, he came upon a Walpole mowing the lawn.

Sixty years ago, when John Motteaux of Sandringham gave my father the living of Beachamwell, on his first taking Holy Orders, we lived in a house on the outskirts of Swaffham. In the same town resided a disreputable tinker named James Walpole, who was constantly in trouble for being drunk and disorderly. Catching him one day in a lucid interval, my father seized the opportunity of admonishing him for his evil behaviour, and with such effect that the tinker suddenly seized my father's hand and exclaimed: "I give you my solemn word, sir, that in future I will never again do anything to disgrace the family!"

However, this is not the place to gather in these stray sheep. I

am not writing a history of the Walpoles, but only making a few notes on various members of the family, correcting mistakes in the published pedigrees, refuting some hitherto unanswered calumnies, and endeavouring to sweep away certain baseless legends which have too long been allowed to cling to the family tree *quia vate caret sacro*.

Walpole is a place-name. Soon after the Conquest the ancestors of this Norfolk family are found possessed of a manor at Walpole St. Peter's in Marshland in that county. Who they were, or whence they came, at this distance of time no one can say, and guessing would be waste of time. The first name of which there is documentary proof is Reginald de Walepol, who, it is probable from internal evidence, was born about A.D. 1100. He had two sons—Geoffrey and Richard. The latter married Emma, daughter of Walter de Navelton, Havelton or Houton. Through this marriage Houghton eventually came to the Walpoles, who migrated and lived there from father to son down to 1797.

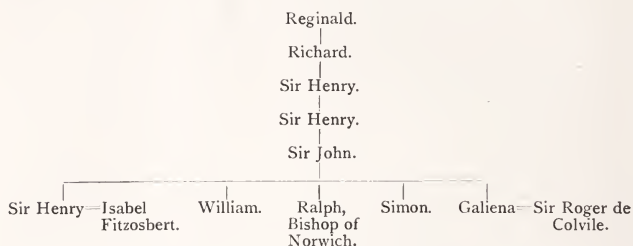
As to the situation of the manor-house at Walpole, Watson, in his "History of Wisbeach" (1827), says: "Little more than conjecture can be offered respecting the site of the ancient residence of the Walpole family. The moated remains of a house, formerly of some consideration, are still to be seen in a field belonging to the late H. H. Townsend, Esq., to the north-west of the house now (1827) Capt. Falkner's, occupied by Isaac Smith. These remains are held of Walpole fee. The family 'de Walpole' does not appear to have lived in Walpole after they came into possession of Houghton; it is therefore probable that this might have been their Hall, and when Sir Ralph de Rochford married a co-heiress of Sir James Walpole this hall came into that family; and the site is to this day known by the name of Rochford, or, as it is now corrupted, Richford."

But the following is an extract from a letter dated 1862 from a gentleman residing at Lynn to the late Hon. Fred Walpole: "From an old terrier I can identify the site of the manor-house at Walpole." Lord Orford tells me that he has lately (November, 1897) purchased some land formerly belonging to the old manor at Walpole, and immediately adjacent to the site of the old manor-house marked by the remains of the moat which surrounded it. So that after an interval of exactly a hundred years the head of the Walpole family is again in possession of land which belonged to his ancestors eight hundred years ago. The intermediate links in the Walpole pedigree between Reginald and his sons and Sir John de Walepol,

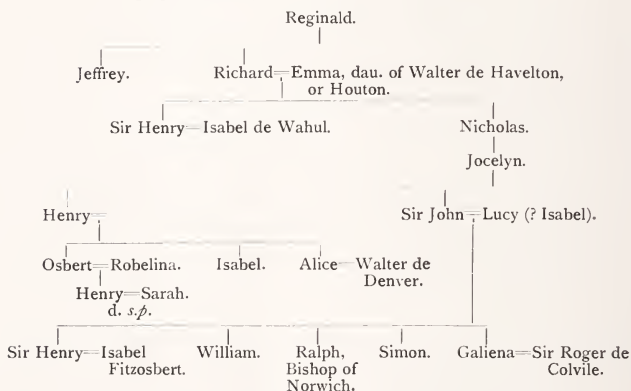
the father of Sir Henry and Ralph the Bishop, cannot be stated with certainty.

Mr. Walter Rye has collected most of the known facts about the early pedigree of Walpole in an article in Vol. I. of *The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany*, pp. 267-284, as under :

THE COMMON OR PEERAGE PEDIGREE.



PROBABLE DESCENT ACCORDING TO MR. RYE.



I can find no proof of the marriage of Sir Henry with Isabel de Wahul, nor can I find it in any pedigree of the Wahul family which I have seen. Mr. Rye gives the name of Sir John's wife as Lucy ; I have always found it as Isabel. The third son of Sir John—Ralph, Archdeacon of Ely—was elected Bishop of Norwich in 1288. He seems for some reason or other to have been very unpopular ; for it is said "that the election displeased the whole diocese, so that everybody cursed the convent in general, and the electors in

particular." However, he appears to have been a great benefactor to the see, having rebuilt the tower of the cathedral at his own expense, and the south side of the cloisters, where there is a stone inscribed, "Dominus Radulphus Walpole Norwicensis Episcopus me posuit." He was translated to Ely 1299, died 1301, and was buried before the high altar there. An impression of the Bishop's episcopal seal is among the Lynn charters, attached to a deed, whereby the Bishop, with the consent of Henry, Prior of the Holy Trinity, grants to William Howard, of Wiggenhall, a spare piece of land in his town of Lynn. The cathedral seal is attached to the same deed—the figure of the Bishop in the act of benediction, standing in a portion of a building; at each elbow is a ducal coronet, and round his seal SIGILL RADULPHI DEI GRA EPI NORWIC: He also sealed with his family arms, Or on a fess between two chevrons sable three cross crosslets of the field.

When Edward I., on January 18, 1297, was at Ipswich for the marriage of his daughter Isabella with the Count of Holland, Bishop Ralph Walpole performed the ceremony. The King on this occasion flew into a violent rage about something or other, and tore the bridal coronet from the bride's head. The result was that the keeper of the Privy Purse was obliged to enter in the Wardrobe Book: "To a payment to make good a large ruby and an emerald lost out of the coronet when the King's grace was pleased to throw it behind the fire."

Galiena is said to have been a sister to Sir Henry and the Bishop, and to have married Sir Roger Colville. Burke in his "Landed Gentry" says the King was present at her marriage, but gives no authority for this statement. Her marriage with Sir Roger is proved by a pleading—*De Banco*, Mich. 10. E. 3. m. 261 dono Suffolk. "Geoffrey de Colville sued Matilda Lamberman and other tenants in Carleton Colville for land which Adam de Walpole of Shipmedwe and Roger de Wolvington of Barsham had given to Roger de Colville Chevallier and Galiena his wife temp. Ed. I." He proved the following pedigree:

Roger=Galiena.
|
Roger.
|
Geoffrey.

The King's presence at her marriage looks like one of those little myths peerage-makers delight in, like the exploded story of Queen Elizabeth's lute at Helmingham.

However, it may be true; for her father, Sir John de Walpole,

in 1226, and Isabel his wife, on the King's sailing into Brittany had protection, being of the King's retinue; or it may be that she was the daughter of Robert Walpole, son of Gilbert, who was Groom of the Chamber to Queen Eleanor, and Clerk of the Pantry to Edward I.

(To be continued.)



THE GUNPOWDER PLOT.



HE perennial interest which even at this latter day exists in the anniversary of Guy Fawkes' abortive attempt to send the Lords of Parliament to another world amply warrants of itself the recent publication by the Very Rev. John Gerard of his book "Thomas Wintour's Confession and the Gunpowder Plot." But there is another reason which doubtless appealed to Father Gerard, and that is the whole-sale imputation under which those professing the Catholic religion have been left to suffer.

Briefly, the object of Father Gerard is to show that the so-called confession of Thomas Wintour is a forgery.

The book contains facsimiled reproductions of the so-called original of the confession and of other documents in the writing of, and bearing the signature of Thomas Wintour, and it is on the dissimilarity of the signatures that Father Gerard to a great extent relies. There are, however, many other points which can be deduced from the confession which the author takes up and details one by one. The frankness and fairness with which the writer marshals the facts, for and against—in fact, to the extent of drawing attention to points which tell against his argument—add greatly to the weight of what he has written, and it is pleasing to notice that this controversy has now been removed to the position of an academic discussion of accuracy and facts from the mistaken and virulent accusations which originated in party and religious differences.

It is impossible to summarize the various contentions raised, for they are of some number. The volume is published (Harper and Brothers, 45, Albemarle Street, W.) at the very low sum of 2s. 6d. only, so that anyone with the slightest interest in the subject can easily obtain these facsimiles and form his own judgment. It is in these facsimiles that the chief interest lies.

The so-called original of Wintour's confession is now preserved at Hatfield. The other documents reproduced are in the Record Office.

The so-called original, preserved at Hatfield, may conveniently be described as the "Hatfield confession." A note at the end, written and signed by Sir Edward Coke, affirms that it was "Delivered by Thomas Wyntour all written with his own hand, 25 Nov. 1605." An introductory note, also of Coke's writing, describes it as "The volyntarie declaration of Thomas Winter of hoodington in the county of Worcester gent. the 25 of Nov. 1605, at the tower; acknowledged before the lords commissioners." Another introductory note, not in Coke's hand, nor Winter's own, originally dated it "23 9^{ber} 1605," but the "23" has subsequently been altered, apparently by Coke, to "25." An endorsement (p. 12) in the Earl of Salisbury's hand runs thus: "25 9^{ber} Mr. Tho: Wyntors declaration." Except for Coke's signature to the note mentioned above, no names of witnesses appear. The catchwords and letters constantly occurring in the margin are Sir Edward Coke's.

It is, as has been said, by far the fullest and most important disclosure ever made either by himself or any of his accomplices, containing much of prime importance not mentioned elsewhere, and it was evidently in the hands of his judges at least by November 25. Yet, although Winter was undoubtedly examined on that same day, and again on December 5, January 9, and January 17, he never mentioned his confession; and although the information he imparted in these examinations was comparatively trivial, his questioners never referred him to its ample disclosures, nor made any attempt to pursue the topics therein introduced. This is the more remarkable, as on December 5 Winter referred the Commissioners to his previous examination (of November 25), saying nothing of the far more instructive confession. Is it conceivable that so potent an instrument for eliciting information should thus have been kept out of sight, had it been possible to quote it to its alleged author?

Turning to the Hatfield document, which is the original of so remarkable a piece of evidence, we find that while it is expressly stated to be entirely written by Winter himself, it undoubtedly bears a striking resemblance to the known examples of his hand; so that were there no other circumstances to be taken into account, it would probably be accepted without hesitation. This is, no doubt, a fact of high importance, to which full weight must be given. At

the same time, it is clear that the writing, if not Winter's own, was expressly intended to pass for his.

Despite its undeniable likeness to Winter's, the handwriting may be said to furnish the most serious difficulty to the acceptance of the confession as his. It resembles his writing, indeed, but his writing at another period—not what we find it to have been at the time when the confession was produced.

On November 8, when he was made prisoner, Winter was severely wounded, receiving a bullet through his shoulder, which lost him the use of his right arm. It would seem that for some time afterwards he was unable to write at all. The record of an examination which he underwent on the 12th is not signed by him. On the 21st the Lieutenant of the Tower wrote to Lord Salisbury: "Thomas Winter doth find his hand so strong, as after dinner he will settle himself to write that he hath verbally declared to your lordship, adding what he shall remember." There are strong reasons to believe that Wintour did write some document of the nature of a confession, and we take it the supposition Father Gerard puts forward is that this so-called confession was substituted for what Wintour actually wrote.

It is still more extraordinary that in penning so notable a document the signatory should have forgotten the spelling of his own name, invariably adopted by himself and by the members of his family for a century afterwards. The form "Winter," which usage now prescribes, was, it is true, usually employed by Government writers at the time, but never, in any single instance known to us, by Thomas himself or his kindred, who one and all wrote the name "Wintour."

But the confession is signed in the Government form, "Winter," although on November 25 itself, to which Sir Edward Coke assigns it, the supposed writer twice called himself "Wintour," according to his wont. Apart from the spelling, the signature is in many particulars singularly at variance with Winter's habitual practice. Instead of being, as should be expected, the point in which the document most closely resembles his undoubted handiwork, it is that in which the resemblance is least. As a matter of fact, there is no resemblance whatsoever between this signature and any other known signature written by or attributed to Winter.

To explain away this remarkable discrepancy, various pleas have been raised. It is argued, in the first place, that at the beginning of the seventeenth century the spelling of proper names was as arbitrary as that of other words, and that no argument can,

therefore, be based upon a variation of this kind. Facts, however, will not be found to bear out the sweeping assertions frequently advanced on this point. It is true that the men of the period were quite reckless in their treatment of the names of others, and illiterate persons had no fixed principle regarding their own; but a man of education, as Wintour undoubtedly was, generally knew how to spell his own.



THE ORIGIN OF "CHINESE" GORDON.

A SUGGESTION.

By J. M. BULLOCH.



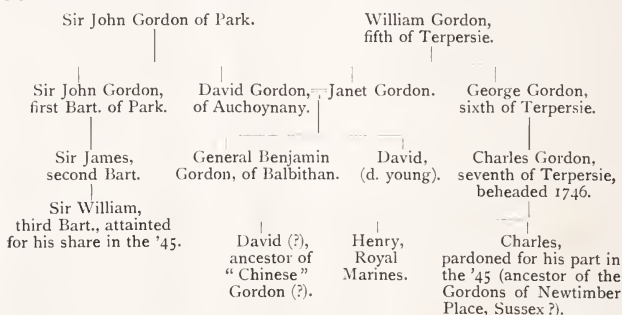
WHILE it has never been doubted that General Gordon belonged to the great clan (who erected a magnificent statue of him in Aberdeen, the home of the Gordons), his exact descent has been a great puzzle, and the usual statements of his biographers on this point are worthless. The first known ancestor of the General was his great-grandfather, David Gordon, who fought at Prestonpans under Cope (1745), was taken prisoner, and released. He died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 22, 1752, as a Captain of the 47th (Lascelles') Regiment. There is a tradition in the family that this David told his wife that, in the case of his death, she was to remember that his nearest relation was Gordon of Park.

Now, the Gordons of Park were violent Jacobites (suffering attainder), and the name "David" is very rare among the Gordons. Yet I am inclined to believe the tradition. In June, 1746, a number of Jacobite prisoners, seized at Carlisle, were tried at Southwark. Among them was Charles Gordon, "a young man [of seventeen] of well-affected family." According to the evidence (reprinted in Colonel Allardyce's "Historical Papers relating to the Jacobite Period, 1699-1750," published by the New Spalding Club, Aberdeen, 1895-96), he pleaded that he had gone to a fair to sell cattle, and had been caught by the followers of Sir Adam Gordon of Glenbucket (a cadet of the Park Gordons), and made to serve with the rebels. The court found him guilty, but reprieved him on account

of his youth. Possibly his statement that his elder brother "went with Cope" had also to do with the saving of his neck.

I think there can be no doubt that this Charles was the son of Charles Gordon, the laird of Terpersie, Aberdeenshire, who was executed at Carlisle in 1746. According to Captain Wimberley, in his "Gordons of Lesmoir," this laird had a son Charles, whose life was spared on condition of his going to the West Indies. He had another son, Henry ("Chinese" Gordon's father was also Henry), a Captain in the Royal Marines, and a third son, whose Christian name is not given. I suggest that the missing name was David, and that the bearer of it was the ancestor of "Chinese" Gordon.

I have said that "David" is a rare name among the Gordons. As it happens, however, the first Baronet of Park had a brother called David Gordon, the laird of Auchoynany, and he married the beheaded laird of Terpersie's aunt, Janet. The Terpersie Gordons were a branch of the Lesmoir Gordons, who, like the Park Gordons, were members of the older (but illegitimate) line of the family founded by the famous "Jock" Gordon of Scurdargue. Lord Aberdeen belongs to this side of the house, while the Marquis of Huntly, chief of the clan, is a descendant of "Jock" Gordon's cousin, Elizabeth Gordon, who being legitimate inherited the Gordon estates. In tabular form the case stands thus:



I have ventured to suggest that Charles, who escaped in 1746, was the ancestor of the Gordons of Newtimber Place. In 1802 Charles Gordon, son of Charles Gordon, of Jamaica, entered Christ College, Oxford, at the age of eighteen. Foster (in the list of Oxford Alumni) thinks he was the first of the Newtimber Place family. Can anybody help me?

“DOMINE DIRIGE NOS.”

(Taken from an article in the “City Press,” August 19 and 25, 1896.)

BY A. C. FOX-DAVIES.



F all those who have gazed at the two great dragons carved in white stone—mystic, wonderful—above the doorway of the Guildhall, or read the “Domine Dirige Nos” deep cut into the stones below, how many can read their tale aright?

The “arms” proper are that part of the complete armorial achievement which appears upon the shield. The blazon thereof is “argent, a cross gules, in the first quarter a sword erect point upwards of the last.” It will probably be news to most people that this is all that the City of London is entitled to bear, and that the supporters are of comparatively modern assumption.

The arms are not recorded in the College of Arms officially, or by virtue of any formal warrant, and for some reason or other which it is difficult to surmise were omitted in the various Visitations of the City taken at different times, but the shield, and that only, duly appears amongst the collections of Vincent, retained in the Heralds’ College, and none will dispute the weight this carries inside or outside the college.

The origin and meaning of the design blazoned above is not far to seek. The scarlet cross upon a silver field is the sign of St. George, the patron saint of England, and as such the badge of the Order of the Garter. It speaks at once for itself, and needs no further explanation. The sword is the badge of St. Paul, the patron saint of London.

Around this sword great controversy has raged, and the first point to be settled is that it is a sword. In nine cases out of ten in which the arms are depicted a short, sharp-pointed dagger takes its



FIG. 1.—THE ARMS, CREST AND SUPPORTERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON AS CLAIMED.

place, and most people fondly believe that a dagger and not a sword should correctly appear upon the City shield. Perhaps the exigencies of space in a shield so usually drawn of an abbreviated length may account for the fashioning of the weapon; but one is inclined to place the use and appearance of the dagger in the same category with the existence of the fable which declares this item in the City insignia to represent the dagger with which Wat Tyler came to his abrupt and well-merited end at the hands of Lord Mayor Walworth and young Jack Cavendish.

The earliest record of the City arms, and, as far as I can ascertain, the earliest representation of them that has come down to the

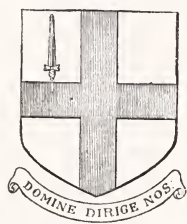


FIG. 2.—THE ARMS WHICH LEGALLY BELONG TO THE CITY OF LONDON.

present day, is the seal of the Mayoralty, which is still in use. On April 17 in the year 1381, in the reign of Richard II., it is recorded that in full congregation holden in the Upper Chamber of the Guildhall of London, and summoned by William Walworth, the then Mayor, as well as those who then were Aldermen as of those who had been, etc., it was by common assent agreed and ordered that the old seal of the office of Mayoralty of the said City should be broken, seeing that it was too small, rude, and

ancient, and was unbecoming and derogatory from the honour of the City; and that another new seal of honourable aspect and a work of art, which the said Mayor had had made, should in future be used for that office in place of the other. In which new seal, besides the figures of St. [Thomas] and St. Paul, which in the old one are rudely made, beneath the feet of the said figures a shield for the arms of the said City is perfectly graven, with two lions gardant, two sergeants-at-arms being above on either side; and two pairlions (tabernacula) in which there are two angels standing above; and between the two figures of St. Thomas and St. Paul the figure of the glorious Virgin is seated. The record continues: "Therefore the old seal of the office of the Mayoralty was then delivered to Richard Odhham, the Chamberlain, who broke it, and in its place the said new seal was delivered to the Mayor, to use the same according as his office of the Mayoralty should demand and require."

I quote above from "The Historical Account of the Guildhall," but the figures therein are described as St. Peter and St. Paul. This is wrong. The figure of St. Paul is identified by his sword

easily enough. But the other has no keys, so cannot be St. Peter ; and his mitre, his pallium, and his Archbishop's cross, and the fact that St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, appeared upon the common seal in conjunction with St. Paul, leave little doubt that the other figure is St. Thomas.

The association of this seal with the career of Sir William Walworth has of course lent colour to the tradition which has been fostered by the inscription on the statue of Sir William Walworth, which is preserved on the staircase at Fishmongers' Hall :

“ Brave Walworth, Knight, Lord Mayor, who slew
Rebellious Tyler in his alarms ;
The King, therefore, did give in lieu
The dagger to the Cityes armes
In the 4th year of Richard II., Anno Domini, 1381.”

But the evidences to the contrary are irrefutable. Firstly, Vincent's drawing, which is preserved in the College of Arms. This is the nearest approach to an official record, and no one yet has questioned Vincent's skill or knowledge as a herald. In this sketch the long, straight blade of the weapon is so plainly drawn that no possible doubt can exist of what it is intended to represent.

In the common seal of the Corporation, to which I refer later (Fig. 3), the cross is disproportioned to allow in the upper quarter sufficient room to properly depict the sword.

In addition to this there is a historical fact which puts all doubt as to Wat Tyler's connection with the question at rest. The new seal upon which a “ perfectly graven shield ” appeared (and which would have taken at least four months to design and engrave) was brought in by the Mayor on April 17, 1381, as already stated, two months previous to the death of Wat Tyler, which occurred on June 15 in the same year. Other evidences, if they are wanted, can be found in Withie's drawing of the City arms, which prefaces his heraldic MSS. of the names and arms of the Aldermen of the Ward of Aldersgate, which is dated 1619, and in the interesting series of bosses still existing in the eastern crypt at Guildhall ; and I can quote dozens more.

Vincent's sketch of the arms of London shows neither a crest nor supporters as appertaining to the arms of the City ; and of the crest and supporters there is no record whatsoever in the College of Arms. Consequently they are not legal, and as a corollary there exists great diversity of opinion and greater of representation.

For a crest the most popularly accepted rendering seems to be “ a dragon's sinister wing argent, charged with a cross throughout

gules." Other representations duplicate the wing, omit the cross, show it to be "couped," or else curve it to follow more closely the anatomical shape of the wing. Some paintings depict the wing "proper," that is, of a metallic greeny colour; others, again, show it to be of pinky flesh tint. Still, no one form can be much less incorrect than another, for none are correct.

Most of the older representations of the City arms which have come down to us at the present day are of the shield without a crest. It so appears upon the seal of the Mayoralty, and had the crest been a matter of common knowledge or recognised usage, it seems strange that Vincent should have left it unnoticed and unremarked.

The oldest usage of the crest—in fact, the only case of which I am aware prior to the seventeenth century—is that of the Common Seal of the Corporation. This has two faces, an obverse and reverse. On the obverse, within the legend "*Sigillum Baronum Londoniarum*," appears a view of the City. In the centre is a gateway, generally supposed to be Ludgate from the close association with St. Paul, who is depicted as bearing the emblematical sword in one hand, and in the other a standard or flag charged with the three lions of England. There are other figures, viz., those of church towers and castellated buildings.

This is the face of a seal which (in a lever press) is now made use of, and is familiar as the Common Seal of the Corporation. In the Mayoralty of John Warde, and in a large assembly of the Court, there was by common assent added to the seal a "molet," *i.e.*, the rowel of a spur, or a figure resembling a star, and the same was placed within the porta or gate beneath the feet of St. Paul. Some very valid reason must have warranted an alteration of the seal, but I have so far failed to discover the cause of this addition. The "mullet" is not distinctive enough to carry of itself an explanation.

The other side of the seal originally bore a figure of St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, but an alteration was made September 28, 1539, in the thirty-first year of Henry VIII. The following extract from the City Records (Jor. 14, fol. 1586) explains the matter:

"And forasmuche as the comon seale of this cytye ys made wt the Image of Thomas Beket, late Archebysshop of Canturbury, and all suche Images owght by the Kynges Hignesse pclamacon to be alteryd, chaungyd, and abolysshed w'yn all hys domynyons. Wherefore nowe yt ys enactyd establysshed that the sayd comon Seale shalbe alteryd and changed. And th' Armes of thys cytye to be made yn the place of the sayd Thomas Bekket on the one syde,

and on the other syde the Image of Saynt Powle as hath bene accustomed. And all w'tynges hereafter to be ensealed wt the sayd newe comon Seale shalbe good and effectuall yn the Lawe any use, custome, or usage to the contrary hereof notwithstanding. And all other wtynges afore thys time ensealed under the sayd olde comon seale shall remain yn as full strength and v'tue as they were at any tyme afore the makyng of thys Acte.”

Why the image of the Archbishop was not removed at the same time from the seal of the Mayoralty it is difficult to understand, and the above extract does not make it clear whether two new faces of the seal were then made or only one. From the impressions and engravings of the seal which I have seen, the side bearing the figure of St. Paul appears to me to be unchanged in the smallest detail, and I think it probable that this is the face of the original seal, the other alone being altered. This face, the reverse (see Fig. 3), within the legend LONDINI DEFENDE TUOS DEUS OPTIME CIVES contains the City shield, the cross, as already mentioned, somewhat disproportioned to allow of the long blade of the sword being clearly shown. The shield is tilted, and surmounted by a helmet and lambrequin. Above the shield, for the crest, is placed a large circular ornament, rayed, and charged with a cross throughout. But I am by no means certain that this circular ornament is really intended to represent a dragon's wing, or in fact anything more than the fan-shaped ornament



FIG. 3.—THE COMMON SEAL (MODERN REVERSE).

surmounting the helmet (of which many instances can be quoted) upon which the arms or a portion of them were repeated.

But granted that this device, as upon the seal, stands for the crest, and is a mediæval representation of a dragon's wing, the cross upon it is “throughout,” and no authority whatever, of greater or lesser degree, can be put forward for representing the cross to be “couped” (*i.e.*, with its limbs cut short, and not extending to the edges of the wing).

But the seal itself is a strong argument against the authenticity of the supporters. These additions to a coat of arms were common

enough at the date of the engraving of the City seal. So, had they been then in use, there can be little doubt they would have found a place upon the design, consequently we may conclude that no supporters had been definitely assumed at that date; and though the use of them may at the present time date back a couple of centuries, they are unauthorized and illegal, and, from a heraldic point of view, of modern assumption. The design upon the common seal is stated to be of "th' Armes of thys cytye." By the appearance of the helmet mantling and a crest upon the City seal, it is evident that the word "arms" here is used in the wider sense (in which it is so frequently applied), as meaning the complete armorial achievement, and not with its restricted, though more accurate, definition, as applying to the design upon the shield only. And for this reason, if for no other, we may be fairly certain that as late as 1539 the City of London neither used, claimed, nor had assumed the dragons which now flank the civic escutcheon.

But a curious point will be observed if reference be made to the later seal of the Mayoralty, which, as mentioned above, was executed in 1381. The workmanship is so exquisite that it might well be of later date. The shield of arms at the base is devoid of helmet, lambrequin, and crest, but it has supporters. They are by no means dragons, but "TWO LIONS SEJANT GUARDANT," and they undoubtedly on this seal do appear as supporters, for each is plainly supporting the shield with one of its paws. This would seem to give the lie direct to the dragons.

But the origin of the lions, I think, can be found by reference to the older seal of the Mayoralty. This, like the one which followed it, contains the figures of St. Thomas and St. Paul, but has no escutcheon, and bears no reference to the City arms; but the two saints are surrounded by three lions passant guardant, evidently, from their number and position, the three royal lions of England, and it would seem almost certain that these suggested the lions as supporters on the later seal, which were probably made but little further use of.

One other example of them, however, I can give. In a view of London by Wencelaus Hollar in 1647 the title is contained within a scroll-work compartment. At the head is the City shield, and the whole compartment is supported by the two lions guardant.

The crosses of St. George upon their wings probably connect the dragons with the one which the patron saint of merrye England is credited with having overthrown. Still, a dragon (the red dragon of Wales) in Tudor days was one of the royal supporters, and it is

worth the passing mention that a dragon appears in the base of the seal of Robert Fitz-Walter, the chief Bannerer of London.

The mantling of the City arms is gules, lined with argent, and the torse or wreath likewise. These colours are adopted, I believe, in the City liveries, though most of the liveries one sees about are personal to the holders of the various offices for the time being.

Having dealt with the armorial achievement proper, there now only remain the accessories which accompany it to be considered. The most prominent amongst these is the fur cap which so often takes the place of the helmet and crest above the shield.

There exists no tittle of official sanction, precedent, or warrant in the College of Arms for the use of this article of clothing.

To encircle the arms of the City or the personal arms of the Lord Mayor with the collar of his office is an unauthorized imitation of one of the prerogatives of the orders of knighthood. The only other collars which are placed around a shield of arms are the real collars of SS, which are conferred by the Crown, and which legally elevate their wearers to the rank of esquires. The right to wear these is now confined to the Kings of Arms and the Heralds, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Serjeants-at-Arms. A collar of SS is in the gift of the Crown alone. Perhaps the very general but utterly mistaken idea that the Lord Mayor's chain is a collar of SS may, in this case, have given rise to the practice. But though S's are amongst the ornaments of his chain, they are everywhere single, and are interspersed with roses and knots of equal or greater prominence. Nor was the collar of the Lord Mayor bestowed by the Crown, it being bequeathed to the “Lorde Mayre of London for the tyme being” by Sir John Alen, who was Lord Mayor in 1525 and 1535, and died a bachelor in 1544. It is also incorrect to impale the arms of the City with the personal arms of the Lord Mayor. The laws of arms do not provide for or sanction arms of office when the office is held but temporarily.

There is also no official warrant for placing the sword and mace in saltire behind the arms. The two batons of the Earl Marshal, and the one of his Deputy, the sword and baton of the Duke of Argyll, as Hereditary Sheriff, etc., the guns of the Master of the Ordnance, the swords of the Lord Justice Clerk, the batons of Lyon King of Arms, the crosiers of a Bishop, and the white wand of Lord Shrewsbury, as Hereditary Seneschal of Ireland, are all governed by warrant or by duly recorded and official precedent. Consequently it is idle to argue that these are matters beyond official ken, and it is equally idle to say that the use of these

accessories by the City are ancient customs. They are not, for the older representations of the arms which have come down to us have none of these unauthorized accessories.

The records of Ulster's Office in Ireland—unlike those of the Heralds' College in England, which are perfect—have suffered in many ways, and are far from being complete. Consequently, the official copy of the grant of arms to the City of Londonderry is not known to be in existence; and the original grant itself, which should be in the possession of that city's Corporation, has gone astray. But the original draft of the grant, with a rough pen-and-ink sketch of the arms, is still in the keeping of Ulster King of Arms, and of this the following is a true copy :

"The arms of ye Cittie of Derrie where at first when the Hble. Sr Henry Docwra fought made the plantation thereof against the arch traytowre Hugh sometime Earle of Tyrone. The picture of death (or a skeleton) sitting on a mossie ston and in the dexter point a Castle. And foras much as that Cittie was since most trayterouslie sacked and destroyed by Sr Cahire (or Sr Charles) O'Dogharty and hath since bene (as it were) raysed from the dead by the worthy undertaking of the Hble. Cittie of London, in memorie where of it is from henceforth called and known by the name of London Derrie I have at the request of John Rowley now first Mayor of that Cittie and Commaltie of the same set forth the same Armes with an addition of a Chief of the armes of London as heere appeareth and for confirmation thereof have hereunto set my hand and seale the first of June 1623.

(Signed in pencil) "DAN MOLYNEUX."



FIG. 4.—ARMS OF LONDONDERRY.

The sketch, which is in "trick," supplies some details of the blazon, which the foregoing wording overlooks, and the blazon in heraldic language would run : "Sable, on a stone vert in the sinister base a human skeleton seated, leaning the head upon the dexter hand, the elbow resting on the knee, and the sinister hand resting on the hip, all or, and in the dexter chief point a tower argent, a chief of the arms of the City of London, namely, argent, a cross gules, in the first quarter a sword erect point upwards of the last."



ROYAL DESCENT OF WILLIS BUND, OF WICK
EPISCOPI, COUNTY WORCESTER.

1. Henry III., King of England=Eleanor of Provence.
2. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster=Blanche of Navarre.
3. Henry, Earl of Lancaster=Maud, dau. of Sir Patrick Chaworth.
4. Eleanor Plantagenet=Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.
5. Elizabeth Fitzalan=Thomas, sixth Baron de Mowbray, created Duke of Norfolk.
6. Isabel Mowbray=James Berkeley, ob. 1462.
7. Thomas Berkeley of Dursley=Mary Guy of Minsterworth.
8. Richard Berkeley of Dursley=Margaret Dyer.
9. William Berkeley=Elizabeth Burghwash.
10. Rowland Berkeley of Worcester.=Catherine Heywood.
11. Dorothy Berkeley=Thomas Wylde of Worcester.
12. Robert Wylde, d. 1650.=Ann Rowland, als. Steyne.
13. Dorothy Wylde=Rev. John Vernon, Rector of Marlty, co. Worcester.
14. Susannah Vernon=(1695) Thomas Bund of Wick Episcopi.
15. William Bund=Mary Parsons of Overbury.
16. Thomas Bund=Susannah Johnson.

a

- a
17. Thomas Henry Bund=Ann Wilmot.
- |
18. Ann Susannah Bund=John Walpole Willis.
- |
19. John William Willis Bund=Harriette Penelope Temple.
- |
20. Alexander Joseph Willis Bund (living 1898, unm.).



A TREATISE ON THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAME (*continued*).



ARDSLEY divides English surnames into five classes: (1) Baptismal or personal names, better described, perhaps, as "patronymic" names; (2) Local surnames; (3) Official surnames; (4) Occupative surnames; (5) Sobriquet surnames or nicknames. Of the first class, Williams, Thompson, Wilcox, and FitzGibbon are good examples. In the second, distinction ought to be drawn between territorial and local names. Of the former kind are the place-names anciently written with "de" before them, signifying the former lordship of the lands. Of the latter are the names which merely arose from residence—*e.g.*, Bywater, Lane, Field, Styles, Ashurst, Attwood. Amongst surnames of office are Hayward, Buckmaster, Hunter, Falconer. In the fifth class the following must be placed: Thacher, Mason, Slater, Vyner. The last class is very numerous—*e.g.*, Little, Black, Fairfax, Fox, Wagstaffe, Wise, Benbow, Hardman. Mr. Bardsley once went to the trouble of analyzing the names in the first five letters of the alphabet in the *London Directory*. Here are his figures:

Territorial and local	...	...	...	11,360
Baptismal	...	...	...	8,203
Occupative	...	...	...	2,651
Official	...	...	...	1,737
Nicknames	...	...	...	3,096
Foreign	...	...	...	1,584
Doubtful	...	...	...	1,694

30,325

In referring to local and territorial names, particularly the latter, it is well to raise the warning that the possession of a territorial name does not necessarily even suggest descent from the lords of those lands. A large proportion of foundlings have been given surnames from the names of the places on which they were found. Further, former residence in a different place often conferred the name of that place as a surname, when in another locality it was necessary to distinguish a stranger who had come therefrom.

We have already seen how and when surnames originated in England. Let us now turn to Wales. In no country in the world is the origin of each name so universally one and the same as in the Principality. Roughly speaking, there is but one class of surnames in Wales—the patronymic class. There are one or two rare exceptions (but they are so rare that they can be quite dismissed from consideration), but saving these, there are no territorial names at all in Wales. For all practical purposes it can be taken to be an established and indisputable point that every properly Welsh surname is patronymic in its origin—that is, it is derived from the *Christian* name of the father. From the circumstance of their common British origin, it might be supposed that the Welsh people and the inhabitants of Cornwall would exhibit some analogous principles in the construction of their surnames. Such, however, is not the case. The Cornish surnames are mostly local, derived from words of *British* root, and they are often strikingly peculiar. A large number have the prefix *Tre*, a town; and the words *Pol*, a pool; *Pen*, a head; *Ros*, a heath; and *Lan*, a church, are also of frequent occurrence, and the Cornish rhyme,

“By Tre, Pol, and Pen
You shall know the Cornish men,”

has obtained for itself a world-wide acceptance. This is a striking proof that in the very earliest times there were no such things as surnames at all, much less hereditary surnames. Hereditary surnames were not in use in any form, even amongst the gentry and land-holders in Wales, until the time of Henry VIII., nor were they generally established until a much later period; indeed, at the present day they can scarcely be said to be adopted amongst the lower classes in the wilder districts, where, as the marriage registers show, the Christian name of the father still frequently becomes the patronymic of the son. The way in which a Welshman was in a former day described was by his own Christian name, followed by the word “ap” (meaning the son of) and his father’s Christian

name, as Hugh ap Howell. The Welsh "ap" is the exact equivalent of the Norman "Fitz," and the Scottish "Mac," and the Irish "O'," and something akin to the Maltese "dei" of the present day.

But with regard to the Norman "Fitz"—and perhaps the remark should more properly have been inserted in our article last month when dealing with Norman names—the use of the prefix always carries with it a kind of lingering suggestion of bastardy, though this is far from being always the case. A Norman in the ordinary event inherited his father's lands and territorial description. A bastard inherited neither lands nor name, and therefore the "Fitz" was added to his father's Christian name when the father would acknowledge the relationship. We shall have occasion later to refer to the cases and rights of illegitimate children, but the point is illustrated by an ancient ballad. When Henry I. wished to marry his son Robert to Mabel, co-heiress of FitzHamon, the lady demurred :

"It were to me a great shame
To have a lord withouten his twa name."

Robert of Gloucester.

"Whereupon," says Camden, "the King, his father, gave him the name of Fitz-Roy." So that the aristocratic "Fitz" is somewhat discounted in value. Still, in these days, when a pedigree of any sort beyond one's great-grandfather is something to talk about, a bastardy in Norman days is a somewhat remote contingency.

A Welsh gentleman was not content with merely announcing the name of his father. Everybody could do that much. So he added his grandfather and his great-grandfather, and even a hundred years ago it was not unusual to hear Welsh names such as "Evan-ap-Griffith-ap-David-ap-Jenkin," and so on up to the seventh and eighth generation. The church at Llangollen remains solemnly (we give this on the authority of an article in the *Cornhill Magazine* for July, 1862, for it needs somebody to take the responsibility for the assertion from one's own shoulders) dedicated to Saint Collen-ap-Gwynnawg-ap-Clyndawg-ap-Cowrda-ap-Caradoc-Freichfas-ap-Llynn-Merion-ap-Ernion-Yrth-ap-Cunedda-Wledig. Bearing this practice in mind, one pauses aghast at the frightful efforts of memory which Welsh nomenclature, both local and personal, must have necessitated. Still—dare we allude to it?—a certain class of people, we are told, have need of good memories (at any rate, so runs the old proverb), and the Welsh in all time past have earned a somewhat national reputation for the highly useful virtue of the economy of the truth. Evidently the names the Welsh had occasion to use

had the advantage of keeping their memories in good practice. To burlesque this extraordinary fashion of nomenclature, a witty rhymester of the seventeenth century describes Welsh cheese as

"Adam's own cousin-german by its birth,
Ap-Curds-ap-Milk-ap-Cow-ap-Grass-ap-Earth."

The string of Christian names that formerly answered all distinctive purposes with the Welsh reminds one of the story (though there is no real connection between the two) of the purveyor of groceries who in his year of office as Mayor was elevated to the bench of the Great Unpaid. The sergeant of police, in mentioning a prisoner who needed the Mayor's attention, referred to him as "Thomas Smith, *alias* Jones, *alias* the Snatcher." "Ah!" said his Worship, "suppose we take the ladies first. Bring up Alice Jones!"

In the plays of the Elizabethan period there is frequent allusion to this ludicrous Welsh system of names. But it distinctly had its advantages, for it preserved identity and descent and relationship in a manner utterly unknown in England. Thirty to thirty-three or thirty-four generations are the limit possible of any English or Norman pedigree outside the royal ones. It is otherwise in Wales, and there is one well-known instance—Lloyd of Stockton—in which the pedigree *in the male line*, without a single break, can be shown for sixty-six generations. Though it goes back almost to the times of legend, there seems to be no reason whatever to doubt it, for the early part is that of ruling princes in Wales, in whose retinue were bards and minstrels who kept the descent alive in song and story as a part of their regular duties. But if any book of Welsh pedigrees be examined, it will be at once apparent that the whole of the landed and upper classes had these patronymic names.

In the upper classes in Wales surnames were adopted universally at about the same period—the reign of Henry VIII. One writer says: "He strongly recommended the heads of Welsh families to conform to the 'English usage,' and, in consequence, many houses made their old names stationary." Other writers have assigned the change to the introduction and necessities due to the establishment of the system of parish registers; in fact, this is held by many to be largely the true cause which rendered surnames throughout England as well, where they had hitherto been somewhat loosely applied, to become stationary and hereditary. Other writers refer to a statute of King Henry VIII., definitely enacting that the Welsh should conform to the English practice. We confess, however, that up to the present we have failed to discover the statute, if any such exists. We are inclined to think that the reason is rather

more due to the fact that the accession of the House of Tudor to the English throne brought the Welsh and English gentry into closer intimacy. The undoubted tendency of the English of those days to sneer at the rude uncouthness of the Welsh caused the latter—who considered themselves to be as well or better born than the English—to adopt the English ways and English customs which were current in the English Court, in order to remove the reasons of the supercilious sneers they encountered.

Any social practice originating with the highest classes quickly permeates down through the ranks of those who copy their betters. By the reign of Henry VIII. the originally territorial nature of English aristocratic surnames had been in a way lost sight of. Therefore the Welsh, in copying the English in the adoption of surnames, or else in the process of evolution from their own practices, simply made permanent and stationary for their surnames whatever Christian names their fathers had, which Christian names, with the addition of "Ap," had already been added to their own. Ap-hugh became Pugh. Ap-howell became Powell. Ap-Rhys became Price. The other alternative adopted would seem to show an English model. Evan's son became Evans, John's son became Jones, William's son became Williams, and in one or other of these two forms of procedure all Welsh surnames originated. Apropos, perhaps, it may be as well to dispel one cherished—fondly cherished—Welsh illusion. Nearly every Welshman who possesses the surname of Bowen will tell you it is a corruption of the Norman "De Bohun." So fondly is this belief cherished that many having the name of Bowen bear somehow in arms or crest the famous "Bohun knot," the badge of the Norman noble house of the name. In fact, the knot is now more often called the Bowen knot than by its true name. But the Bowens are no more De Bohuns than are the Joneses'. Bowen is Ap-Owen—simply this, and nothing more.

Before leaving the subject of Welsh names, one cannot help remarking the large number of the natives of Wales who deliberately duplicate their surnames in the Christian names chosen for their sons. There must be a legion who at the present day are labelled Hugh Hughes, John Jones, Owen Owen, William Williams, or Hugh Pugh. One might, perhaps, attribute it to the unconscious poetic or musical instinct which exists in most inhabitants of hill countries, and to whom the alliteration might be an unwitting attraction. That, however, is merely a suggestion, and not a statement of provable or admitted fact.

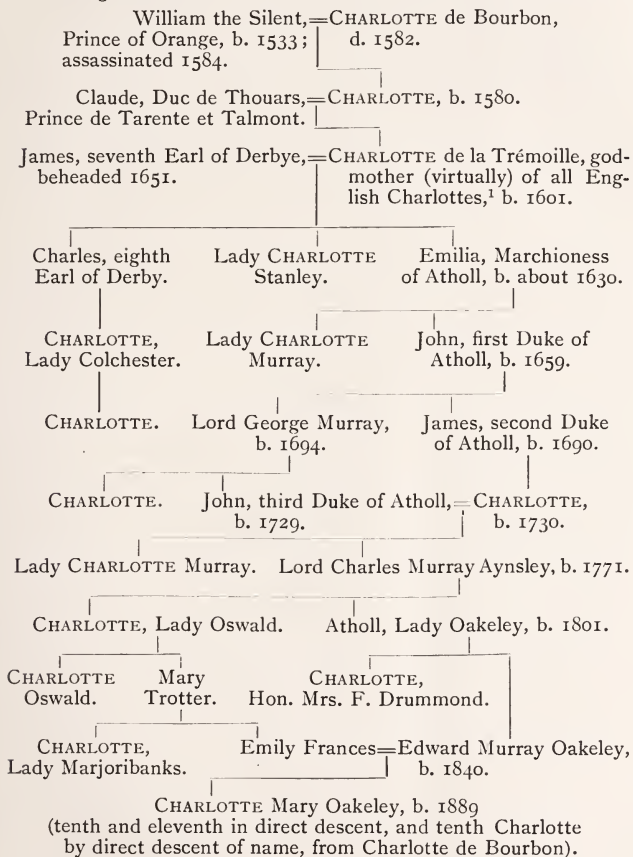
A. C. F-D. & A. M. R.

(To be continued.)

DESCENT OF A CHRISTIAN NAME.

TEN CHARLOTTEs IN TEN GENERATIONS.

WE print the following pedigree as a curiosity. It certainly is curious that the same Christian name should be repeated generation after generation.



¹ "The brave Lady Derby carried the name to England, and our parish registers of the seventeenth century first acknowledge *Charlet*" (Miss Yonge on Christian Names).

DESCENT OF THE PLANTAGENETS FROM
THE KINGS OF IRELAND.

WHEN the Duke of York visited Ireland attention was drawn to his descent from the Kings of Ireland; so all descendants from the Plantagenets can also trace their ancestry to the same source, as well as to the predecessors of Charlemagne. O'Hart, in his "Irish Pedigrees," carries back the descent to Adam, making Nial of the nine hostages eighty-seventh in descent from Adam.

A. S. HARTIGAN.

Nial Mor, known as Nial of the nine hostages, 126th monarch of Ireland, A.D. 376.

—
Eoghan (Owen).

—
Muredach.

—
Fergus Mor MacEarcha, first King of Scotland of the Milesian Race.

—
Donart.

—
Eochaidh.

—
Oabhnan.

—
Odham.

—
Eochaidh Buidhe.

—
Donald Breach.

—
Donart.

—
Aodh, or Hugh Fionn.

—
Eochaidh.

—
Alpin.

a

a
—
Ceunneth.

—
Constantine.

—
Donald.

—
Malcolm I. of Scotland.

—
Cenneth.

—
Malcolm II.

—
Beatrix.

—
Duncand.

—
Malcolm III.

—
Matilda, m. Henry I. of England.

Etc., etc.



THE IRISH ANCESTORS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

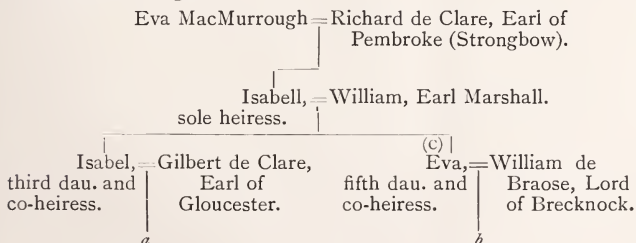
By W. O. C.

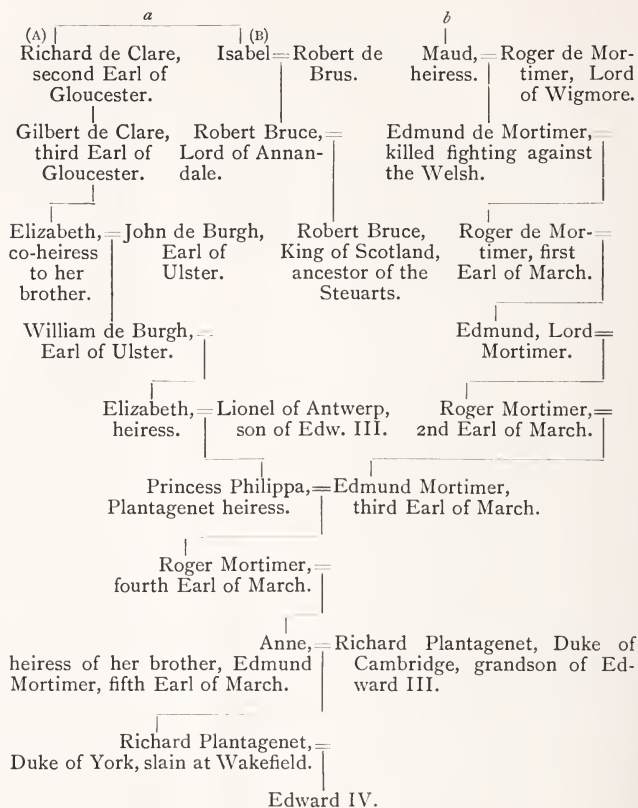


N the recent articles on the Queen's Irish ancestors, the descent of the Royal Family from MacMurrough, King of Leinster, has been overlooked, the writers contenting themselves by tracing the descent from Roderick O'Connor, King of Connaught, presumed because he was the last "Ard Righ," or Overlord King of Ireland. The

MacMurroughs were certainly the equals as regards family and position, of the O'Connors, both being descended from the Milesian conquerors of Erin; and though the name of Dermot MacMurrough, the last King of Leinster, has been held up to reproach as the introducer of the English into Ireland, and the author of her woes, his character being blackened in consequence, still in many respects he was in advance of his Irish contemporaries, and but for his cruelties might have made himself master of the country, and welded Ireland into a nation under one ruler.

From Eva MacMurrough, the daughter and heiress by English law of this last King of Leinster, the Royal Family can deduce their descent by three lines, according to Burke's "Royal Descent and Extinct Peerage" and Ryan's "County Carlow," the latter quoting Sir W. Betham, Ulster King-of-Arms, and others; viz., by two lines from Eva's grand-daughter Isabel Marshall to Edward IV. and Robert Bruce, and from her grand-daughter Eva Marshall to Edward IV.; Edward IV. through the Tudors, and Robert Bruce through the Steuarts, being ancestors of our Royal Family. These descents are here given:





A DICTIONARY OF ARMORY AND HERALDRY.

THE usual instalment of this is held over until next month. Our "Queries and Correspondence" pages have got a little delayed, and the length of time which has recently elapsed between the receipt of some Queries and the earliest opportunity of their publication appears to be somewhat distressing to various of our patient and impatient readers. We have pleasure in announcing that in the future the necessary illustrations to accompany the monthly instalments will be from drawings by Mr. Graham Johnston, the very capable artist at the Lyon Office, a fact which our readers, no less than ourselves, will greatly appreciate.

"A DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY."

The following coat¹ may be of some interest as bearing a charge of a somewhat unusual nature under the letter A. It is found in the "Registers of the Dutch Church, Austin Friars," by Moens (p. 160): Sable, on a fess between two cinquefoils in chief argent and on a mount in base three oak-sprigs vert, acorned or, the text letters A B C D E F of the field.

9, Crown Gardens, Glasgow, W.

JAMES LANG.

"A DICTIONARY OF HERALDRY."

ABAISSÉ.—The following are two blasons taken from Magny's "Science du Blason," Paris, 1858, pp. 61 and 75:

1. *Manara* (Italie).—D'azur, à une fasce d'or *abaissée* surmontée de sept fleurs de lis d'argent, posées 3 and 4, et d'un lambel d'argent de quatre pendants, et une Champagne du même, chargée d'une trache au naturel posée en fasce, le fer en bas. [Here the terms *in base* and *abaissé* have certainly not the same significance, the axe being "in base."]

2. *Le Begue d'Ambly* (Beauce, Ile de France, Lorraine).—D'or, à une aigle de sable essorant, perchée sur un cep de vigne de sinople, fruité de pourpre et tigée de sable: et un chef *abaissé* d'azur.

J. L.



DESCENDANTS OF SIR THOMAS MORE, CHANCELLOR.

SIR,—I find that there are many families in the United Kingdom who believe and suppose that they descend, even in the male line, from Sir Thomas More. Two or three families of Moore appear in Burke's "Landed Gentry," and I know of other families in Ireland of the like pretensions. Of those who descend from this great man in the female line there must be a considerable number, my own family included, now represented by Lord Oranmore.

I wish to suggest that all those, either in England or in America—and I believe your journal has a wide circulation in the New

¹ Attributed to one of the name of Lang.

World—who believe they are descended from the great Chancellor, should form themselves into a More Association, and endeavour to make out a complete list of all his descendants; and certainly he is one of the finest characters in English history. Of course I shall be ready and happy to subscribe to such an object. England is a country teeming with old records, and although it would be an expensive thing for one man to make such a search, a few persons united—English and Americans, perhaps—would bear it easily.

The Lindsays of Scotland have lately formed a Clan-Lindsay Association, under the presidency of the Earl of Crawford, and for a similar purpose. Why should not we do the same?

I am yours,

DOMINICK BROWNE.



REVIEW.

BACON OR SHAKESPEARE?

An Historical Inquiry, by E. Marriott.¹

This pamphlet is written in support of Shakespeare against the claims made by some moderns on behalf of Bacon, with special reference to some late essays. The points brought forward are in general correct, the arguments sound, and the style interesting. But the author has hardly taken a wide enough view of the question, nor collected sufficient original or even borrowed matter to give the pamphlet the full force possible. It is true that reference is frequently made to Mrs. C. C. Stopes' "The Bacon-Shakespeare Question Answered," the second edition of which is still used by the custodians of Shakespeare's birthplace metaphorically to fling at the heads of those Baconians who inconsistently haunt the shrine of the Stratford poet. But he ignores many other important contributions in English and German which help to swell the pages of Mr. Wyman's "Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Controversy." Mr. Marriott should have given more contemporary notices in favour of Shakespeare, and he might have allowed the poet to speak for himself, so as to illustrate the essential differences between style and works. For instance, he might have noted that the author of the poems and plays was clearly an impassioned lover of *the chase* and a sympathetic admirer of *the horse*. But even Baconians could not trace in their author's works any passages illustrating these special tastes. Mr. Marriott, however, puts several *cruces* very neatly, and justifies his effort on the plea that the Baconians are like St. Gingulphus, who came to life again as often as he was cut to pieces.

¹ London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

SUCCESSION TO BARONETCIES.

Perhaps some of the correspondents of your very interesting and useful journal, THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, would kindly answer the following questions :

(1) What are the rules *re* succession to baronetcies of England and of the United Kingdom in default of sons of a baronet? [There are no rules, except that the title must descend *strictly* in accordance with the limitations recited in the original patent.—ED.]

(2) If a baronet *de jure* prefer not to use his title, may not the honour be legally assumed by the next of kin? [Assuredly and certainly not.—ED.]

(3) May a petition to the Crown to extend the limitation of the patent of a baronet be made after the death of the patentee? [There is nothing to prevent a petition; but it would need a very exceptional case to cause the Crown to interfere, and a new *creation* would be necessary.—ED.]

TONYN.

Could any of your readers kindly inform me where I could find a pedigree of the family of Tonym, especially during the last century? The arms are given in Burke's "General Armory." Two members, Charles William and John Frederick Tonym, were graduates at Oxford, and a General Patrick Tonym was Governor of East Florida.

C. W. PREVITE ORTON.

14, Crescent Road, Beckenham, Kent.

CHEESE-CROSS.

This is probably derived from "Chase-cross," as in the case of a point where four cross-roads or "chases" meet in the Royal Liberty of Wavering-atte-Bower, in Essex. By the common folk it is usually spoken of as "Cheese-cross," and that spelling has also occurred upon some maps.

WALTER CROUCH.

Wanstead, Essex, August 15, 1898.

CHEESE CROSS.

The term "Cheese Cross" was applied to a block of buildings in the city of New Sarum, or Salisbury.

S.

A QUESTION OF QUARTERING.

I am sorry to disagree with the editorial note to "A. B. C.'s" question in the August number, but I can give authority for doing so. A somewhat similar case happened in my own family. A great-great-grandmother—the last of her family—was an heiress with landed property and some very ancient quarterings. She married a gentleman whose right to bear arms has not been proved. Their only daughter's husband had a coat of arms, and added to it the quarterings of his wife's mother, and these were regularly displayed until a few years ago, when a change of name became necessary on inheriting certain property. The authorities at the Heralds' College then decided that the first-named heiress's husband was not entitled to bear arms, and that the quarterings in question could not, therefore, be used by his daughter. The York Herald himself, with whom I discussed the matter, carefully explained to me that, to hand on quarterings to descendants, *a shield on which to place them* would be necessary; and in this case, owing to the husband's disability, the connecting link was wanting. Therefore the quarterings

lapsed, because the daughter's right to armorial bearings depended on her father, and she could not convey what he did not possess.

However, in conclusion I may add that, though the accuracy of the theory is obvious, in practice I should not hesitate to use the quarterings, as legitimately presenting the descendants' ancestry. Therefore, though I believe the Editor's note to be heraldically wrong, I imagine that for all general purposes it is a case in which the strict letter of the rule may quite properly be disregarded.

J. L. B.

[Some number of correspondents have written correcting (as they fancy) the note we added in reply to the query. We adhere to what we have previously written, and our correspondent must, we think, have entirely misunderstood both York Herald and the question that was asked. The case of "J. L. B." is utterly different from the case put to us to which our reply referred. Of course, as matters now stand there is certainly no right in "J. L. B.'s" case to the quarterings; but surely "J. L. B." is aware that it is open to him *now* to obtain a grant of a quartering to himself to bear by the name of his great-grandfather, "the gentleman whose right to arms has not been proved," and that the blank shield being thereby filled up, the older quarterings follow as a matter of course. We *entirely* disagree with the conclusion of "J. L. B.'s" letter. What on earth is the good of having laws for armory if they are not complied with?—EDITOR.]

FEASY.

I should be interested in the origin and position of my own name, spelt indifferently Fese, Fesy, Fezy, Phæsey, etc. (See Phillimore, "List of Berkshire Wills.") I know it as a Berkshire cognomen. I have found it also in Bucks and West of England, the latter a modern migration from the Midlands, and, moreover, How about the arms? It may be of interest, that some years since I came across, in the village of Childrey, Berks, a small framed coat-of-arms of the Froud family. It hung upon the wall of the Boarded Room of the Crown Inn, at that time kept by a family of that name, the head coming from the adjoining village of Letcombe.

H. FEASY.

7, Cornwall Road, Bayswater, S.W.

ARMS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

On the portrait of an unknown lady, attired in the dress of the Elizabethan period, there is a lozenge, bearing Or : 2 acorns pendent proper, above a boar passant gules ; impaled with Or : 3 wheatears, 2 and 1, proper. Whose arms are those?

G.

BUTLER, CHIPCHASE, TRAVISS.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could give me any information about the following families :

Butler.—Jno. O'Garvey, Esq., of Morisk, Co. Mayo, captain in the army under Sir Pierce Butler, 8th Earl of Ormond, of whom he held lands in the county of Kilkenny, married Finola, daughter of Jno. le Boteler, or Butler, said to be of the Ormonde family. She was the mother of two sons : first, Jno. Garvey, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, born 1527 ; and, second, Patrick Garvey, of Aughagoun, Co. Down. I am trying to find her descent from Jas., 1st Earl of Ormonde, in order to complete a Royal Descent.

Chipchase.—Arms and pedigree of Rebecca, daughter and co-heir of William Chipchase, of Norton, Co. Durham. In Burke's "Landed Gentry," under Grey of Norton, he is described as "the last male representative of the family of that name, one of the most ancient in the place." She married Jno. Grey, Gent., Mayor of Durham in 1707, 1715, 1722, and 1725.

Traviss.—The arms and pedigree of Rev. David Traviss, Vicar of Snape and domestic chaplain to the two last Earls of Strafford, who married, in 1744, Margaret, daughter and only child of Henri de Dîbon. He was the only son of William Traviss, of Darton, Co. York, and left issue : first, Anne, married to Rev. Thos. Faber, Vicar of Calverley, Co. York ; second, Caroline, married

Jno. Buck, Esq., of Townhill and Denham Park; third, William, died unmarried in the military service of the Honourable East India Company.

In Burke's "Landed Gentry," under Buck, Caroline is stated to have been the daughter of William Traviss, of Crofton, Co. Lancashire, but this I believe to be a mistake.

HAMILTON S. FABER.

95, Fordwych Road, West Hampstead.

BENNING.

I am anxious to know something of the parentage and ancestry of the Ven. Conway Benning, Archdeacon of Dromore 1770-77. The following facts about him I have so far obtained, together with certain notices of other people of the same name, who may or may not have been related to him. He was born about 1738, but where I know not, and entered Trinity College, Dublin, September 3, 1755, as a pensioner under Mr. Andrews as his college tutor, his private tutor or schoolmaster having been Mr. Arthur. (*Vide* Registry of Entrances, Trinity College, Dublin.) He graduated B.A. in 1760, and L.B. and LL.D. in 1776. (*Vide* Catalogue of Graduates, University of Dublin, 1869.) He took Holy Orders, and on May 5, 1770, he was collated Archdeacon of Dromore, which office he resigned in 1777. (*Vide* Cotton's "Fasti Ecclesiæ Hibernicæ," vol. iii., p. 297.) Dr. Benning was admitted a member of the "Amicable Annuity Company of the Town of Newry, in the County of Downe," and on a mutilated copy of the Charterparty of that Company his name appears in full in his own handwriting, with the date of his membership, August 1, 1770; and further on, in the same document, is his signature, among ten others, "C. Benning." He married Miss Ann Ellis, and by her had two sons, James and Conway, and a daughter, Millicent, but I have not got the date of the marriage or the baptisms of the children. Of James I know nothing positive. Conway entered the Royal Artillery, was promoted First Lieutenant in July, 1795, stationed in Ireland, at Dundalk, in January, 1800, and killed at the Battle of Albuera in 1811. Millicent married Samuel Allen, of Lisconnan, Dervock, Co. Antrim, and by him had twelve children. Archdeacon Benning died in 1823, and his wife Ann in 1820. They were both buried in the church of Rathmalian, Co. Meath, where there is a mural tablet to their memory. It is, I believe, true that these Bennings held property in Vermont, U.S.A.; that they lost it through the War of Independence, with the exception of an empty carved mahogany chest which was sent to Ireland, and is now in possession of a descendant of the family. These Bennings may turn out to have been a Middlesex family, as the name is mentioned in the Visitation of Middlesex (Salisbury, 1820, fol., privately printed by the late Sir Thos. Phillipps), and Forster's Visitation of Middlesex, but I have not been able to consult those authorities. Now, as to the American Bennings, it is known that on a ship called the *Ann Elizabeth*, which sailed from the Port of London on April 27, 1635, for Barbados and the St. Christopher Islands, there was a passenger Elizabeth Benning, aged 18, whether married or single not being stated. Of Benning Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire 1741-66, many interesting details are given in Belknap's "History of New Hampshire" and Williams' "History of Vermont," but they do not say how or why he was called Benning. He was son of John Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire, born at Portsmouth, N.H., 1695, and great-grandson of William Wentworth, one of the first settlers at Exeter, New Hampshire. Benning Wentworth was educated at Harvard College, and was a member of the Church of England. In 1749 he gave a grant of land for a township six square miles, situated twenty miles east of Hudson's River, and six miles north of Massachusetts line, which he called Bennington in allusion to his name. He died October 14, 1770, leaving a widow, but no children. Benning Wentworth was succeeded in the governorship by his nephew, John Wentworth, the son of his brother, Mark Hunking Wentworth. There was a Jan Rodecher Benning, a poet, born in 1606, in the village of Loosdrecht, who died in 1642 at Leyden, of which University he was Professor of Philosophy. There was also one Jean Benning, a chronicler, who was President of the Provincial Court of Luxembourg, and died in 1638. ("New Biographical Dict.," by Thompson Cooper, 1883; "Dict. of Biog. Reference," 1889; and Alex. Chalmers' "General Biog. Dict.")

CONWAY DIGHTON.

2, Blenheim Terrace, Cheltenham.

WARTON.

Rev. Edward Warton, of Horningsham, Wilts, 1709-1750. Son John baptized 1713. How were they related to Dr. Joseph Warton, and are there any descendants?
A. C. H.

GENERAL MASSENA.

The death of the Prince of Essling, grandson of Massena, was recently announced. I should be greatly obliged if someone could give a few short particulars of his descent and of Massena's parentage. My wife and children are descended from a brother of Massena, and I would like to record the relationship in my private family register.
S.

FURLY, GIBBINS, BLONDELL.

(1) Can any reader give me information about the ancestry of the Rev. Samuel Furdy (b. 1733, d. 1795), Rector of Roach, or Roche, Cornwall? or the name of his University? A General Furdy is said to have fought under the Duke of Marlborough—is there any proof of this?

(2) Are there any traces of the family of Gibbins (*not* Gibbons) in Hampshire prior to 1800? or record of the marriage of one Samuel Gibbins to Mary Hatch, of Bishops Waltham, about 1802 to 1806?

(3) Any traces of the family of Blondell, of Bristol? One William Blondell was a merchant, and had estates in the West Indies about 1750-1780.
6, Newsham Drive, Liverpool. DR. GIBBINS.

DAVY AND DAVIE.

I shall be very much obliged if any of your correspondents could show what was the kinship between Sir Humphrey Davie and Sir Humphry Davy. From researches, I believe these Baronets represented collateral branches of the De la Wey, De Vie, Dewy, Davie, Davy, or Davye family.

I should also be glad to receive genealogical particulars about Sir Henry Davy, *temp.* the Stuarts, and of any other Davys in Cornwall, Devonshire, Norfolk, or in Ireland, or any others who bear as crests the Paschal lamb or the elephant's head.
"QUÆSTOR."

ARMS AT STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE, NEAR SALISBURY.

I should be glad if any correspondent could give information relative to a stone shield of arms built into one of the walls of the older part of Mawarden Court (now the Rectory House, formerly the residence of the Pitt family), at Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury. The stonework is somewhat decayed and ivy-grown, but as well as I can make out, the reading is as follows: Quarterly—

1. Within a bordure compoyn 3 lions rampant.
2. Two boars' heads, between 9 crosses botonée—3, 3, and 3.
3. Three bendlets engrailed, a canton in dexter chief.
4. Three leopards' faces jessant-de-lis, a crescent in fess point for cadency.

S.

WHARTON.

Mathew Wharton, 1798, Commissioner of Supply for Middlesex. Any clue to his ancestors and descendants (if any) will oblige.
A. C. H.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you or any of your contributors can give the descents of Walleran de Bello Monte, Earl of Mellent, and Comes de Wigornia (1144). He had six or seven sons, the eldest of whom married a daughter of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, son of Henry I. *Temp.* Henry III. there were "de Wigornias" holding high positions in Ireland. They are supposed to have gone over with "Strongbow," a son of Walleran's sister, and to have been, therefore, cousins of Strongbow.

There were other De Wigornias in Devon and West Somerset at the same time and called also "Chamberlain." One of them held Wyke in Devon (now North Wyke) in 1242, which I now hold. He was lord of several manors, and sub-lord

of Wyke under a niece of Walleran, daughter of Henry I. *All* the land held by this William de Wigornia, *alias* Chamberlain, had been "terra regis." It is said he was the grandson of Walleran "Comes de Wigornia." I am wishful to obtain Record evidence of this if possible. If you can throw light on the descents of the de Wigornias, sons of Walleran, Earl of Mellent, I shall be obliged. Some able correspondent will perhaps kindly enlighten your readers as to this family.

Yours faithfully,

W. WYKES-FINCH.

The Monks, Chaddesley Corbett, Kidderminster.

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STEED.

Can anyone assist me to the parentage and ancestry of Ezekiel Steed, of Exeter, silkmercer? He was buried at St. Sidwell's, Exeter, 1699. He married Frances, daughter of George Kekewich, Governor of St. Mawes Castle (*vide* Vivian), and was father of Benjamin of Launceston, Cornwall, gent., and grandfather of Rev. Thomas Steed, Vicar of Barnstaple. Of the daughters, Elizabeth married William Re(y)nell; Susanna, first, John Trehawke of Liskeard, second, Robert Prudom of Exeter.

W. N. REYNELL UPHAM.

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DE FORTIBUS.

Is there anything in Polewhele's surmise that "the Fords of Fordmore (Devon) seem to be of the family of De Fortibus, the founders of Ford Abbey"? If correct, it would enhance the interest of pedigrees of all representing branches of that family. In Burke's "Extinct and Dormant, etc., Peerage," it is not clear whether the arms given for the Earls of Albemarle are those of De Fortibus or the earlier possessors of the title.

W. N. REYNELL UPHAM.

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WARTON—ASKWITH.

Did Abraham Askwith, of York, who married Faith Warton, of Beverley, about 1640, leave any descendants, and was he related to Askwiths of Ripon?

A. C. H.

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STUDHOLME.

I beg to inquire if any of your readers can give me any information respecting the family history of one Gilfred Studholme. During the American Revolutionary War he was an officer in the Royal Fencible Regiment, and after service at and around Fort Cumberland, at the head of the Bay of Fundy, he was stationed at Fort Howe, at the mouth of the St. John River, where he rendered important service both in keeping open the line of communication between Halifax and Quebec *via* the St. John River, and also in preventing the Indians from declaring against Great Britain. He was in command of the British force at Fort Howe when the Loyalists arrived from New York in 1783, and he assisted largely in laying out the present city of St. John, and afterwards locating the Loyalists upon their grants in this province. Soon afterwards he was appointed a member of the Executive Council, but, being advanced in years, did not take a very prominent part in the civil government of the province. He obtained the grant of a large estate in this vicinity, and having died and been buried upon the same, one of the (civil) parishes, or sub-divisions, of this (Kings) County, was named after him. Being interested in local history, I have for some years been trying to ascertain something of his early life and family connections, but so far without success. From the War Office in London I have obtained the following statement respecting his service in the regular army—viz., Ensign 27th Foot, November 22, 1756; Lieutenant 40th Foot, November 10, 1761; Captain-Lieutenant ditto, May 6, 1769; Lieutenant 24th Foot, September 1, 1771: retired July 16, 1774.

The above is all I have been able to learn respecting his life before the American Revolution. He probably joined the Colonial Fencible Corps referred to very soon after his retirement from the regular army. He died in or about October, 1792. I have been unable to ascertain his exact age, but understand that he was then about eighty years old.

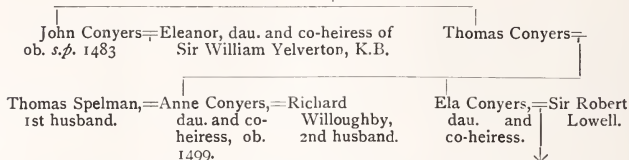
L. ALLISON.

Sussex, New Brunswick, Canada.

CONYERS.

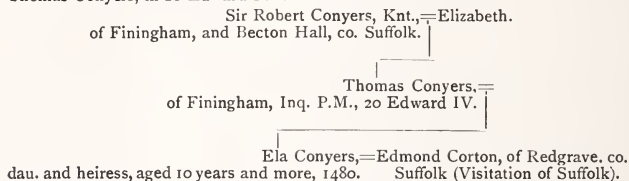
As an article on the family of Conyers is promised for THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, would you kindly ask your intending contributor if he can give me any information concerning the early ancestry of the Sir Robert Conyers mentioned in the following pedigree.

Sir Robert Conyers, Knt., = Maud, dau. of Sir John Fitz Ralph, of
of Great Ellingham, co. Norfolk (occurs Scoulton (married before 1452).
1449, 1452, 1461).



This pedigree I have extracted from Blomefield's "History of Norfolk" (vol. i., p. 484; viii., p. 345), but full proof of the same is not given, and I should be glad of any references to documents which will prove any details.

The following pedigree I have taken from an Inquisition Post Mortem on Thomas Conyers, in 20 Edward IV.:



Finingham belonged to the Conyers family from very early times, and seems to have been the seat of the *elder* branch of the Conyers family after the sale of the inheritance to the younger branch, as mentioned in the Visitation of Yorkshire.

The descent of the manor of Finingham, and of Conyers of Finingham, may be seen in the "Davy Suffolk Paper," vol. xiii., now in the British Museum. Harrison, in his "History of Yorkshire," and in his extracts from the Plea Rolls (MSS.) in the Public Record Office, also gives much information of this branch of the family. 3, Essex Court, Temple.

H. PRESTON-HILLARY.

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WHITFORD, WHITEFOORD.

An intimation is given in the July number of THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE of the "forthcoming third edition of 'Armorial Families.'" It may not be too late to mention that as there are several lineal descendants living of Sir Adam Whitefoord, Bart. (son of James Whytford, of Dunduff), the baronetcy is not extinct, as supposed, but is only in abeyance; and that, among others, the Rev. Canon Benj. Whitefoord, Principal of the Salisbury Theological College (referred to in the 1895 edition of "Armorial Families," p. 1033), is entitled to bear the arms registered February 29, 1704.

There is a place in Tasmania named after the family, and the heir to the title resides in that island.

The arms borne by Hugh Whitford (Withyford), Mayor of Bristol, 1439, will no doubt be found blazoned in the Mayors' Calendar, which was compiled by Robert Ricart, the Town Clerk, in 1479.

Hugh Whitford's will, dated 1441, with that of his son and heir, William Whitford, are in the British Museum (see Catalogue, 1882-1887, p. 317, Additional MS. 29866, Sussex Deeds).

John Whiteford was Bayliff of Bristol, 1440. Thomas Wythiford, in Bristol, 1473, was Bailiff of Shrewsbury, 1503-1519, an office held by William de Witherford in 1375. Benedict de Whiteford was a miner of Vaynol, 1356.

I think it may be proved that Hugh Whitford was a lineal descendant of Hugh de Wodeford, A.D. 1200, and that he may be traced back to Robert de Wythiford and Richard and Thomas, his brothers, who, in 1182, were witnesses with Adam de Arundel (see Eyton's "Antiquities of Shropshire," p. 145).

Particulars respecting Geoffrey Whitford may help to prove the pedigree. His daughter Margaret married Morgan ap David ap Madog (Dwinn Meyrick's Visitation of Wales, ii., p. 317). He was a yeoman of the Crown, a native of Wales, and had letters of naturalization, 1461. Ringilder for life of the county of Flint, 1461-1484. Annuity of 54s. 5d., 1464. Wife had land in Wyndesse (Wynnesse), co. of Lancaster (note Richard Whytford died 1511, and had land in Widdons). Escheator of the county of Anglesea, 1467; an annuity of £4, 1476; late ringilder, 1488.

HUGH THOMAS WHITFORD.

West Kirby, August 4, 1898.

#### BIRD OF BARTON, CO. WARWICK.

I am anxious to discover the place and date of the marriage of Thomas Bird, of Barton, and the maiden name of his wife, who was mother to Elizabeth and Mary, the wives respectively of Robert Wilberforce, Esq., of Hull, and Abel Smith, Esq., of Nottingham, father of the first Baron Carrington.

G. S. M.

#### LART.

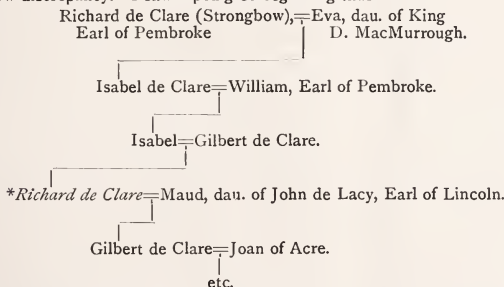
I should be glad of any information concerning the family of Lart, or De Lart, of Huguenot origin; came to England before 1575. Any information welcome as to members of the same name existing in England or Holland at the present day, as I am anxious to find if any other branches of the family exist still.

Birth of John Lart, in 1753, wanted, for which £1 reward will be given.

C. E. L.

#### DE CLARE.

I should be much obliged if you would kindly, through the medium of THE GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, give or obtain for me information that would settle the follow discrepancy. I saw a pedigree beginning thus:



O' Hart's "Irish Pedigrees," ed. 1876, p. 304, says: "Isabel, another daughter of Wm. Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, had for her portion the co. Kilkenny, and was married to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hereford, and, *\*leaving no issue*, the co. Kilkenny, after his decease, fell to his three sisters." Which of the statements that I have marked with an asterisk is correct? I have noticed several inaccuracies in O'Hart, so like to get corroboration for what he states.

Odell Villa, Ballingarry, co. Limerick.

H. G. MOLONY.

## FITZ HUGH.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could tell me if Robert Fitz Hugh, Baron of Malpas, had a daughter Rose. He had one, named Letitia, married to Richard or Robert Patric, and another, Mabilia, married to William Belward.

FRANCES LAYLAND-BARRATT.

68, Cadogan Square, London.

## MURKIN, OR MERKIN.

Can any of your readers inform me if there is anybody of the name of Murkin or Merkin now alive? I am given to understand that the last member of this family, one Peter Murkin, died about 1850. The Murkins were well-to-do farmers, and were settled between 1700 and 1850 in the south of Suffolk and north of Essex.

Rabai, Mombosa, East Africa.

A. C. HOLLIS.

## GENERAL FURLEY.

Could any of your readers give me, or tell me where to find, any information about a General Furley, who fought under the Duke of Marlborough, and was presented by Prince Eugene with a malachite table as a souvenir? The table was in the possession of a descendant early in this century, and one of the family was the Rev. Samuel Furley, Vicar of Roche, Cornwall, about the end of last century.

6, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.

H. BELL.

## GIBBINS, OF HAMPSHIRE.

Are there any traces of the family of Gibbins (*not* Gibbons) in Hampshire (Bishops Waltham district) about or prior to 1800?

H. BELL.

6, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND, September 14.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England:

Knight of Justice—Captain Sir Alfred Jephson, R.N. (promoted from Knight of Grace). Knight of Grace—Colonel John Alexander Man, C.M.G. Lady of Grace—Elizabeth Lady Loch. Esquires—Captain Gerald Thomas Rawnsley, R.A.M.C.; Archibald Alexander Gordon, Esq.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Edward McCullum, R.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Lagos, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Herbert Harley Murray, K.C.B.

The Queen has been pleased to approve

the appointment of Mr. John Stanley, Q.C., of the Irish Bar, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Calcutta, in succession to Mr. Justice Trevelyan.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander John Mackey to the post of Recorder of Andover, in the place of the late Mr. William Waldron Ravenhill.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has been pleased to appoint Mr. Edward S. Fordham to be a Metropolitan Police Magistrate in the room of Mr. James Hannay, who has resigned.

The Queen has been pleased by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual to appoint Henry Johnston, Esq., Advocate, Q.C., Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty and Sutherland, to be Sheriff of Forfar, in the room of John Comrie Thomson, Esq., Q.C., deceased.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. William

Charles Smith, Advocate, Sheriff of Chancery, to be Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland, in the room of Sheriff Johnston, appointed to the Sheriffdom of Forfar.

The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, to appoint James Ferguson, Esq., Advocate, M.A., to be Sheriff of Argyll, in the room of Dugald M'Kechnie, Esq.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, September 12.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to direct a Commission to be passed under the Privy Seal in Scotland, appointing the Reverend James Cooper, D.D. to the office of Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Glasgow, vacant by the retirement of Professor Story, D.D.

## Deaths.

### PEERS.

The Right Hon. William Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, fourth Earl of Desart (September 15), is succeeded by his brother, Hon. Hamilton Agmondesham Cuffe.

The Right Hon. Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, twelfth Earl of Winchelsea (September 7), is succeeded by his brother, Hon. Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton.

### BARONETS.

Sir William Hope, fourteenth baronet, K.C.B., of Craighall (September 5), is succeeded by his brother, Alexander Hope, Esq.

Sir Henry William Peek, first baronet (August 26), is succeeded by his son, Cuthbert Edgar Peek, Esq.

### KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Right Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B. (September 19).

Sir John Henry Fawcett, K.C.M.G. (August 21).

Colonel Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, K.C.M.G. (August 24).

Hon. Sir Charles Frederick Farran, Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court (September 9).

Sir Henry Pennell.

Sir William Gray (September 12).

Lieutenant-General Sherlock Henning, C.B. (September 1).

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lake Wells, C.I.E. (August 31).

### DAMES.

Dame Louisa Moncrieffe (September 4), widow of Sir Thomas Moncrieffe, seventh baronet.

Dame Emily Isham (September 6), wife of Sir Charles Edmund Isham, tenth baronet.

Dame Eliza Lucy Grey (September 4), wife (see above) of Right Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B.

Dame Elizabeth Myles Hicks (September 18), widow of Sir Francis Hicks.

Dame Sarah Sophia Smith, widow of Sir John Smith, of Derby.

Emily Annie Mayhew, commonly known as Lady Maddock (September 12).

### BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Hon. Ranulph Edward Montague Mostyn.

Hon. Hubert Lyulph Howard (September 2).

Lady Caroline Mary Cust (August 29).  
Hon. Eleanor St. Clair (September 16).

### OTHERS.

Right Rev. Bishop Henry Lascelles Jenner (September 19).

Florence Ethelind (August 18), wife of Robert Leighton, and daughter of Sir Frederic Bateman, M.D., of Norwich.

Samuel William Perry, J.P. (August 14), eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Prittie and the Lady Katherine Perry, grandson of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Richard Bourke, D.D., Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore.

Rev. Isaac Philip Prescott (August 30), eldest son of the late Admiral Sir Henry Prescott, G.C.B.

Winifred (August 17), youngest daughter of the late Hon. William Stourton.

George Stuart (September 5), last surviving son of the late General the Hon. Sir Patrick Stuart, G.C.M.G.

Edith Georgina Whitmore (August 23), fifth daughter of the late T. Charlton Whitmore and Lady Louisa Whitmore, of Apley Park, Shropshire.

Windham George Conway Anstruther (September 13), younger son of Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, of Anstruther and Carmichael, 8th Bart.

Edward Simeon (July 11), Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Artillery (Bengal), third son of Rear-Admiral Charles Simeon, R.N., and grandson of Sir John Simeon, Bart.

Mary Eliza (August 9), the dearly-beloved wife of D. Palmer Ross, C.M.G., M.D. Edinburgh, Surgeon-General of British Guiana.

Jane Eleanor (September 17), the beloved wife of Edward Crossley, daughter of the late Sir Edward Baines.

Jane Emily (September 2), widow of Lieutenant-General Edward Seager, C.B.

Delaval Francis Charles Younghusband (August 16), infant son of Captain Francis Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps.

Guy Caldecott, Captain Royal Warwickshire Regiment (September 2), eldest son of Major-General Caldecott, C.B., R.A.

Martin Archer Shee, Esq., Q.C. (September 13), the eldest surviving son of the late Sir Martin Archer Shee, P.R.A.



## By the Way.

WE deeply regret having to chronicle the death of Mr. James W. Mitchell, *Rothsay Herald* and *Lyon Clerk*, which took place, after a long illness, on September 3. We hope in our next number to refer at greater length to Mr. Mitchell's career. Mr. J. Balfour Paul, *Lyon King of Arms*, has appointed Mr. Francis James Grant, *W.S. Carrick Pursuivant*, to the office of *Rothsay Herald*, vacant through the death of Mr. Mitchell. Mr. Grant is the author of a work on the "*County Families of Zetland*," joint author of a treatise on Nisbet's "*Heraldic Plates*," and a frequent contributor of articles on genealogical subjects to various magazines. The vacancy created through the promotion of Mr. Grant has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. William Rae Macdonald, *F.F.A., F.S.A. Scot.*, who becomes *Carrick Pursuivant*. Mr. Macdonald is a very deeply-read student of heraldry, and has paid particular attention to Scottish arms of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The office of *Lyon Clerk* falls to be filled by the Government.

There has just been concluded before Mr. Justice Romer a Chancery action (*Montagu v. Gater*) of the good old traditional sort, with a plenteous array of counsel, large funds, and no hurry. It dealt with nothing so new-fangled as patents or syndicates, but with that fine old legal institution (a rarity in these days) an action for a "several fishery" (in this case, for salmon only, and in the river Itchen from nine miles above Winchester to Southampton). Many a musty document was produced, and there came from the custody of Winchester College the seal of the Prince of Wales who was murdered in the Tower (Edward V.), of elegant workmanship. The early deeds are in very doggy Latin, which few people can read, and were translated by Mr. Hewlett; the oldest goes back to between 1181-1205, and comes from "the Cartulary of the church of St. Swithun, Winchester." One of them, dated 1538—quite modern by comparison—illustrates quaintly the inveterate love of sport which our common folk have always showed. The Bishop of Bangor writes to Cromwell, Henry VIII.'s minister: "For so yt is, that ye cuntrye perceyvynge ye abundance of salmons yt be now in this ryver . . . there escapeth nother daye nor nyght but they lye upon ye ryver and every man ys a fysshier, levying their husbandrye and handy craftes onely attendingyng to fyshing and theis be not only suche men as hathe landes or hyreth landes of eny syde of the ryver but suche other as hathe nothing or litle to take to besyde their dayly labour; ye and not suche all only as be neyghbours eny thyng nere, but alsoo suche as dwell xii xvi or xxti myles of, hither, they resorte to fysshing." What a great luxury salmon was in early days may be seen from an entry in 1307. Three men are hired to carry "one live salmon" to the king, and their pay is 8d. A whole fish seems to have cost about 6s. 8d.



Very curious were some of the old copyhold tenures. For instance, a farm at Hedsor, in Bucks, was formerly held under the manor by the service of bringing in the first dish at the lord's table on St. Stephen's Day, and presenting him with two hens, a cock, a gallon of ale, and two manchets of white bread. After dinner the lord delivered to the tenant a sparrow-hawk and a couple of spaniels, to be kept at his costs and charges for the lord's use, but a composition was afterwards paid in lieu of this service. Again, Hawarden was at one time held by the service of setting down the first dish before the Earl of Chester, at Chester, on Christmas Day.

Mrs. F. H. Suckling will shortly publish a book under the title of "A Forgotten Past, being Notes of the Families of Tyssen, Baker, Hougham, and Milles of Five Centuries." These notes were primarily culled from a variety of sources with a view to preserving the identity of various miniatures and relics left by Sarah Tyssen (Mrs. Yelloly), and photographs of these, together with descriptive notes, are in the manuscript volume first compiled. The search for the original of a miniature in the costume of the civil wars, which bears the simple legend, "my grandfather Milles," has disclosed so much that is interesting to the descendants of Mrs. Samuel Tyssen and her kindred, that an abridged form of the MS. volume is now printed by request. The volume will be issued by George Bell and Sons at 10s. net to subscribers.

Amongst the early records of the Coldstream Guards is an order, the *Regiment* says, that "the drum-major be answerable that no cat has more than nine tails." Before the time of William III. corporal punishment was inflicted by the provost-marshal and his assistants.

The Earldom of Llandaff, which was believed to have become extinct at the death in 1833 of the second Earl, has been assumed by Mr. Arnold Harris Mathew, of 6, Queen's Park Terrace, Brighton, who desires in future to be known by that title. Burke spells the name Llandaff, but Mr. Mathew writes it Landaff, describing himself as the Earl of Landaff, of Thomastown, in the peerage of Ireland. No proof has been made of the title as yet before the Committee of Privileges; but, at our request, Mr. Mathew has supplied us with the full details of his claim, which, if space permits, we hope to publish in our next number.

Prebendary Wordsworth has been collecting a large number of facts as to the mediæval customs and ceremonies of Lincoln Cathedral. Amongst other of his finds is a most curious inventory of the fifteenth century of the sacred relics at Lincoln. They include St. Hugh's head, the beard and chasuble of St. Peter, part of a tooth of St. Paul, and teeth of St. Cecily and St. Christopher, a bone of St. Lawrence, a finger of St. Katherine, hairs of the Virgin Mary, the collar-bone and part of the breastplate of St. George, some links of the chain wherewith St. Katherine bound the fiend, a portion of the Holy Sepulchre, and of the table from the upper room at Jerusalem, and a part of St. Andrew's cross. The schedules of four other reliquaries are mentioned,

but not transcribed, while no less than eighteen others are noted in general terms as "unknown" or of "divers saints."

The *Legitimist Kalendar* (edited by the Marquis de Ruigny et de Raineval and Mr. Cranstoun Metcalfe) for 1899 is now in active preparation, and will be published early in the new year by Messrs. A. D. Innes and Co. at five shillings. Intending subscribers should communicate with Messrs. Innes before December 1. A special feature of the forthcoming issue will be a series of tables of the whole of the descendants of Mary Queen of Scots.

An old church is always interesting, and that of Cranbrook is no exception to the rule. Outside the south chapel one of the stones covers the grave of Sir Thomas Roberts, concerning whom it is said: "Reader! learn what I once was: First an Esquire, then a Justice of the Peace, a Knight, a High Sheriff, and a Baronet. Behold what I now am: Dust, Ashes, and a Shadow, which are now the only little remnants of all my faded honours. Whosoever thou art that readest these lines, remember that thou shalt certainly rest with me in this night of death, and when thou leavest my tomb be mindful of thy own. This narrow grave contains not the whole of Roberts; his mortal relics only are deposited in it. His intellectual part is passed above the starry regions; the love of him remains in the hearts of the living, while their grateful lips propagate his fame."

The church and the town hall taken together make a pretty picture. It is a typical Kentish church, with a fine exterior. By the way, a very interesting wedding custom still, we believe, prevails in Cranbrook. When a newly-wedded couple emerge from the church the path they tread is strewn with emblems of the bridegroom's occupation. For example, is he a carpenter—then the happy couple walk on shavings; if a shoemaker, on pieces of leather; a butcher, on skins of sheep; and a blacksmith, on bits of old iron. This curious token of goodwill is, we believe, of very ancient origin.

Much sympathy was expressed for the ancient house of Wrottesley when Wrottesley Hall, their ancestral home, was recently burned down. Fortunately Major-General the Hon. George Wrottesley, a well-known genealogical writer, had made copies of most of the muniments before their destruction. He is now about to publish in the *Genealogist* an authoritative history of this family, which claims to be the only one in the peerage descended in the male line from a founder of the Order of the Garter. General Wrottesley has also been preparing for publication, in a limited edition, a work of widespread interest on "Crecy and Calais," based on his own discoveries among the public records. In addition to the earls and barons who took part in Edward's brilliant campaign, he has recovered the names of a thousand knights and esquires, several of which are still to be found among our aristocracy. Illustrations will be given of all the banners borne by the English nobles at the battle of Crecy.





THE LATE LYON CLERK (*see next page*).



The  
**Genealogical Magazine.**

NOVEMBER, 1898.

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THE LATE LYON CLERK.



JAMES WILLIAM MITCHELL, Rothesay Herald and Lyon Clerk, as we deeply regretted to have to mention in our issue last month, succumbed, after a long illness, on September 3. Those who had been brought into contact with him at the Lyon Office, and miss him from his accustomed place, will feel a keen regret that his heraldic work is done. He was the eldest son of Joseph Theophilus Mitchell, East India merchant, and Isabella (Young), his wife. He was born November 7, 1836, at Lee, Kent, and was for a short time at Merchant Taylors' School, London. He passed into the army in 1856, was gazetted to the St. Helena Regiment, and was presented at St. James's by Sir Harry Smith, 1856. He sailed for St. Helena shortly after. He exchanged to the 42nd Royal Highlanders on March 5, 1858, and joined the depot at Perth in that year, being afterwards quartered at Stirling Castle. He was on the guard of honour to the Queen at Loch Katrine at the opening of the Glasgow Waterworks. He exchanged to the 17th (Leicestershire) Regiment in 1860, and embarked for Canada in that year, joining the regiment at Quebec. He retired from the service by the sale of his commission in 1861, and returned to England.

He embarked for New Zealand in February, 1862, landed at Dunedin, Otago, and went up the country to a sheep-station on the

Wakatip Lake. Shortly afterwards he was upset in a boat on the lake, being saved by a Maori (who received the Humane Society's medal). Mr. Mitchell went through part of the war on the Wai-kato in the Northern Island as a volunteer, and then returned to England in 1869. He went to reside in Devonshire, at Audley, Sidmouth, and married, at St. Mary's Church, near Torquay, on April 8, 1874, Annie Tilburn Sykes. Five children have been born of the marriage, of whom three survive. He took up the study of genealogy and heraldry at this time, and commenced a very exhaustive search into the family history of the Mitchells. He was appointed Carrick Pursuivant of Arms in the Lyon Court, Edinburgh, 1879, and shortly afterwards Rothesay Herald. On June 1, 1886, he was appointed Lyon Clerk Deputy, and left Devonshire to take up his residence in Edinburgh. On the death of Professor James Lorimer, Mr. Mitchell succeeded him as Lyon Clerk in March, 1890.

In 1895 Mr. Mitchell presented a petition to the Sheriff of Chancery in Edinburgh, setting forth that he was the eldest son of Joseph Theophilus Mitchell, grandson of Benjamin Mitchell, of Ware, in the county of Herts, great-grandson of John, or John Charles Mitchell, a younger son of the first Sir John Mitchell, of Westshore. After proof, the Sheriff found that he was the nearest lawful heir-male of Sir John Mitchell, last of Westshore, and served him heir of provision in terms of the patent of baronetcy; but he did not assume the title. After an illness of long duration he died at Fernielaw, Colinton, on September 3, 1898.

The foregoing details are but a bald account of the life of the late Lyon Clerk. Our own personal acquaintance with him only extended over the last few years of his life, but comparatively short in duration though it may have been, Mr. Mitchell's untimely death has caused us keen regret; and we should be doing him an injustice if we failed to take the opportunity of acknowledging the extensive assistance which he afforded us in genealogical and heraldic matters, and the rare courtesy with which he was always ready to lend us a helping hand. He is succeeded both as Rothesay Herald and Lyon Clerk by Mr. Francis James Grant, Carrick Pursuivant of Arms.





## THE EARLDOM OF LANDAFF.

BY THE PRESENT CLAIMANT.



Our issue of last month we referred to the claim which has been recently made public to the supposedly extinct Earldom of Llandaff, and promised our readers a detailed account of the claim. The following is the first instalment of the genealogy of the Mathew family. The early part, like all other early Welsh pedigrees, runs back far into remote antiquity, and probably would not be of much interest to our readers. We therefore start with the twelfth generation upon the pedigree supplied to us. The whole of the claim rests upon the fact of one particular marriage, which is recorded in Faulkner's *Dublin Journal*, 6-8 September, 1764. We have not actually seen a copy of the certificate, but the claimant specifies the date and place, and we leave our readers to form their own judgment.—ED. G. M.

12. GWAETHVOED VAWR, Prince of Cardigan, eighth in descent from Cunedda, the Cambro-British Prince, ob. in the reign of St. Edward the Confessor; m. the Lady Morvydd, dau. and heir of Ynyr, King of Gwent. They had issue, among others:

13. CEDRYCH, Lord of Gwynfai and of Cardigan. He received as a gift from Fitzhamon the castle and lordship of Ruthyn. He m. and had issue, among others:

14. ÆDDAN ap Cedrych, Lord of Grosmont, who m., and had issue, among others:

15. ÆDDAN, a powerful chieftain of Gwent, who flourished in the reign of Henry II. He took the cross from Archbishop Baldwin when he preached the Crusade in Wales in 1188. He m. Anne, dau. and heir of Sir John Russell. They had issue:

16. GWILLIM, Lord of Gwent, who m. Gwenlian, dau. of Howell of Caerleon, and had issue:

17. SISTILT, who m. and had issue:

18. JEVAN, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, who m. Anne, dau. of Mervick, and had issue:

19. MERVICK, who m. Eva, dau. of Ythel Gam, and had issue:  
(1) Gulhaved, and (2):

20. JEVAN, who m. Cecilia, dau. and co-heir of Sir Robert Clark, and had issue :

21. CARADOCK, who m. Alice, dau. of Sir John Welsh, of Llandewi, and had issue :

22. MERVICK, who m. Wenilian, dau. of Madock, and had issue :

23. SIR MADOCK, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, an eminent leader of the Crusaders ; Founder of the Hospice of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which Hospice was re-endowed by his grandson Jevan in 1288, and known as Ispytty Ifan. He m. Wenilian, dau. of Griffith Goeg, and had issue :

24. SIR GRIFFITH GETHIN, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, who was knighted by Richard II. He m. Margaret, dau. of Bryn-ap-George, and had issue :

25. SIR JEVAN AP GRIFFITH, of Brynwith, ninth Lord of Gros-mont, M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford ; he m. Cecily, dau. and heir of Sir Robert de Clare, second son of Richard, fourth Earl of Hereford, by his wife Amina, dau. and co-heir with her sister Isabel (first wife of King John) to William, Earl of Gloucester. They had issue : an eldest son, Matthew (of whom hereafter).

26. SIR MATHEW-AP-JEVAN, who m. Janet, sole heir of Jenkyn Fleming, feudal Baron of Llandaff. The descendants of Sir Mathew were long the feudal Barons of Llandaff, receiving summons as Barons to attend the Sovereign with horse and arms. They had issue.

27. SIR DAVID-AP-MATHEW, Lord of Llandaff and Seneschal of the Cathedral ; he saved the life of Edward IV. at the battle of Towton on Palm Sunday, March 14, 1461, and by his Majesty was created Grand Standard-bearer of all England. His extraordinary prowess and daring in the field, even at the age of sixty, contrarily to most of his countrymen who were Lancastrians, were used on behalf of the House of York, whose cause he ardently espoused. He was murdered at Neath in a riot, 1484, aged 84. Sir David was one of the ten Great Barons of Glamorganshire and a Marcher Lord. His fine alabaster monument is in Llandaff Cathedral, the effigy thereon measuring 6 feet 7 inches, which is said to have been his height. He restored the shrine of St. Teilo, 1480, and received from Bishop Marshall the skull of the saint, to be an heirloom in his family, who faithfully preserved it until its last custodian, William, son of Captain George Mathew, of Radyr, died at Llandilo, in Pembroke-shire, in 1658, leaving it in the hands of a friend unknown. His *arms* were : Sable, a lion rampant argent (in honour of the White Rose). *Crest* : A blackcock sable. *Motto* : "Y fyn Duw a fydd" ("What

God willeth will be"). (The genealogy thus far is given in the Harleian MSS. at the British Museum.) Sir David assumed the surname of "Mathew." He m. Gwendoline, dau. of Sir David Herbert, of Chapel, Monmouthshire, second son of William ap Jenkyn, ancestor of the Earls of Pembroke. They had issue: (1) John, who m. and left issue a dau., Janet, who m. Sir John Morgan, 1491. John Mathew was slain on Towton Field, 1461. Sir John Morgan, K.H.S., d. 1493. His tomb is in St. Woolo's Church, Newport, Monmouthshire. (2) Rumbrian, founder of the Llandaff branch, d. 1470; his tomb was erected in St. Mark's (the "Mayor's Chapel"), Bristol, in accordance with his will, by which he also directed that statues of gold and silver should be placed on the shrines of his kinsmen, SS. Teilo, Dubricius, and Odoceus, in Llandaff Cathedral. He m. Isabel, dau. of Sir Morris Denis, of Asterton, Gloucester, and had issue, Christopher, father of Sir Christopher Mathew (whose tomb is in Llandaff Cathedral), and ancestor of Admiral Thomas Matthews, of Llandaff Court, who d. 1754; and of Richard Matthews, of Charfield and Dublin, who d. 1762, leaving issue. (3) William, called Vawr, on account of his gigantic stature, who m. Llecci, dau. of Sir Griffith-ap-Nicholas, and had issue: (i.) Harry, of Llanishen, d. 1577; (ii.) Edmund; (iii.) William; (iv.) Elizabeth. (4) Thomas, of whom presently. (5) John, of whom there is no account. (6) Jenkyn, who was murdered at Cowbridge by the men of Brecknock; he m. and left issue, who settled in Cornwall and Devonshire. (7) Catherine, who m. Edmund Malifaunt, of Upton Castle. (8) Ellen, who m. Thomas Button, of Worlton. (9) Joan, who m. Thomas Butler, of Dunraven.

28. THOMAS, fourth son of Sir David, was the founder of the Radyr branch of the family. He m. Catherine, dau. and co-heir of Morgan Llen, Lord of Alder, whose marriage portion was the Radyr estate. Thomas Mathew, d. at St. Mark's, Gaunts, Bristol, 1470. He left issue: (1) Sir David, of St. Fagan's Castle, who d. April 3, 1504. He m. Alice, dau. and heir of Sir Robert Vele, of Charfield and Tortworth, and had issue, six daus., of whom one m. a descendant of Sir Christopher Mathew, from whom descended Nathaniel Matthews, whose will was proved 1688, and is in the Public Record Office, Dublin. Nathaniel was father of Richard Matthews, of Usher's Quay, Dublin, and Charfield, of whom below. The will of Sir David, dated 1504, is preserved at the Faculty Office. (2) Sir William, of whom presently. (3) (4) (5) Three sons, of whom there is no record. (6) Janet, who m. Sir Edward Stradling, of St. Donat's. She d. 1535.

29. SIR WILLIAM MATHEW, who was knighted by King Henry VII., under the banner of England at the Battle of Bosworth, August 22, 1485. He m. Janet, dau. and heir of Harry-ap-Glyn Thomas Vaughan, Lord of Lanlais and Court. He accompanied Henry VIII. to the Field of the Cloth of Gold; and restored the episcopal palace at Llandaff, which had been destroyed by Owen Glendwr. It was again shattered by Oliver Cromwell's troops, 1646. Sir William d. March 10, 1528. His fine altar-tomb, with effigies of himself and his wife, was wrought by Cellini in Italy; it is in Llandaff Cathedral. Sir William and Lady Mathew had issue: (1) Sir George, of whom presently. (2) Catherine, m. Philip, third son of Sir Edward Mansel. (3) Elizabeth, m. Morris Mathew, of Sweldon.

30. SIR GEORGE MATHEW, M.P., High Sheriff of Glamorgan, 1544; d. November 10, 1557; m., 1st, Mary Anne, dau. of Sir William Herbert, of Colebrook, and had issue: (1) Elizabeth; (2) Catherine; (3) Martha, who m. Wm. Baudriss, of Penmark. 2nd, Sir George m. Barbara, dau. and heir of Sir Robert Bret, of Cossington. Knighted, 1553. He revived the privileges of the Marcher Lordship held by his ancestors, and obtained confirmation of them from the Bishop of Llandaff. Sir George and Lady Mathew had issue: (1) Sir William, b. 1531, who m. a dau. of Sir George Herbert, of Swansea, Bart., by his wife Dame Elizabeth Berkeley. He set in operation the first iron furnaces in the Vale of Taff. He was High Sheriff, 1567 and 1579; and ob. 1587. Issue: Six daughters. (2) Harry, m. the dau. and co-heir of Jenkyn Morgan. He was Sheriff 1590. Issue: Two daughters. (3) John, m. Jane, dau. of Robert Raglan. (4) Edmund, a physician, of whom presently. (5) Arnold, ob. *s.p.* (6) Barbara, m. Van of Marcross; ob. *s.p.* (7, 8, 9) Three daughters, of whom there is no record.

31. SIR EDMUND MATHEW, M.D., Sheriff 1592. He succeeded to all the estates of his father, Sir George; m. the dau. and heir of Bartholomew Skerne, of Long Ashton; and ob. 1660, aged 102. He cast ordnance for Spain in his furnaces near Cardiff. He had issue: (1) George, a captain in the army, of whom presently; (2) Anthony, ob. *s.p.* (3) William, of Whitchurch, Mayor of Cardiff, 1644; m. Elizabeth Powell, of Llwydiarth, and had issue: (i.) Anthony; (ii.) Thomas; (iii., iv.) two daughters. Governor of Cardiff Castle, 1646. (4) Edmund, who accompanied George to Ireland; he ob. 1650, leaving his property to his nephews Theobald and George, sons of his eldest brother, then of Thurles. He was governor of the garrison in Green Castle. Some of his letters are among the MSS. in the archives of the Marquess of Ormonde, at

Kilkenny Castle. (5) David, m. Agnes Pawley, from Cornwall. (6) Barbara, of whom there is no record. (7) Jane, of whom there is no record. (8) Kate Anne, m. Anthony Powell, of Lwydiarth, some of whose MS. works were in the library at Thomastown before the sale and dispersion of its contents in 1875. (9) Florence, of whom nothing is known.

32. CAPTAIN GEORGE MATHEW, married as his second wife Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Pointz, of Acton, Gloucester, widow of Thomas Butler, Viscount Thurles, eldest son of Walter, eleventh Earl of Ormonde. Viscount Thurles was shipwrecked and lost on the Skerries, December 15, 1619. (Captain George had previously m., 1st, a dau. of Sir John Domes, by whom he had issue: (i.) Toby; (ii.) William. The latter it was who last had charge of the relic of St. Teilo; ob. 1658; both *s.p.*) He mortgaged the Radyr Estate to Edward Lewis, of Van, and migrated with his son Toby to Ireland, 1610, after the death of his first wife. Toby was drowned with Lord Thurles on his journey back from Ireland, 1619, bringing money from his father to pay off the mortgage on the Radyr Estate. Lady George Mathew had by her first husband, Viscount Thurles, three sons, (i.) James, afterwards the great Duke of Ormonde, (ii.) John, (iii.) Richard, who were brought up at Thomastown Castle. Captain George Mathew ob. at Tenby, 1636. He was the founder of the Irish branch of the family. Shortly after his decease his second wife entered the Order of St. Benedict, and died a professed nun, *circa* 1655. They had issue: (1) Theobald, of whom presently. (2) George, m. Lady Cahir, dau. of Lord Dunboyne, and had issue Theobald, who m. the dau. and heir of Bartholomew Fawkes, and had issue a son, known as "Grand George," from his luxurious style of living, who had issue Toby, who m., but ob. *s.p.* Theobald had with his wife estates at Clonmore, Dromands, etc. (3) Frances, who followed her mother's example, and ob. a nun of the Order of St. Benedict. The portraits of Captain George Mathew, his wife (in a nun's habit), and of the first and second Dukes of Ormonde were at Thomastown until 1875, with numerous other family likenesses, which are believed to be now in Paris.

33. THEOBALD MATHEW, m., 1st, Margaret, dau. of Valentine Browne, of Spital, and had issue: (1) George, called "the Major," who ob. *s.p.* He married secondly Anne Saul, of Cashel, and had issue: (2) Thomas, of whom presently; and thirdly Catherine Neville, of Holt, Leicester, and had issue: (3) Theobald, who ob. *s.p.*, December 1, 1699.

34. THOMAS MATHEW, of Thurles and Annefield, ob. 1714, having m. Honora Ryan, of Clonmell. Issue: (1) Theobald, of whom presently. (2) George; (3) Charles, of Annabeg, of neither of whom is there record. (4) James, of Borris, who m. and left issue, who are said to have settled in the north-west of Ireland. He ob. at Thurles, 1764. (Thomas Mathew had with his wife estates at Goomsgowah, co. Limerick, and Annabeg, co. Galway.)

35. THEOBALD MATHEW, of Annefield, ob. September 24, 1745, having m. Catherine, dau. of Sir John and Lady Mary Shelley (*née* Gage, of Firle), and had issue: (1) Thomas, of whom presently. (2) John, ob. *s.p.* (3) George, ob. *s.p.* (4) Charles, ob. *s.p.* (5) Mary, of whom there is no record.

36. THOMAS MATHEW, m. Mary, dau. of Richard Matthews, of Charfield, who was descended from Rumbrian, second son of Sir David-ap-Mathew, of Llandaff, by m. with a dau. of Sir David Mathew, of St. Fagan's Castle. Richard Matthews m. twice; he owned property at Usher's Quay, Dublin, and at Charfield and Tortworth, Gloucester. He ob. at Charfield, and sep. at Tortworth, March 25, 1762. Issue: (1) Joseph, b. 1713; a solicitor. Steward to Augustus, fourth Earl of Berkeley; m. Rachel Roach, of Charfield; became Squire of Cromhall; ob. 1773; mural tablet to his memory in Tortworth Church; and left issue: (i.) William; (ii.) Joseph Daniel, etc. Descendants of Joseph Matthews survive. (2) William, m., 1765, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Sarah Williams; entered military service of East India Company, became a Major; was poisoned with his brother, (3) General Sir Richard Matthews (who ob. coel.), by Tippoo Sultan in 1784. Major William Matthews left issue a son, William Joseph, a Major, who m. and left issue. His descendants survive. (4) Mary, described above. (5) Margaret, baptized at St. Audöen's, Dublin. (6) Tabitha, d. at Thornbury, sep. at Tortworth. (7) Jane, sep. at Tortworth. The register of the marriage between Thomas Mathew and Mary Matthews is in the burials register at St. Audöen's, Dublin, July 31, 1736. Thomas Mathew restored and enlarged Thomastown Castle, and laid out the gardens at enormous cost. He was renowned for his skill as a swordsman, and for his unbounded hospitality. He inherited all the estates in Glamorgan, in London, in Monmouth, and in Ireland, under the will of George Mathew the youngest, who ob. 1760. His portrait was at Thomastown until 1875. Mrs. Mathew ob. 1746. Thomas Mathew ob. 1774. Will proved, May 23, 1781, his brothers John and George being the executors. (He left a natural son, James Mathew, who was bailiff on the Thomastown estate, and who



m. and left issue, four sons, of whom Theobald became the celebrated Capuchin Friar, who advocated temperance throughout the British Isles and in North America, and who ob. at the house of his elder brother Charles, of Lehenagh, Cork, 1856.) Thomas Mathew left issue by his wife: (1) Francis, educated by Dr. Sheridan, author of the "Life of Swift," at Thomastown; b. September, 1744, of whom presently. (2) Catherine Anne Maria, who m., 1st, Philip Roe, and had issue two daughters; and secondly John Scott, first Earl of Clonmell, K.P., Lord Chief Justice of Ireland; ob. *s.p.*

*(To be continued.)*



## THE ARMS OF CANADA.



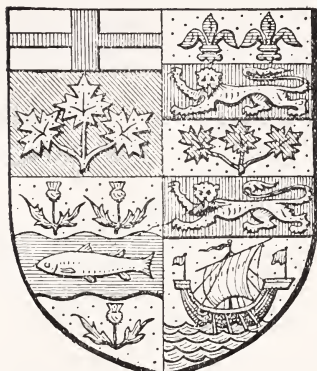
ON the formation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, by the confederation of the provinces of Ontario, Quebec (previously called Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, arms were granted for the four provinces combined for the Dominion thus: Quarterly, 1st, for Ontario, Vert, a sprig of three

leaves of maple slipped or, on a chief arg. the cross of St. George; 2nd, for Quebec, Or, on a fesse gu., between two fleurs-de-lis az. in chief, and a sprig of three leaves of maple vert in base, a lion passant guardant or; 3rd, for Nova Scotia, Or, on a fesse wavy arg., between three thistles ppr., a salmon naiant arg.; 4th, for New Brunswick, Or, on waves alymphad with oars in action ppr., on a chief arg. a lion passant guardant or.

These arms appear separately in four shields on the great seal of Canada.

They are borne quartered in the flag of the Governor-General, the shield being placed in a white disc in the centre of the flag within wreaths, which are of maple-leaves instead of the oak-leaves prescribed for similar flags in other parts of her Majesty's dominions, and ensigned by the imperial crown. The Lieutenant-Governors bear the arms of their respective provinces upon their flags within a similar wreath, but without the crown.

The arms are also used as the distinguishing badge for the blue and red ensigns of Canadian ships, which are authorized to wear such ensigns on the broad seas, armed Government vessels being



DOMINION COAT OF ARMS.

also authorized to wear a whip-blue, with the St. George's cross next to the hoist. The ensigns are usually made with the badge placed in a white disc, or sometimes a square spot, with the maple wreath and crown, but quite incorrectly, for such insignia are distinctions of the Governor-General only, and the arms have no accessories. It is doubtful also whether the white disc or square spot should be used, or the arms placed immediately upon the blue or red field of the flag,

though the Admiralty chart seems to show a white disc, and also ensigns the arms with the crown, but the intention is not very clear.

A practice has prevailed of adding to the arms described additional quarters for the provinces which entered the confederation subsequent to 1867, and flags are frequently so made. For this, however, there is no authority, no arms having been authorized for such provinces; and the attempt to adopt the badges used by them results in an incongruity, which may be appreciated from the following description of such badges: Manitoba, a shield charged and blazoned as follows—vert, a buffalo courant ppr., on a chief arg., a cross of St. George charged with a crown also ppr. (the Admiralty chart shows a shield differently charged, which does not seem ever to have been used); British Columbia—the royal crown and crest (a lion statant guardant), with the letters "B.C." between wreaths, the dexter of laurel and the sinister of oak, conjoined in base; Prince Edward Island—upon a mount a group of three small maple-trees growing beside a large oak-tree, with the legend, "*Parva sub ingenti.*"

The use of the arms of the Dominion as a badge for the ensign has been the subject of much correspondence in newspapers, many persons being of opinion that a simple badge, more readily distinguishable at sea, would be more suitable. The correspondence,

which brought out a great variety of suggestions, showed on the whole a very marked preference for the maple leaf, which, having three natural colours of green, gold, and red, may be readily placed as a charge upon a field of any colour, the principal difference of opinion relating to the form of the proposed badge, whether it should be a single leaf, or the more graceful sprig of three leaves which appears as a charge twice in the arms of the Dominion. The question was informally brought to the attention of the Government, but before any more formal consideration was given to it a change of ministry occurred, and the matter dropped.

The discussion referred to was not confined to the question of a badge for the ensign, but also extended to the arms of the Dominion, composed, as mentioned above, of those of the



THE GREAT SEAL OF CANADA.

original four provinces, to which it is evident many persons consider that a quarter should be added for every additional province. This would already require eight quarters; and as one of these would represent six territorial divisions, at present grouped as the "North-West Territories," under one Lieutenant-Governor, it is evident that in the course of time there would be an achievement of a character quite inconvenient for the uses which may be made of a national shield of arms. It was therefore proposed that, while on the Great Seal the shields of the original four provinces might very properly remain, with the date of 1867, which accompanies them, as a historical record, for other purposes a grant of arms, with suitable accessories, might be obtained for the Dominion of Canada as a whole, without regard to the arms or badges of the various provinces.

E. M. CHADWICK.

## GUNDRADA COUNTESS OF WARRENNE.

BY HAMILTON HALL.



THE much discussed question of the parentage of Gundrada Countess of Warrenne was the subject of a paper in the Collections of the Sussex Archæological Society written by Sir George Duckett, F.S.A.,<sup>1</sup> entitled "A Parting Word" about her, and favouring the 'fosterage' theory of her relationship to Gherbod Earl of Chester. The use of this title leads to the opinion that the paper contains all that can at present be advanced in support of that theory, which is on examination seen to amount to practically nothing. To those who have given any study to this question that paper did not seem to elucidate the mystery, and this theory of 'fosterage' appears, to some at any rate, to require a good deal of support, and that of a kind different from what is there to be found. Nevertheless there are those who consider themselves to have been influenced by the arguments therein set forth, and it may therefore be useful to offer some criticism of this paper, and to make a brief statement of some of the objections which can be raised against it, both as to its methods and as to its facts or assertions.

In its opening lines the 'Parting Word' remarks that all the various disputants conceive themselves each to have discovered the best solution of this problem, a remark which is amply illustrated by the tone of this same paper, and the confident way in which its chief argument is advanced. Not the least dogmatic of its statements is the assertion that English antiquaries as a whole are really too ignorant of the French language in its nicer refinements to be able properly to understand a Norman Frenchman's Latin. This remark may go for what it is worth, but it is proper to observe that it is made, not of course with this baldness, in order to cover the advance of the implied statement that the writer of the 'Parting Word' really does understand what Orderic did mean by describing Gundrada as "Soror Gherbodi"; to wit that he meant to say she was foster-sister to Gherbod. The way in which these three statements are wrapped together: that we cannot read French: that Sir George can: that Orderic really meant foster-sister: is highly ingenious, because none of these statements are definitely made,

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xxxviii., p. 166.

all of them are taken for demonstrated, and the omission of any one of them vitiates the whole argument.

Not less ingenious is the manner in which it is implied that M. Delisle accepts for proved this foster-sister idea. Granting for the moment that English antiquaries cannot read French with any scholarly precision we have it at first-hand that our author is not in that sad case, and therefore it is strange that he should at the same time assert M. Delisle's acceptance of the idea, and also print the grounds for this assertion; because the letter does not really give the amount of support which it is alleged to confer. The accomplished French authority writes a polite acknowledgment of the receipt of copies of the 'dissertation.' He is "disposed to think" the author may be correct in "representing" Gherbod as foster-brother of Gundrada—he will give the matter due publicity—and "the arguments which are so skilfully presented ought not to pass unnoticed" by French antiquaries. This paragraph of the letter is non-committal in a high degree, except to a mind bent on finding there absolute acceptance of the proposition. When M. Delisle begins to express his own views he becomes much more direct, asserts his admiration for Orderic, allows him to be only human, and makes a final stand on the fulness and trustworthiness of Orderic's chronicle. The legitimate deductions from this letter consequently are: 1. If Orderic calls her Soror, Soror she was; 2. Soror may conceivably mean foster-sister. It is beyond doubt that M. Delisle would be at least equally ready to admit that soror might also mean simply sister and nothing else. To proceed then to say the 'opinion' (which is stretching that word to its utmost limits) of this great authority will be taken as final and the 'difficulty regarding foster-sister' 'considered settled,' is as skilful in its way as the former statement that Orderic did mean foster-sister. It is an oblique way of stating a proposition which plainly put is—M. Delisle is of 'opinion' that in this passage Orderic intends soror to signify foster-sister and not sister—for the contrasting values of these two renderings of soror is what M. Delisle's letter is brought forward to "settle." Even an antiquary's knowledge of the French tongue will enable him to discover that the learned writer does in fact say nothing of the kind. The printing of this letter demonstrates the good faith and honesty of the 'Parting Word,' but mere honesty is not sufficient. Arguments so misleading and presented in so confusing a manner differ but little from misrepresentation, however unintentional. In their effect upon the careless reader they differ not at all.



There is a curious inconsistency in the way in which these two renderings of *soror* are treated. Opinions based upon the obvious, natural, albeit 'Saxon,' sense 'sister' are contemptuously spoken of, called inventions, and described as baseless. Immediately afterwards the 'foster-sister' rendering is alleged to appear 'probable' to 'reasonable' people, and though it is not described as fanciful, it is claimed as an exclusive discovery which others may not even adopt without due acknowledgment. It may be noticed that no basis whatever is suggested for this theory, and therefore it is more than generous to set off the confessed discovery against the alleged invention.

Another example of the oblique statement directly follows. There is the sentence, "If by any possibility Gundreda had been the sister by blood to Gherbod that person must also be of necessity affiliated to the same mother Queen Matilda." Certainly it may amount to that, the deduction is tolerably obvious if the statement of the proposition be extended, "since Matilda was mother of Gundreda." As the proposition stands however it is not the only deduction possible, for a half blood relationship paternally can quite consistently be inferred. Gherbod had a father and a mother, Gundrada had a father and a mother; any identity of person in these four parents would enable the chronicler to be sufficiently accurate in calling Gundrada 'sister' of Gherbod. The terms of the statement therefore do not really involve any necessity that Matilda was mother of Gherbod. This is not to say that she was not his mother. But our author continues:—"such a conclusion is ridiculous," 'is too outrageous ever to have been entertained,' etc. This is bare assertion, and a mere begging of the question. Moreover, it is not true. Some people do entertain the conclusion; they have good grounds to offer for their opinion. It is no novelty, for Mr. Stapleton<sup>1</sup> as long ago as 1846, notwithstanding his unequalled knowledge of Norman pedigrees and charters, accepted it as a proved descent, and expressed no doubt whatever that Matilda was mother of Gherbod.

Professor Freeman's "Norman Conquest" is not an unknown book, nor is it commonly regarded as a work of fiction. He examined this very point, and "entertained the conclusion" without a word of adverse comment.<sup>2</sup> Genealogy is not the principal subject of this great work, but it is a cognate subject, and largely

<sup>1</sup> *Infra*.

<sup>2</sup> "Norman Conquest of England," vol. iii., cap. xii., § 1, and Appendix, vol. iii., note N.



treated of therein by the eminent author. Passing, however, to treatises strictly confined to genealogy, another responsible and highly competent writer in a well-known and widely-read work<sup>1</sup> did not find it so ridiculous nor so outrageous as to prevent him from accepting it. It is true that Mr. Planché accepts the proposition mainly for purposes of argument. It is equally true that he does not find it ridiculous nor outrageous so far as can be gathered from what he says; and further, he so presents the matter as to give it a very distinct air of probability, which goes to show that he thought it probable himself.

But worse follows. The argument is continued, "Gundreda having no blood affinity whatever with Gherbod." This appears in the next paragraph as a demonstrated fact, though parenthetically stated. This is disingenuous because it is exactly the point at issue. The argument has not proved the fact; no reason whatever has been offered for supposing it to be the fact; nothing has been done to support the author's view that it was the fact, beyond saying that he is certainly right in his translation, and that any opinion to the contrary involves absurdities which are preposterous. The truth is that Orderic appears to say Gundrada was so related, that his statement has been accepted in some quarters, and that the acceptance of the statement in its apparently obvious sense is actually the very circumstance which has rendered it necessary, in order to escape from the difficulty so created, to "originate" the "theory" here so recklessly defended.

Next comes the 'Comitissa' note with much extravagance of statement. Why the fact that she was in her marital relation called 'comitissa' should be held to indicate, much less prove, anything whatever as to her parental relation, is utterly beyond comprehension. If 'any doubtful or ignoble origin' was to be a bar to her participation in the founding of the Priory, it may with equal reason be argued that the Conqueror's confirmation Charter to the Priory (to which, says our author, 'ignoble' she could not have been a witness in such company) *ipso facto* demonstrates himself to have been legitimate. This comitissa note is an example of the measuring of the manners of that age by the standards of our own; and it is difficult to imagine anything more misleading than the suggestion here indicated. The above fallacy is an example of what is likely to result from viewing those times and people from such an unreasonable standpoint.

<sup>1</sup> Planché, Somerset Herald, "The Conqueror and his Companions," 1874, vol. i., p. 139.

Exception must be taken to the treatment of Gundrada's 'epitaph.' Undoubtedly this, which is really the inscription on the lid of the coffin in which she was reburied, is commonly regarded as authentic. Certainly it has never been questioned by any considerable authority, but it cannot properly be called contemporary evidence, for she had been dead scores of years before the disturbance of the original graves of William and Gundrada necessitated the making of these two remarkable little coffins, not large enough to contain anything more than their mere loose bones. From the way it is here discussed a casual reader might suppose that this 'epitaph' stated her age to be 36. Most unfortunately it says nothing about her age; and nothing to enable one to calculate, or infer, what her age might have been. Had it done so there is a high probability that its authenticity would have been closely investigated before now. This epitaph gives the date of her death in 1085, as the 'Parting Word' quite correctly says, but continues, "this fact dating from the time of Duke William's (subsequently interdicted) marriage in 1047 would cause her age at the time of her death to have been 36." It is hardly necessary to say that 'this fact' could by no possibility 'cause' anything of the kind; that the alleged marriage of 1047 has been with great ability denied, and has many questionable features; that it is impossible 'subsequently' or any other way to interdict an accomplished fact; and that if William was married in 1047, and if Gundrada did die in 1085, those two dates together do not prove that she was then 36 or 26 or any other age. Here we have first an allegation as to her parentage, matter of dispute; then an allegation as to the date of the marriage of those parties, whether her parents or not, also matter of dispute; lastly the assertion that these allegations 'cause' her age to have been 36. These strings of assertion having been brought out as logical argument are repeated with slight variations, and finally clinched by a remark that if these dates, ages, etc., are not correct she would clash with the Conqueror's other daughters, a statement which however true in itself is no argument against the contention that she was not his daughter, and was probably older than any of those who were.

There is a further assertion, dogmatic as words can make it, in reference to the much disputed question of William's marriage with Matilda. "It was taken up by the Council of Rheims . . . 1049, and then pronounced illegal on the score of consanguinity." Has the author of the 'Parting Word' discovered any record, hitherto unknown, justifying this statement, or does he make it on his own

responsibility? It is really necessary to inquire, because in the light of ordinary knowledge and the generally received authorities this statement is wrong in fact in two vital points. Until good evidence to the contrary is produced it may safely be denied that the marriage was "pronounced illegal" at all. It may with equal confidence be denied that the objection to the marriage was "on the score of consanguinity." Stapleton quotes the record in the following passage<sup>1</sup>: "A Council was held at Rheims . . . 1049 . . . under the presidency of Pope Leo IX. commencing on the third day of October . . . in a record of the acts of the third day of its sitting the following passage occurs . . . Interdixit et Balduino comiti Flandrensi ne filiam suam Willelmo Nortmanno nuptui daret; et illi ne eam acceperat."

Freeman<sup>2</sup> quoting the canon from Labbè, *Concilia*, xi., 1412, has the passage precisely as Stapleton save that the last word is *acciperet*.

It might be hypercritical to read into this language a suggestion that Baldwin was the chief offender, and was well aware that there was an obstacle to the marriage, but this is quite sufficient evidence for arguing that the Pope at any rate conceived the marriage to be imminent, not accomplished; and of itself goes far to discredit the allegation that the marriage took place in 1047. *Interdict* is a proper word to use under these circumstances, but this is not a proceeding which can be properly described as pronouncing the marriage illegal. It plainly says they were not to marry, which is quite a different thing.

Next as to the consanguinity. What was this consanguinity—so close as to have evoked what the 'Parting Word' appears to regard as a decree of nullity of marriage? A careful study of the pedigrees best entitled to confidence fails to show any consanguinity whatever nearer than the fourth degree. If the parties were married, which does not appear in the record quoted, this would only be matter of penance. If the consanguinity had been extremely near, instead of having been distinctly remote, supposing that any existed at all, that might be matter of divorce. In no case could it be matter of interdict, for it was breach of Canon law, not of Divine law. Another aspect of the 'consanguinity' will presently be discussed.

<sup>1</sup> *Archæological Journal*, vol. iii. (1846), p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> *Loc. cit.*

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE WALPOLES, WITH SOME  
ACCOUNT OF A JUNIOR BRANCH (*continued*).

BY H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.



R. WALTER RYE and Dr. Jessopp suggest that Adam de Houton, who was Bishop of St. David's in 1361, and Lord Chancellor in 1377, and who died in 1389, was a Walpole. Foss, in his "History of the Judges," says that Adam de Houton was probably the son of John de Houton, who was Baron of the Exchequer 1347. They, however, all overlook the fact that a man of the same name, Adam de Houton, was Rector of St. Peter, Southgate, Norwich, in 1323. Comparing the dates, it is not impossible, though not probable, that this man was identical with the Lord Chancellor.

He was the son of Robert le Barkere, which means, I take it, Robert the Tanner. I should be very glad of any information about this Adam de Houton and Robert the Tanner. In neither case can I trace any connection with the Walpoles.

From Sir John de Walpole the pedigree is all plain sailing. The family resided at Houghton, handing down the estate, which was gradually added to, from father to son, and inter-marrying with the county families of Norfolk and Suffolk: The FitzOsberts, of Somerleyton; the Le Grosses, of Crostwick; the Harsykes, of Southacre; the Robsarts, of Siderstone; the Calybutts, of Coxford; the Cobbes, of Sandringham; the Bacons, of Hessel; and the Burwells, of Rougham.

Of one of the wives only have I been unable to find the pedigree—Elizabeth Shaa, or Shawe, wife of John Walpole, who died 1494.

The Harleian MSS., No. 1092, fol. 107, 108, says: "Henrie Walpole, heir of Henrie aforesaid, had issue by Margaret his wife two sonnes—John, his sonne and heir, who married Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Shaa of Derbyshire, that bore for his arms a chevron between 3 foxes passant," etc. Now, I cannot find anywhere these arms attributed to any family of Shaa or Shawe. In fact, foxes are very rare charges in English heraldry. I do not mean foxes' masks, etc., which are common enough, but the entire animal in any posture. I only know of three instances, two of which may be found in Papworth and Burke, viz., Malston (Devon),

argent, a fox sable enraged gules; Gavenor, gules, or a fox passant; and, on a brass plate in St. Julian's Church, Norwich, Lulman, azure, a fox sejant argent. In the parlour of Dunham Hall were the following arms formerly, in the glass: Walpole, impaling sable 3 lozenges ermine Shaw—the ordinary bearing of Shaa or Shaw. I should be very glad of any information as to this Shaa, of Derbyshire.

The Walpoles, however, were not mere country squires. Sir Henry de Walpole was a Knight of the Shire in 1316, as was his son Henry in 1329; and when Robert FitzWalter "the Valiant" rose against John to revenge the wrongs of Matilda "the Fair," he was accompanied by his kinsmen Sir Gilbert Perche and Sir John Walpole.<sup>1</sup>

In 1615, Calibut, called "Calivers," Walpole in a return made of the local forces to the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Arundel, was described as a Captain of Horse and Colonel of the Militia for the districts of Launditch, Smithdon, Gallow, and Brothecross. He is down for £20 in a loan levied in 1611-12.

The first Walpole to come prominently before the public was Sir Edward. He and his father Robert joined Sir Horatio Townshend in fortifying Lynn. For his zeal in the cause of Charles II., and for his eloquence in the Restoration Parliament, to which he had been returned as member for King's Lynn, he was rewarded by being created a Knight of the Bath.

Henry Walpole is returned among the names of gentry of Norfolk by the Commissioners of Henry VI., 1433; but in 1500 no Walpole appears in a similar list.

The Corporation of Lynn, "in regard for his integrity and services in the cause of the monarchy, presented him with a noble piece of plate with an inscription thereon." So says Collins, but as it is down for only £20 in the Corporation books, they seem to have done it on the cheap.

Sir Edward Walpole married Susan, daughter and co-heir of Sir Robert Crane, the last Baronet of Chilton, by Susan, daughter of Sir Gyles Alington, of Horsheath, by whom he had thirteen children. He was succeeded by his eldest son Robert, who was born November 18, 1650, and took his degree of M.A., "per regias literas," at Trinity College, Cambridge, 1669. The next year he was married to Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir Jeffrey

<sup>1</sup> In 1553 the following in the train of Lord Robert Dudley were apprehended in Norfolk: Robert Walpole and Tyrrey Walpole, 3rd son of Edward Walpole, of Houghton, and Lucy Robsart.

Burwell, of Rougham, Co. Suffolk, by Elisabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Derehaugh, of Colston.

London Marriage Allegations in the register of the Vicar-General: "Robert Walpole, of Houghton, Co. Norfolk, Esq., bachelor, about 20, his parents dead, and Mrs. Mary Burwell, of Rougham, Suffolk, spinster, about 16, consent of father, Sir Jeffrey Burwell, of same, Knight, February 22, 1670-71."

When Robert Walpole came to man's estate, time had changed. England had had enough of the Stuarts, and he was as zealous in the cause of the Revolution as his father had been in that of the Restoration.

When James II. wished to feel the pulse of the country, he caused three questions to be addressed to the several Deputy-Lieutenants and J.P.'s in Norfolk:

(1) If, in case hee shall be chosen Knight of the same shire, or Burgesse of a Town, when the King shall think fitt to call a Parliament, where will hee bee for taking off the Penal Laws and the Tests?

(2) Whether hee will assist and contribute to the elections of such members as shall bee for taking off the Penal Laws and Tests?

(3) Whether he will support the King's declaration for liberty of conscience by living friendly with those of all persuasions as subjects of the same Prince and good Christians ought to do?

Robert Walpole replied:

(1) Hee will not oppose an act to confirm the King's declaration for libertie of conscience, but cannot consent to the takeing off the Tests, till hee is convinced of the necessity of it.

(2) Hee answers in the negative.

(3) Hee has always done and hee will continue to live friendly with those of all persuasions, so long as they prove loyal subjects and obedient to the Government.

He was very far from being the coarse sort of drunken gentleman-farmer many writers have described him. He, in reality, was distinguished as one of the politest men in a coarse age.

To show the high estimation in which he was held, let me quote Humphrey Prideaux, who seldom had a good word for anybody. He writes on January 11, 1699, when the then Lord-Lieutenant, Henry, Duke of Norfolk, was in a critical state of health, and the question of his successor was hotly debated:

"The chiefe man of ye opposite faction to that which now prevails is Mr. Walpole, who was guardian of ye Lord Townshend; if he be Lord-Lieutenant, all ye Duke's party will come into him as



one man, and Walpole will bring with him in the other party, and if he doth not, you may be assured Walpole himself will joine with him; and, beside him, there is not a man of any parts or interest in that party."

By Mary, his wife, he had nineteen children in the course of twenty-four years. Out of ten sons, only three—Sir Robert, Lord Walpole of Wolterton, and Galfrydus—survived to be present at his funeral in 1700. It is a curious fact that, though he had nineteen children, and his father thirteen, the Walpoles were within an ace of becoming extinct, as only Lord Walpole of Wolterton left any descendants who survived the second generation.

His youngest brother Edward, baptized September 14, 1664, was M.A. and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a man of much promise, but died January 29, 1688. The inscription on a gravestone in the ante-chapel of Trinity College Chapel:

"Edvardos Filius Edv. Walpole de Houghton in Agro Norfol  
Ordinis Balnei Militis erat tertius  
Art maj et hujus coll Socius Meritiss  
Obiit Jany. 29 Anno Domini 1688 ætat suæ 25."

Robert Walpole's only surviving brother Horatio was born July 11, 1663. He was very good-looking, and very like his eldest brother, if his portrait by Riley, which is in my possession, is a good likeness. He had a swarthy complexion and brilliant black eyes; hence his sobriquet, "The Black Colonel."

His commission in the cavalry was signed at Whitehall, June 18, 1685, "Cornet Horatio Walpole." In November, 1687, he was in Lord Peterborough's Regiment of Horse (now the 3rd Dragoon Guards). "3rd Troop, Captain Chitham, Lieutenant Gilbert Talbot, Cornet Oratio Walpool" (*sic*).

He married Lady Anne Coke, widow of Coke, of Holkham, and daughter of Thomas, Duke of Leeds, by Lady Bridget Bertie. Marriage allegation in the Vicar-General's register:

"1691, March 26th. Horatio Walpole, of Houghton, Co. Norfolk, Esqre., Bach: above 27, and the Lady Ann Coke, of St. James's, Westminster, widow, above 21, at St. Giles in the Fields."

However, he was married at St. James's, Duke Street, though not *clandestinely*, as I saw stated in an article lately.

After his marriage he resided at Beckhall, three miles from Diss, on the borders of Suffolk, which was Lady Anne's dower house. A few years before his death he bought Brunsthorp for £2,200 and an annuity of £60 clear for life, and died there October 17, 1717, and was buried at Houghton on the 20th of the same month.



On the other hand, he got 60 guineas for some hounds. He was a great hawk. There are numerous entries for lures, hawk's furniture, and velvet caps for himself and Michael Venn, his falconer. The average price of a hawk was £3.

They all appear to have been great snuff-takers, ladies as well as gentlemen. Many entries of presents of snuff at 14s. a pound to Dorothy, his niece (Lady Townshend), who appears to have lived a great deal with her uncle, both in town and country.

But while the ladies had to put up with tortoiseshell snuff-boxes at 25s., the gentlemen treated themselves to gold snuff-boxes from 18 guineas a-piece and upwards.

The Black Colonel did not spend much on literature. I only find these entries:

1705.—Paid for a book the Misteries of Conjugal Love ... .. £0 6 0

This was an English translation of Nicholas Venette's "Conjugal Love Revealed," translated from the seventh French edition, 1703, 8vo.

The book does not seem to have come up to his expectations, as on the next page there is a note that the book was returned, and his 6s. refunded.

1705.—Paid for binding the History of Queen Zarah and the King's Prayers ... .. £0 1 0

(This was "The Secret History of Queen Zarah and the Zaravians, being a Looking-glass for — in the Kingdom of Albion," 1705, 12mo. A satire on the Duchess of Marlborough.)

1706.—Paid for 13 sermons preached by Dr. Pratt on the 30th. of Jan. £0 1 0

(Dr. Benjamin Pratt was Chaplain to the House of Commons and Provost of Dublin University and Dean of Cork.)

Sir Robert's banking account was not made up so regularly as the others. It ran from August, 1714, to August, 1718, when it was balanced, and the accounted stated: Cr. £153,798 12s. 8d. Dr. £152,473 2s. 8d. Balance in his favour, £1,325 10s. od.

There are not so many entries for wine as in his uncle's book, but every year occurs:

Aug.—Paid for sixteen galls. and qt. 1 pt. of arrack at 16 shillings a gall. and two great wicker bottles 13 shillings, together ... £13 15 0

„ Paid for 300 lemons and box ... .. 3 8 0

This was for making punch at the Houghton autumn "congresses." Tea was very dear then.

Aug. 30, 1715.—Paid for a pound of Bohe tea at Chelsea the first time Lord and Lady Townshend lay'd there ... £1 8 0

So was dress :

|                                                                     |              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Aug. 3, 1714.—Pd. for 36 ells of Holland at 9/3 per ell 6 yards 1/8 |              |
| of Cambrick and 2½ yards of muslin together                         | ... £23 10 0 |
| Pd. for making up the Holland into 12 shirts and the                |              |
| Cambrick into cuffs and neckcloths                                  | ... 2 1 0    |
| Pd. by yr. order for a brocade waist                                | ... 11 0 0   |
| Pd. for a neckcloth and 2 pr. of ruffles...                         | ... 17 10 0  |
| Pd. Mr. Alexander laceman for a silver trimming for                 |              |
| a Birthday suite                                                    | ... 26 0 0   |

On the other hand, his sons at Eton only cost him £100 a year each, and his two daughters at the fashionable school of Mrs. Nezerau £60 a year.

The Walpoles at this time had a curious way of signing their names, using the first stroke of the W as a foundation for the initials of their Christian names, as under :

The "Black Col.:"

Sir Robt Walpole

Galfrydus.

Robert father of Sir Robert

Lord Walpole of Wollerton.

(To be continued.)



A TREATISE ON THE LAW CONCERNING  
NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAME (*continued*).

IF territorial names are absent in Wales, they are vastly to the fore in Scotland. In spite of all one hears of "land-hunger" in Ireland, there is no quarter of the globe where the land and the lordship thereof claim and obtain so great a respect or exercise such a fascination as in Scotland. Even in this hard-headed commercial age, the patriarchal veneration for the "laird" of the parish is still a factor to be counted. At the present day in England scarcely an individual—we know of no single one—is habitually spoken of by the bare description of his lands, without any prefix of his name. In Scotland the smallest freeholder is still as often referred to by the designation of his estates as by his Christian or his surname. In England we have Langton of Langton, Craster of Craster, Corbet of Moreton Corbet, Acton of Acton, Aldersey of Aldersey, Clifton of Clifton, Eyton of Eyton, Estcourt of Estcourt, Lowther of Lowther, Gatacre of Gatacre, and many others; but it would be considered an impertinence to drop the names or titular prefix. In Scotland it is otherwise; and not only do their neighbours merely use the designation of their lands in referring to them, but so fixed and accepted is the custom that the larger landholders, who by long inheritance have, as it were, acquired a hereditary right to such descriptions, themselves use them. For instance, Mr. Ewan Macpherson of Cluny Castle, who is always spoken of in Scotland as "Cluny Macpherson," and that without a "Mr.," in writing a letter in the third person refers to himself as "Cluny." In the same way Mr. Cameron of Lochiel is always spoken of and calls himself "Lochiel." Apropos of this, it may be recalled that the late Sir Frank Lockwood, hearing at a reception the butler announce "Lochiel and Mrs. Cameron," announced himself to that functionary as "24 Prince's Gardens and Mrs. Lockwood." In the same way there is another Scottish practice which is unfamiliar to English ears. When the surname and the designation of the lands are the same, a Scotsman describes himself as "of that Ilk" [*i.e.*, of that same (name)], *e.g.*, "Udny of that Ilk," "MacLeod of that Ilk," "Lamond of that Ilk," "MacIntosh of that Ilk," though the latter is more generally known as "The MacIntosh." That, again, is a custom the English never aspire to; some even

object to it—to wit, the “cabby” to whom The MacIntosh paid a level shilling for an eighteenpenny fare. The usual abuse followed, and then, “My fare’s eighteenpence, and I want another sixpence.” “Mon, do you no ken who you’re talking to?” “What do I care who you are?” “Mon, I’m The MacIntosh of MacIntosh.” “And do you think I care a — whether you’re the blessed old umbrella as well? Hand out that tanner!” It needed the ignorance of the Southron to fail to appreciate the revelation.

With, and akin to, or perhaps arising from, this patriarchal veneration of the laird and the land there has grown up in Scotland the “clan” feeling. The clan feeling is strong and intense in Scotland now, and he is a “proud man” who is chief of a clan. He has hundreds in his train to do him homage, for which he makes no return and bears no responsibilities other than those he chooses to adopt. Of course, there are many chiefs of clans who are admitted and recognised by everybody, but, like every other honour, it has produced a crowd of spurious pretenders. To our own knowledge, there are some half-dozen who claim to be “chief of Clan Chattan.” Outside the territorial names, which are far greater numerically in proportion to the population in Scotland than elsewhere in the United Kingdom, by far the greater proportion of Scottish names are distinctly due to this clan spirit. The Scot is and was a born fighter. Occasionally in his spare moments he might be induced to turn his attention to the land, but he much preferred “looting” his neighbours’ cattle to rearing his own. Now, man is gregarious, and the duel was of later growth, and the inevitable result was that the “looting” was not done single-handed. It was not theft, it was the fortune of war; and the clans, which were originally gangs of cattle-lifters, developed into “tribes” perpetually warring with each other. Of course, a man’s kinsfolk backed him in his quarrels, and undoubtedly kinship was the initial bond which held the clan together; but as the clans increased in size and importance, the embrace of the clan was widened, and every gentleman brought his servants, his tenants, and his followers into the clan to fight with him, and to fight the battles of the clan. Now, these servants and followers all either assumed the name of the chief of the clan or the name of the divisional head under whose particular leadership they were. That is the source from which the majority of the Scots assumed their names. Could anyone suppose for one moment that every one of the name of Campbell had blood descent from the House of Lorne?

But if we trace the matter a step further back, and deal with the



derivation of the clan names in Scotland, the Registrar-General for that country in his sixth report remarks: "Almost all the names of our Border and Highland clans belong to the first class [surnames derived from patronymics], and they are peculiarly Scottish, neither belonging to England nor to Ireland. These surnames include all those beginning with Mac, as Macgregor, Mactaggart, etc., besides those simple ones, as Fraser, Douglas, Cameron, Kerr, Grant, etc. . . . Surnames taken from the locality in which the persons originally resided form a very numerous class . . ." and "there is scarcely a county, parish, town, river, or remarkable locality but has its name perpetuated in the surnames." But, taking them all in all, and as compared with other countries, in Scotland there is a comparatively short list of surnames, partly from the use of clan designations and partly from the same cause as in Wales, the secluded and rude condition of the people, which is still especially the case along the coast and in the fishing villages. When the fashion of distinctive surnames was first carried into the North, about the time of the Reformation, the inhabitants of these secluded places seem to have felt the lack of characteristic designation severely, the fishing intellect being naturally limited.

According to the clever writer of an article in *Blackwood's Magazine* for April, 1842, on "Fisher Folk," there were then seldom more than two or three surnames in a town. In "booking" their customers, the grocers invariably inserted the nickname, or "tee" name; and in case of married men they wrote down the wife's along with the husband's name. Unmarried debtors had the names of their parent inserted with their own. The following anecdote is given by the same writer:

In one of the Buchan fishing villages a stranger had occasion to call on a fisherman of the name of Alexander White. Meeting a girl, he asked:

"Could you tell me fa'r Sanny Fite lives?"

"Filk Sanny Fite?"

"Muckle Sanny Fite."

"Filk muckle Sanny Fite?"

"Muckle lang Sanny Fite."

"Filk muckle lang Sanny Fite?"

"Muckle lang gleyed Sanny Fite!" shouted the stranger.

"Oh, it's Goup-the-lift ye're seeking!" cried the girl, "and fat the deevil for dinna ye speer for the man by his richt name at ance?"

We are ourselves ignorant of the Scottish language, and had our doubts as to the strict propriety of the foregoing; but we

print it, relying upon the known respectability of the magazine we quote.

There are reasons to suppose that, although 1842 is now an ancient date for these kingdoms, the peculiarity to which we point still exists in Scotland. A list of all the parishioners of a parish on Donside, who voted in the election of a parish clerk in 1524, is preserved. The minister found all their names, with the exception of one or two, still occupying the parish in 1860.

The only laws, save those Acts relating to specific cases and legalizing specific changes, relating to Scottish surnames of which we are aware are the Lyon Office Act of 1672, to which we have already referred, and the Acts relating to the name MacGregor. By an Act of the Scottish Privy Council, dated April 3, 1603, the name of Gregor, or M'Gregoure, "was expressly abolished, and those who had hitherto borne it were commanded to change it for other surnames, the pain of death being denounced against those who should call themselves Gregor or MacGregor, the names of their fathers. By a subsequent Act of Council, June 24, 1613, death was denounced against any person of the clan called MacGregor. Again, by an Act of Parliament, 1617, chap. 26, these laws were continued, and extended to the rising generation, inasmuch as great numbers of the children of those against whom the Acts of the Privy Council had been directed were stated to be then approaching to maturity, who, if permitted to resume the name of their parents, would render the clan as strong as it was before. But upon the Restoration, King Charles, in the first Scottish Parliament of his reign (statute 1661, chap. 195), annulled the various Acts against the clan MacGregor, and restored them to the full use of their name."

A. C. F-D. & A. M. R.

*(To be continued.)*



## THE BUCHANANS OF CATTER.

BY WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.



HIS branch of the once great Lennox family of the name has not been noticed in detail in published works. It was a cadet of Boquhan, but now represents that line, the last male of which died in 1803. The first of Boquhan was Walter, a younger son of Thomas Buchanan, fourth laird of Carbeth, whose wife was Issobell Leckie.

Thomas was fourth in descent from Thomas of Gartincaber, Carbeth, and Drummikill, third son of Sir Walter Buchanan of that Ilk, by his wife, the Lady Isobel Stewart, daughter of Murdoch, eleventh Earl of Menteith, second Duke of Albany, grandson of King Robert II. As is well known in history, this Duke, who was also last of the original Earls of Menteith, was executed along with his sons and father-in-law, Duncan (Lennox), last of the old Earls of Lennox, the race who took the place and what was left of the kingdom of the rulers of the Strathclyde Britons, after that remarkable native people had been finally overthrown by the joint onslaught of the Saxons and the Scots from Ireland. A few words seem necessary in regard to the issue of Sir Walter of that Ilk on account of the late Mr. Guthrie Smith, Mugdock Castle, the historian of Strathendrick and Strathblane, having in his book, "Strathendrick and its Inhabitants from Early Times" (p. 286), stated that "his children must have been by a former wife"—*i.e.*, to Lady Isobel Stewart. Mr. Smith gives no authority for this statement, neither does he advance reasons for what is only his opinion. As a rule, he gives authority for what he sets down, and in a manner which may be recommended to all makers of such useful books; indeed, I know of few, if any, books so well vouched for as "Strathendrick." But he gives no indication why he made this particular statement. I have gone carefully into the matter, and find that there is not a particle of evidence in support of it. Buchanan of Auchmar says nothing about a second marriage, nor does Douglas.

Lady Isobel's parents were married in 1392, and her husband's son was still of that ilk in 1474. As ladies married very young in those days—at the age of fourteen and fifteen, and even younger; often in great families being betrothed when mere children—it is not putting it too near to suppose that Lady Isobel could have been the actual wife of Sir Walter by 1407-8. What, I fancy, Mr. Smith has been influenced by is that Sir Walter's brother (as he calls him) John had a charter to himself, "son of Sir Walter Buchanan, Knt.," and Janet de Lany (Leny), daughter and heiress of John de Lany, of the lands of Letquhonardy, in 1392. That is to say, that Mr. Smith makes this John out to be Sir Walter's brother, but Auchmar clearly states him to have been *father* of Sir Walter, and I am bound to say that I believe Auchmar to be right, and Mr. Smith to have been without warrant for interfering with him. As this is a point which is of interest to *all the leading families* of Buchanan, perhaps I may be excused for going into it in some degree of detail. Let anyone read Auchmar (pp. 23, 24) before turning to "Strathendrick" (pp. 285, 286), and when he has analyzed both I shall be much surprised if he will say with Mr. Smith, "I think there was no such laird," *i.e.*, as John, the father of Walter, father of the Walter married to Isobel Stewart. For Mr. Smith *cuts John out of the pedigree altogether*, and the strange part is, makes no excuse for doing so. The fact is that this gentleman, with whom I was acquainted, and for whose memory I have, in common with every person who knew him, the very highest regard, has at this stage of his dealing with Buchanan genealogy allowed himself to get into a jumble. He has shown not the slightest reason why he should have departed, not alone from the text of Auchmar, but the old Buchanan tree. William Buchanan of Auchmar had a wonderful grip of the history of the different branches of the family, for rarely indeed has modern research corrected even his most trivial statements. He was the son of John Buchanan, fourth of Auchmar (cadet of that ilk), and Anna, daughter of John Graham of Duchray, who were married in 1666, and he married a Buchanan of Carbeth, the family from which Catter descended. He died in 1747.

The following tables will illustrate the difference between the statements of Buchanan and the late Mr. Smith. With the latter I do not agree.

Sir Walter, "second also of that name and eleventh Laird." Had charter of confirmation of many of the lands of Buchanan by Robert II., in which he is designed the King's Consanguineus, upon resignation by William Boyd of Auchmar of the lands of Cameron, Drumfad, etc.

John, "who married the heiress of Lenny, and died before his father, and *was never entered to the estate of Buchanan*. The clearest document which can be found in relation to him is a charter granted by King Robert III. in favours of John Buchanan and Janet Lenny, his spouse, in life-rent, and to their heirs in fee, of the barony of Lithmonody, in the year 1363. John, Laird of Buchanan and Leny, had three sons who came to age."

AUCHMAR.

Sir Alexander, "who killed the Duke of Clarence at the battle of Beuge, was also himself killed at the battle of Vernuil, 1424, being never married."

Sir Walter, "third of that name and thirteenth Laird of Buchanan, who upon the death of Sir Alexander succeeded to his father John, Laird of Buchanan and Lenny." He had a charter of Ledlewan from Duncan, Earl of Lennox. "He is mentioned by the genealogical tree of the family, and is thereby asserted to be married to Isobell Stewart, daughter to Murdoch Stewart, Duke of Albany," etc. He witnessed a charter of Isobel, Duchess of Albany, his mother-in-law, in 1443.

John, "during his father's lifetime designed in Ballachondachy, and who did after his father's death succeed to the estate of Lenny as the tree of Buchanan and some other evidents among those of Buchanan testify."

Patrick, "first of that name," is mentioned in 1455, 1458, and 1460.

Walter Buchanan of that Ilk. "In 1360 he appears as a party to an agreement between John Drummond and John and Alexander Menteith, and is therein described as nephew to the Menteiths. He had a charter from Donald, Earl of Lennox, who died about 1364. There was also a charter by Walter de Fosselane to Walter Buchanan of that Ilk and Margaret, his spouse, of part of the lands of Cambrune, about 1373."

MR. SMITH.

Walter of that Ilk, "probably succeeded his father before 1394." Walter of that Ilk appears as witness to a charter in 1398. It is difficult to say when the first Walter died and the second succeeded, but there seems no doubt that the Walter who had a charter from Earl Donald of Lennox, who died about 1364, and which may have been granted many years earlier, was a different man from the Walter who had a charter from Earl Duncan in 1394, and was a witness to a charter in 1398.

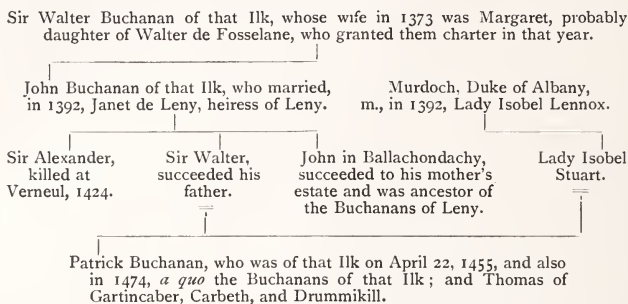
Alexander, "who was killed at the battle of Verneul, 1424, *s.p.* (Mr. Smith simply here quotes Auchmar, making Alexander second son without any authority.)"

John, "who married, about 1392, Janet de Lany, and was first of the Buchanans of Lany. (See Mr. Smith's note below.)<sup>1</sup>

Patrick of that Ilk was Laird in 1455 and also in 1474.

<sup>1</sup> "There is among the Leny Writs an extract from a charter of Robert, King of Scotland, to John de Buchanan, son of Walter of Buchanan, Knt., and Janet de Lany, daughter and heiress of John de Lany, of the lands of Letquhonardy, VOL. II.—NO. XIX.

From the foregoing evidence, and all evidence, I deduce the following descent, confirmatory of Auchmar and the old Buchanan tree :



We return again to Thomas, fourth of Carbeth, whose wife was Issobell Leckie. It seems unfortunate that I should have again to disagree with Mr. Smith's remarks on one member of their family, to wit, Walter, first of Boquhan. Without advancing the slightest reason for the statement, he says (p. 358): "It is believed that this Walter Buchanan, first of Meikle Boquhan, was an illegitimate son of Buchanan of Carbeth." It is not stated who believed this, or any evidence brought forward by way of attempting to make it good. I have utterly failed to discover the slightest suggestion of such a stigma on Walter's birth. Auchmar never whispers it even. He says (p. 71): "The next cadet to these mentioned of the family of Carbeth is Walter Buchanan, first of Boquhan, of the time and manner of whose descent off that of Carbeth I am not well assured. I find him obtain a charter of the lands of Meikle Boquhan, being designed Walter Buchanan in Drumquasle. He had two sons, Thomas of Boquhan and John, who purchast Sheneglish in Kilmaronock parish." Mr. Smith's statement must be set aside, and said Walter, according to chronology, be placed as a younger son

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6th July, third of King's reign, 6th July, 1392. He was alive and on an assize, 1429 (Irving's "Dumbartonshire," vol. i., pp. 62, 63, notes)." It is to be observed Mr. Smith states that the King was Robert III., and he is right, which is chronologically in favour of Walter being the son of John, Walter's parents being thus married in 1392, the same year in which the parents of his wife, Lady Isobel Stewart, were married. Auchmar, on the other hand, has clearly made a miscalculation when he says 1363, Robert III., whom he quotes, not then being on the throne. He probably meant to say 1393.



of Thomas, fourth of Carbeth, and his wife, Issobell Leckie. Walter's descendants married twice into the Leckie family. His father's family consisted then of four sons and one daughter, viz.: (1) Thomas, fifth of Carbeth, whose representative now is Mr. Charles Kincaid Buchanan; (2) Walter of Boquhan (of whom immediately); (3) James of Balfunning; (4) William of Arnprior, died 1631, whose two daughters sold it; and (5) Janet, mentioned in 1615.

The second son, Walter, on January 4, 1619, when he was described as in Drumquhassill, received in feu from Sir John Buchanan of that Ilk, who terms him "*dilecto meo amico*" (my beloved friend), the lands of Boquhanmore, or Meikle Boquhan. This was in fulfilment of a contract between them bearing date July 25, 1614, and the lands were to be held of Sir John and his successors for a penny Scots annually if asked only. Boquhanmore, or Boquhan of old, was portion of Blairschoigill, or Branshogle, and along with other lands in the neighbourhood, seem to have belonged to the Dennistouns. It was afterwards included in the Barony of Kilmaronock, which was possessed by the Earl of Glencairn. It was purchased, with other lands, in 1614, by Sir John from Earl James. Walter Buchanan of Boquhan, or Buchan, was married before April 26, 1625, to Janet Dennistoun, as on that date, with consent of his son and heir, Thomas, he granted her a life-rent of half the lands of Boquhanmore. These lands in Killearn parish are not to be confounded with the place of the same name in the parish of Gargunnoch, both in Stirlingshire. In Walter of Boquhan's time James Leckie was portioner of *Wester Catter*. As already mentioned, Auchmar has stated that the said Walter, first Laird of Boquhan, "had two sons, Thomas of Boquhan and John, who purchast Sheneglish in Kilmaronock parish," Dumbartonshire, which is in keeping with the Catter pedigree, which hitherto did not trace further back than Walter of Boquhan, "a cadet of the house of Carbeth." Thomas, the elder son, carried on the line of Boquhan, the last male of which, Thomas, died in 1803, and whose only married sister, Janet, was the wife of James Yuill. They had a son James, whose son was John Yuill, living in 1896, as mentioned in "*Strathendrick*" (p. 363). John Buchanan of Sheneglish, or Shanacles, was ancestor of the Catter branch. There are two farms at present bearing the name—Upper and Lower Shanacles—the former half a mile south-south-west from Blairlusk (an old Buchanan possession), while the latter is under 200 yards from the Upper. Near by in a field, called Kirkfield, where there is a

dwelling-house of the name, is the site of an ancient chapel, which no doubt gave rise to the name, *sean eaglais* being Gaelic for "old church." Mr. Guthrie Smith thought it was St. Ronan's original church in Kilmaronock.

(To be continued.)



## THE ARMS OF NOTTINGHAM.



THE City of Nottingham has blossomed into the full-blown glory of supporters, having recently obtained a grant thereof from the College of Arms. The illustration is a reproduction of the emblazonment thereof (in colour) with which the Town Clerk has been good enough to oblige us, and the following is a copy of the printed blazon supplied therewith; but it will be at once apparent that the blazon of the arms does not agree with the representation, inasmuch as the cross



*Arms of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City.*

is not issuant from the base. The arms of the city date back to the Visitations, and we, and others, had always supposed the blazon to be "Gules, a ragged staff in pale, surmounted of a like staff in fesse vert between," etc. The arms of Nottingham are an authentic instance of colour upon colour:

"THE BLAZON OR HERALDIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMS, CREST, AND SUPPORTERS, AS REGISTERED TO THE MAYOR, ALDER-

MEN, AND CITIZENS OF THE CITY OF NOTTINGHAM AND COUNTY OF THE SAME CITY.—*Arms*: Gules, issuant from the base a ragged cross coupé vert between two ducal coronets in chief or, and the lower limb of the cross enfiled with a like coronet. *Crest*: On a wreath of the colours (or and gules), a Castle, walled, triple-towered and domed proper, the dome of the dexter tower surmounted by an increscent argent, and the sinister by an estoile or. *Supporters*: On either side a man habited as a Forester supporting in his exterior hand a long bow, bent, all proper. *Motto*: 'Vivit post funera virtus.'



## THE ROYAL DESCENT OF HORACE AND GALFRIDUS MANN AND OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THE LATTER.



EDWARD I., King of England, married for his second wife MARGUERITE, the daughter of Philip III. of France and sister of Philip IV., called Le Bel. She was married at Canterbury Cathedral September 8, 1299, and survived the King ten years, dying in 1317, and was buried at the Grey Friars Church, London.<sup>1</sup>

The eldest child of this marriage was :

1. THOMAS, who was born June 1, 1300, at a village named BROTHERTON in Yorkshire, from which circumstance he was called Thomas of Brotherton.<sup>2</sup> The titles of Earl of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England were conferred on him by his father after the death of Roger Bigod, who had held them. He married Alice, daughter of Sir Roger Haleys, or Hales, of Harwich. He died in 1338, and was buried in the Abbey Church of St. Edmondsbury.

2. His daughter and heiress was MARGARET, who inherited her father's titles, and became Lady Marshal and Countess of Norfolk. Richard II. conferred on her the title of Duchess of Norfolk for life, and gave to her grandson, Thomas Mowbray, Earl of Nottingham,

<sup>1</sup> The Church of the Grey Friars in Newgate Street (afterwards Christ's Hospital) was a very magnificent building, enriched by the gifts of many noble persons. The choir in which Margaret of Brotherton was interred was founded by her.

<sup>2</sup> See Cam. Brit., iii., p. 238 of the fol. edit. of 1806.

the Dukedom of Norfolk, to him and his heirs male. She died in 1389, and was buried in the Grey Friars Church. (See Note.) She married John, Lord Segrave, who was one of the soldiers of Edward I., and commanded an expedition into Scotland in 1301. Their daughter and heiress was :

3. ELIZABETH, who married JOHN DE MOWBRAY, Lord Mowbray, and died 1369; their eldest son was

4. THOMAS DE MOWBRAY, Earl of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England and Earl of Nottingham. He was banished from England on account of his duel with Henry of Lancaster. He married Elizabeth, sister and one of the co-heirs of Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey. His son Thomas was beheaded by Henry IV. 1408. He left a daughter,

5. MARGARET, who, in consequence of the death of her brother, became sole heiress of her father, the banished Duke. She married Sir Robert Howard, Knight, son of Sir John Howard, and left a son,

6. JOHN HOWARD, created Duke and Earl Marshal by Richard III. He was killed at Bosworth fighting for Richard. He married Katherine, daughter of Lord Molyns, or Molins.

7. Their daughter MARGARET married SIR JOHN WYNDHAM, Knight, son and heir of John Wyndham, Esq., of Crownthorpe, Norfolk, who was beheaded by Henry VII. for a supposed plot with the Yorkists.

8. Their son was SIR THOMAS WYNDHAM, of Fellbrigg, Norfolk, who married Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Scrope, of Upsall, Yorks, second son of Henry, Lord Scrope, of Bolton.

9. Their daughter MARGARET married SIR ANDREW LUTTRELL, of Dunstone Castle, Somerset, Knight, who died 1538. They left a daughter,

10. ELIZABETH, who married SIR GEORGE SPEKE, of White Lackington, Somerset, K.B. He died 1584, leaving a son,

11. SIR GEORGE SPEKE, of White Lackington, K.B., who married Philippa, daughter of William Rosewell, of Ford, Devonshire, Esq., and died 1636, leaving a daughter,

12. PHILIPPA, who married EDWARD BRIDGES, Esq., of Keynsham, Somerset. He died 1639, leaving a daughter,

13. PHILIPPA, who married HENRY GUISE, of Winterborn, Gloucester, third son of William Guise, of Brockworth and Elmore in the said county. She died in 1674, and he 1679, leaving a son,

14. CHRISTOPHER GUISE, of Abbots Court, Gloucestershire, who married ELIZABETH, daughter of Colonel Long of Wilts, whose daughter,

15. ELEANOR GUISE, married ROBERT MANN,<sup>1</sup> of Linton, Kent, Esq. He died 1752 and was buried at Linton. Robert left by his wife, Eleanor Guise (who was the heiress of her father, Christopher Guise), a numerous family, of whom the eldest son, Edward Louisa, died unmarried 1775; the second son was SIR HORACE MANN,<sup>2</sup> British Envoy at Florence, and the third was

16. GALFRIDUS<sup>3</sup> MANN, of Bochtou Malherbe, Kent, who died

<sup>1</sup> Robert Mann was of a family settled at Ipswich. He was a friend of Sir Robert Walpole, through whose influence Mann obtained several lucrative army contracts during the numerous wars of the first half of the last century, and purchased Linton from General George Joscelyn. It was at that time called Capell's Court. Mann rebuilt the house in its present lovely situation.

<sup>2</sup> Sir Horace Mann was appointed envoy at the Court of Florence by Sir Robert Walpole in 1737, and he died there in 1786. He was a great friend and correspondent of Horace Walpole. The correspondence of Horace Walpole and Horace Mann is well known, and the feeling of kindness and friendship is displayed by the former in his having, with the assistance of Mr. Chute and General Guise, compiled the pedigree for Horace Mann, who found the social habits of the grandes at Florence rendered it very important that he should show his ancient descent.

There are many allusions by Horace Walpole in his letters to Mann as to the progress of the pedigree. Thus, in one dated August 17, 1749, he writes: "Don't be so humble about your pedigree. There is not a pipe of good blood in the kingdom but we will tap for you. Mr. Chute has it now in painting, and you may depend on having it with the most satisfactory proofs as soon as it can possibly be finished. He has taken great pains and fathomed half the genealogies in England for you."

Again, April 2, 1750, he writes: "Your genealogical affair is in great train and will be quite finished in a week or two. Mr. Chute has laboured at it indefatigably. General Guise has been attesting the authenticity of it to-day before 'A. I. P.' You will find yourself united with every drop of blood in England that is worth bottling up. The Duchess of Norfolk and you grow on the same bough of the tree."

And Mann, writing to Walpole from Florence December 4, 1750, says, alluding to the pedigree: "I shall hang it up in some inner room, though it is the custom, as you know, of this country, these Alberi Gentilizie in their halls or most public part of the house. Besides, I shall only take occasion accidentally to let some few see it who have made it necessary. This is all the revenge I design to take for their malice."

<sup>3</sup> Another daughter of GALFRIDUS MANN married the Rev. JAMES CORNWALLIS, a younger brother of Charles, second Earl and first Marquess Cornwallis, the famous soldier and statesman who was twice Governor-General of India. Rev. James Cornwallis was afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. The third daughter of Galfridus Mann died unmarried. The son of Galfridus Mann inherited the estates of his father and his Uncle Robert, of Linton, and, dying unmarried, left all of his very considerable property to his sister, Mrs. Cornwallis, who is now represented by Mr. Fiennes Wykeham Cornwallis, formerly M.P. for Maidstone, and who resides at Linton.

1756. He married SARAH, daughter of JOHN GREGORY, of London, Esq., and left one son and three daughters, one of whom,

17. ALICIA MANN, married JOHN APTHORP, a merchant of London. She died 1763, and was buried in the Governor's Chapel, Gibraltar; she left two daughters, the youngest of whom,

18. CATHERINE APTHORP, married CHARLES APTHORP WHEELWRIGHT, of Boston, in North America, and afterwards of London, merchant, who died 1812. She died in 1842, and was buried at Tansor, near Oundle, Northamptonshire. They left several children, of whom the fourth daughter,

19. ANNE WHEELWRIGHT, married REV. HENRY GEORGE KEENE, formerly a member of the East India Company's Civil Service on the Madras Establishment, and afterwards M.A. and Fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, and Professor of Arabic and Persian at the G. I. College, Haileybury. He died 1864, and she in 1871.

20. Their children were: (1) Henry George Keene, of the Bengal Civil Service, C.I.E., now retired, the author of several works; (2) Jane Ann Keene, died 1893; (3) Charles, died in infancy; (4) Alfred Thomas Keene; and (5) Katherine Keene.



## A DICTIONARY OF ARMORY AND HERALDRY (continued).

*(THE following definitions are tentatively put forward for comment and criticism by our readers before the final form is decided upon, and we shall welcome any corrections or suggestions which may be forwarded to us, our idea being that, through the assistance and co-operation of our readers, it may be possible to create a thoroughly reliable work of this character.)*

**Abisme.**—A term said to be used when the charge, which is between others, is depicted small, so that it shall not appear as the principal bearing. We ourselves have never met with the term officially in use, or anywhere employed save in lists of heraldic words, and we think it may be entirely disregarded.

**Abouté or Abouti.**—This term is included by Elvin, and the definition he adds is as follows, "placed end to end as four lozenges abouté." This is another of these useless terms which have been invented by former compilers of heraldic dictionaries. In a modern grant to a family of the name of Barnes this very figure which Elvin gives as an example was included with other charges; but the blazon in the grant was, "gules, four lozenges



conjoined in cross between as many trefoils slipped all argent," which to us seems not only the simplest, but the most correct, blazon. If the lozenges had been "in saltire," the term "about" would not have indicated this.

**Abyss.**—A term included by Elvin, with the definition, "the centre of an escutcheon." The term is an entire novelty to us, as the expression, the "fesse point," appears to be the one in universal use.

**Accidents** (French ' *accidens* or *brisures*) are often (? Ed.) mentioned by heraldic writers, but seem to have no particular meaning in blazonry, generally applying to strictures and marks of difference in coat armour (*vide* Berry). The foregoing is a quotation, but the term "brisure" has a definite meaning. A "brisure" may perhaps be an "accident," but an "accident" is not always a "brisure." We ourselves would consign the term "accident" to the limbo of useless terms; and we demur to the statement that it is frequently to be met with.

**Accollé.**—In English heraldry this term is only used in reference to two shields in juxtaposition tilted towards each other—*e.g.*, in the case of the arms of a knight of an order and his wife; but the term has an additional meaning in French heraldry, signifying "gorged" or "collared," to which terms refer.



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which must be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.*

### TEN POUNDS REWARD—GODDARD FAMILY.

On April 3, 1740, "Ensign Thomas Goddard, of the Earl of Rothes' Regiment," was married in Dingle Church, co. Kerry, to Mary Mullins, sister of the First Lord Ventry. He died in Dublin a Captain, and was buried in St. Ann's Churchyard in 1757. I have been long endeavouring to discover the parentage of this man, who is said to have been an Englishman. Can any reader of *Genealogical Magazine* enlighten me?

Brunswick Chambers, Dublin.

J. F. FULLER.

### PSEUDO ARMS OF BUXTON.

I was surprised to see the other day, in the new Pump-room at Buxton, Derbyshire, an oil-painting of a coat-of-arms framed and hanging in a place of honour over the mantelpiece, and bearing the following inscription on a brass plate:

"Buxton Coat-of-Arms. Designed and presented to the Town of Buxton by Robert Rippon Duke, June 13, 1894."

As I do not see any arms credited to the little town of Buxton in the "Book of Public Arms," I should be glad to know whether any have been granted since that book was written, or whether the "Duke" of Buxton has assumed an authority which belongs only to his brother Duke of Norfolk.

If such is the case, the engraved plate at the foot of the painting is not the only brazen thing about it.

I observed, also, an inscription under the shield, stating that it was "Painted by T. Culleton, London, W.C."

Unfortunately, I am not herald enough to be able to blazon the arms. Perhaps some of your readers who may reside or are staying at Buxton may be able to do so.

VIATOR.

#### THE LORDS AND MARQUISES OF RAINEVAL, IN PICARDY.

Vol. I., p. 463. It may interest your contributor of this interesting account to inform him that the *barones minores* "de Praers," of the Palatine County of Chester, were probably of the family of *Prèaux*. They appear in Cheshire in the twelfth or thirteenth century, and then, if not earlier, there occurs a "de Pratell," several times (so far as I can recollect) as a witness to the Earl, or Count of Chester's charters—which, of itself, fixes the position of the man. See further, "The History of Cheshire," Helsby's edition.

XXX.

#### ARMS AT STRATFORD-SUB-CASTLE.

In reference to your correspondence about "Arms at Stratford-sub-Castle, near Salisbury," the fourth quarter may be the arms of "Huband of Ipsley, co. Warwick. Sable, 3 leopard's faces fessant fleur-de-lis argent."

H. R. HUBAND.

#### DAVEY, OR DAVIE.

Mrs. Layland-Barratt, in reply to "Quæstor's" inquiries about the family of Davy, or Davie, or Davis, in Cornwall, informs the Editor that his correspondent can obtain information from nearly all the Cornish Histories, such as "Lysons," Davis Gilbert; "The Parochial History of Cornwall," published by Lake, of Truro; in vol. i., p. 365, mention is made of Mr. Henry Davies using a paschal lamb as a crest. In the printed "Parish Registers of Redruth," in Cornwall, and published by Hoblyn and Tayler, Fore Street, Redruth, there are numerous references to the names of Davy and Davis; there are eight entries relating to the name of Henry.

The mother of the present High Sheriff of Cornwall was a Davey, and the family is still to be found in the neighbourhood of Gwennap and Redruth.

The grandfather of the ex-High Sheriff of Cornwall was a first cousin of these Daveys; there does not, however, seem to be a connected pedigree of them in any of the county histories.

68, Cadogan Square, S.W.

#### THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

I should be glad if you would give me a reply to the following queries: A., non-armigerous, died, leaving a family of sons, B., C., and D.; B. became a landed proprietor, and obtained a grant of arms; he died without issue, and settled his estate upon his brother C. and his issue, with remainder to his brother D. and his issue. Would C. and his issue, or, failing them, D. and his issue, inherit B.'s arms as well as his estate? If B. obtained a grant of arms, and died without issue or property, could he bequeath his arms to his brothers C. and D. and their issue; or if B., under the same circumstances, died intestate, would his brothers and their issue successively inherit his arms as his heirs?

S.

[No man can bequeath his arms. A Patent of Arms is like a Patent of Peerage, and the honour created thereby must descend according to the limitations recited in the Patent. Unless the arms were specially limited over "to the other descendants of his (B.'s) father," C. and D. have no right whatever to the arms.—EDITOR.]

BOWEN, OR BOHUN KNOT?

In the article by A. C. F. D. and A. M. R., on the Law Concerning Names, I notice the following: "*A propos*, perhaps, it may be as well to dispel one cherished—fondly cherished—Welsh illusion. Nearly every Welshman who possesses the surname of Bowen will tell you it is a corruption of the Norman 'De Bohun.' So fondly is this belief cherished, that 'many,' having the name of Bowen, bear somehow in arms or crest the famous 'Bohun Knot,' the badge of the Norman noble house of the name."

This is quite a surprise to me. I have known a good many Bowens who were always very proud of their British ancestry, but I never heard that they claimed descent from the Bohuns. Again, on looking through Burke's Armory, I can only find one family of Bowen, or Owen, that bear the "knot" in their crest or arms, and in this instance, "Bowen of Llyngwair," it is the second coat, which gives: Gules, a chevron between two knots in chief, and a lion rampant in base or. Crest: A lion rampant or, holding in the paws a knot, as in the arms.

The coat above appears to be a variation of the well-known coat of Owen of Orielton.

Peculiarly enough, an ancestor of mine, Howel ap Madoc, of the county Radnor, married, in the fourteenth century, Elinor, daughter of Warren ap David voel, who bore, Gules, a chevron between three knots or. Whether David was AbOwen, I am unable to say.

The late Mr. Planché, Somerset Herald, in his "Pursuivant of Arms," gives a list of badges borne by some of the principal nobility in the reign of Edward IV., and gives a sketch of the "Bowen Knot," forming four loops or bows, but says nothing about it being properly a badge of the Bohun family, but states that they bore as a badge a "fox's tail." I should be glad, however, of some evidence on the other side.

[There are four families of the name of Bowen in "Burke's Landed Gentry." Of these two have a knot. In the 1897 edition of "Armorial Families," there are five individuals mentioned as bearing arms; of these three have the knot. Our remarks, however, were not due to either of these books, but to a somewhat varied and extensive acquaintance with individuals of the name of Bowen. Apparently "M" has dropped across a different selection from ourselves.—A. C. F. D. and A. M. R.]

CHIEFTAINSHIP OF A SCOTTISH CLAN.

I should be greatly obliged if you or any of your readers would inform me on the following two points: (1) On the death of the chief of a Scottish clan, a bachelor, without brothers, uncles, etc., but leaving a nephew (son of a *sister*), would the chieftainship pass to this nephew *in preference to a male of the male line, but of a younger branch*? (2) Is there any book of Scottish "Landed Gentry" analogous to the English "Landed Gentry," and, if so, what is the earliest issue of such work?

M.

BALDERIC, OR BANDRY LE TEUTON.

I want very much to discover the origin of Balderic, or Bandry le Teuton, who lived about 1030. Orderic mentions him and his six sons, but does not say who he was. Lodge's "Peerage," in its pedigree of Lord Kingsale, vol. ii., p. 135, states that he is descended from Charles, Duke of Lorraine, the last male descendant of Charlemagne, also that his sons or grandsons fought at Hastings, and founded the well-known families of Warrene, Mortimer, Neville, and De Courcy.

229, Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.

RICHARD LINN.

VINICOMBE.

Who were the parents of Juliana Vinicombe, mistress and subsequently wife of Sir John St. Aubyn, 5th and last Baronet? Had she any brothers or sisters?

SIGMA TAU.

4I—2

## MACCARTHY.

In some old letters I find reference made to a Mr. MacCarthy as a "boon companion of the Prince Regent," and a specific allegation that he lost some thousands to the Prince at play.

Can any of your correspondents give any information regarding this Mr. MacCarthy?

SIGNA TAU.

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WITHERS, OF LONDON.

(A CORRECTION.)

I find the Edwards-Withers marriage-licence quoted in my recent query (*"GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE,"* p. 128) reads, "St. Andrew's, London," and not "St. Andrew's, Holborn" (*vide* *Hampsh. Alleg. M.L.'s, Harl. Soc.*). It happens that I have some licences of Withers, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and, in quoting partly from memory, I confused them. Now, what church would be St. Andrew's London? I find in the directory, St. Andrew's, Hubbard, St. Andrew's, Undershaft, and St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe, all within the City of London. The first does not now exist, but was perhaps standing (in Eastcheap) in 1804.

8, Hampton Road, Redland, Bristol. W. U. REYNELL UPHAM.

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TRADUSKIN, OR TRYDUSKIN.

Can any of your readers give me any information respecting the above name, which appears twice in parish registers as a Christian name in the Brigstocke family, of Croydon? The respective dates are 1656 and 1721.

Ryde, Isle of Wight.

G. R. BRIGSTOCKE.

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WILLIAM PHILLIPS—ANN WOODROFFE.

Wanted marriage certificate of above persons. William Phillips was, it is believed, in one of the services, subsequently being appointed Governor of Petworth Gaol, Sussex, in 1794. He belonged to the family of Phillips resident in Sussex for many generations, and assumedly an offshoot of Phillips of Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, and Middlehill, Worcestershire. So far it is not known from whence in the county Ann Woodroffe came. A Mr. Woodroffe Drinkwater resided in Chichester prior to 1804, and erected the Tide-Mills at Sidlesham, in the same county.

F. S. A.

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GREAVES.

I shall be very grateful if any of your readers can give me some information concerning the ancestors and wives of Thomas Greaves, banker, of Preston, Lancashire, who died June 29, 1805, and his brother John, who died August 29, 1815.

The "Sturdy John Greaves" of Stanton Woodhouse, mentioned by the Countess of Rutland in an article on "Haddon," in the Christmas number of *The Queen*, 1897, may have belonged to them, both being connected with the Carrington Smiths, Vernons, and others.

I believe this family existed before the Conquest. Can the old British town of Greaves Cosh be in any way connected?

B. JONES.

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TOONE.

Can any of your readers give any information of this family before 1800?

John Toone=Anne Fisher, the parents of John born at Mount Nod, a small farm in Stoneleigh parish, Kenilworth, June 14, 1787; married Elizabeth Watts, May 4, 1812, at St. Phillips, Birmingham. Search has been made at all the above-named places.

Or of the ancestry of George Jones, born in Herefordshire about 1790? He had two brothers, James and Richard?

G. MINNS.

Ely, Cambs.

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WINKFIELD REGISTERS, BERKS, 1577—1718.

Where can I see these early books, as they are not at Winkfield, although in the Government Lists, 1837?

A. C. H.

## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the dignity of a peerage on the Right Hon. George N. Curzon, Viceroy-designate of India, by the name, style, and title of Baron Curzon of Kedleston, in the Peerage of Ireland.

It has been announced that the Queen has conferred a peerage of the United Kingdom upon Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, and that he has selected the title of Baron Khartoum.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, September 8.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint His Serene Highness Emich Edward Charles, the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

It has been announced that the Queen has conferred the Second Class of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert on the Hereditary Princess.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, September 27.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Sir William MacCormac, Bart., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Sir Francis Henry Laking, M.D., to be Knights Commander of the Royal Victorian Order; and Alfred Downing Fripp, Esq., and Fleet Surgeon Alfred Gideon Delmege, M.D., to be Members of the Fourth Class of the same Order, in recognition of their services in connection with the recent accident met with by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

WAR OFFICE, October 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of services rendered during the operations in Mekran:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: (temporary Lieutenant - Colonel) Major R. C. G. Mayne, Indian Staff Corps.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotion in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Mekran:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, viz.: Captain A. Le G. Jacob,

Indian Staff Corps; Lieutenant J. H. Paine, R.A.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, October 17.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal appointed by the Treaty of Union to be kept and made use of in place of the Great Seal of Scotland, constituting and appointing the Right Hon. Walter John Francis, Earl of Mar and Kellie, to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of Clackmannan, in the room of the late Earl of Mansfield.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 14th instant, to appoint Robert Mure McKerrel, Esq., to the office of Prison Commissioner for Scotland, vacant by the death of Walter Henry Hadow, Esq.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Colonel Sir Charles Bean Euan-Smith, K.C.B., C.S.I., to be Her Majesty's Minister Resident in the Republic of Colombia, and also to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in that Republic.

The Queen has signified her approval of the appointment of Mr. Cecil Spring Rice, now Second Secretary to the British Embassy at Constantinople, to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Teheran.

[From the *London Gazette*.]

DOWNING STREET, September 24.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant - Colonel Sir Henry Edward M'Cullum, R.E., K.C.M.G., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, September 23.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 19th instant, to appoint William Charles Smith, Esq., Advocate, M.A., presently Sheriff of Chancery, to be Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty, and Sutherland, in room of Sheriff Johnston, appointed to the Sheriffdom of Forfar.

INDIA OFFICE, September 19.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. John Stanley, Q.C., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in the place of Mr. Justice Ernest John Trevelyan, retired.



WHITEHALL, September 21.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 19th instant, to appoint Archibald John Mackay, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be Recorder of the Borough of Andover, in the room of William Waldron Ravenhill, Esq., deceased.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, October 6.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 3rd instant, to appoint Francis James Grant, Esq., Writer to the Signet, to be Clerk and Keeper of the Records of the Lyon Court of Arms, in the room of Mr. James William Mitchell, deceased.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 3rd instant, to appoint John Chisholm, Esq., Advocate, M.A., LL.B., to be Sheriff of Chancery, in the room of William Charles Smith, Esq., appointed Sheriff of Ross, Cromarty and Sutherland.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. the Hon. Arthur Lyttelton to be Bishop Suffragan of Southampton.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Major-General Archibald Hunter, D.S.O., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Osmanieh of the Second Class, which decoration His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, has been pleased to confer on him in recognition of his services in connection with the capture of Abu Hamed and the occupation of Berber while actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's Dominions in the service of His Highness.

The Queen has also been pleased to give and grant unto Captain Edgar Garston Harrison, the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment), Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Order of the Brilliant Star of Zanzibar of the Second Class, which decoration His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar has been pleased to confer on him in recognition of his services while actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's Dominions in His Highness's service.

**THE JUBILEE MEDAL.**—The Queen has awarded the Jubilee Medal to the following Officers of the Regular and Auxiliary Services: Colonel F. W. S. Landon, Army Service Corps; Majors T. H. des V. Wilkinson,

D.S.O., Rifle Brigade; W. A. Scott, 3rd Royal Highlanders; H. Le Roy Lewis, Hampshire Yeomanry; G. M. Eccles, Sligo Artillery; Captains C. E. Hill, Royal Artillery; E. A. W. Courtney, Army Service Corps; F. J. St. John, Post Office Rifles; N. D. Macdonald, Adjutant North Middlesex Rifles; D. J. Barton, Adjutant 2nd V.B. Oxfordshire Light Infantry; R. B. N. Gunter, 3rd Battalion Yorkshire Regiment; E. W. K. Money, Adjutant 1st V.B. Shropshire Light Infantry; C. F. Heyworth-Savage, Adjutant 6th Royal Fusiliers; F. J. S. Cleeve, Royal Artillery; J. F. Erskine, 1st Scots Guards; Lieutenants R. Longueville, Coldstream Guards; and W. W. Grantham, Inns of Court Rifles.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P., to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the place of Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy-designate of India.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., to be Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, in the place of the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, M.P., appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Viscount Valentia, M.P., to be Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Right Hon. Lord Arthur Hill, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Clinton Edward Dawkins to be a Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession to Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., whose tenure of the appointment will expire in March, 1899.

INDIA OFFICE, September 26.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. James Edward Cowell Welldon, M.A., to be Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan Bishop in India and the Island of Ceylon, in succession to the Most Rev. Edward Ralph Johnson, D.D., resigned.

WHITEHALL, September 28.

The Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, hereby gives notice that Sir George Clement Bertram has tendered to the Queen his resignation of the office of Bailiff of the Island of Jersey, as from the 1st of October next, and that such resignation has been accepted by Her Majesty.



## Deaths.

## PEERS.

Most Hon. Sir Henry Paget, fourth Marquess of Anglesey (October 13), is succeeded by his son, Henry Cyril Paget, Esq., commonly called Earl of Uxbridge.  
 Right Hon. Thomas De Grey, sixth Baron Walsingham, is succeeded by his brother, Hon. John Augustus De Grey.

## PEERESS.

Right Hon. Ethel Stanley Baring, Baroness Cromer, wife of Right Hon. the first Baron Cromer.

## BARONETS.

Sir Henry Hawley, fourth baronet (October 5), is succeeded by his kinsman, Henry Michael Hawley, Esq.  
 Right Hon. Sir Arthur Bower Forwood, first baronet, P.C. (September 27), is succeeded by his son, Dudley Baines Forwood, Esq.  
 Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, K.C.B. (October 20), is succeeded by his son, Walter Geoffrey Shakerley, Esq.

## KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

The Rajah of Nahar, G.C.S.I.  
 Colonel Hon. Sir Wellington Patrick Talbot, K.C.B. (September 23).  
 Sir Henry Cockburn MacAndrew (September 26).  
 James Edward Tierney Aitchison, Esquire, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.S. (September 30).  
 General John McNeil Walter, C.B. (October 5).  
 John Jackson, Esq., C.B.  
 Major H. Warry, D.S.O.

## DAMES.

Dame Maria Sarah Chapman (October 9), widow of late Sir Benjamin Chapman, fourth baronet.  
 Dame Emily Seale (October 17), widow of late Sir Henry Paul Seale, second baronet.  
 Dame Jane Cholmley (October 19), widow of late Sir George Cholmley, seventh baronet.  
 Dame Amelia Jessel (September 27), widow of late Right Hon. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls.  
 Dame Mary Dunne (October 16), wife of Sir John Dunne.

## BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Hon. Maria Louisa Carleton (October 10).  
 Hon. William Strutt.  
 Hon. Angus David Murray, R.A. (October 5).  
 Hon. Francis Hay (September 24).  
 Hon. Mrs. Wilde (September 23).

## OTHERS.

Marquesa de la Granja de San Saturnino (October 4).  
 Princess Titiana Marama, of Tahiti (September 25), wife of George Darsie, J.P.

Hugh D'Oyly Tweedy, of The Hoo, Kempston, Beds, Knight of the Polar Star and of the Order of St. Olaf (October 5).

Algernon Langton Gifford (October 7), youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. John Gifford, Rector of Siddington.

Marianne (October 9), the last surviving daughter of the late General Sir George Hewett, Bart., G.C.B.

Jane Eleanor (September 17), wife of Edward Crossley, daughter of the late Sir Edward Baines.

Richard Paget (October 4), infant son of Mr. and Lady Muriel Paget.

Henry Brabazon Urmston, Colonel B.S.C. (October 4), third son of the late Sir James Brabazon Urmston, H.E.I.C.S.

Mary Constantia (September 24), widow of the late Rev. A. J. E. Bowyer-Smyth, and daughter of the late Major-General Sir John Rolt, K.C.B.

Hon. Mary Ann Brown (September 24), widow of Colonel Nicholas Brown.

Bertha (September 25), daughter of Sir Thomas Burnett, Bart., of Leys.

Fanny Rowley Smith (September 25), daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., and widow of William Charles Smith.

Laura Helen (October 5), wife of Major-General G. Hutchinson, C.B., C.S.I.

Frances Amelia (October 13), widow of the late Theodore Howard Galton, of Hadzor House, Worcestershire, and daughter of the late General the Right Hon. Sir George Arthur, Bart., K.C.H.

Blanche Rosa Harper (September 22), youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Harper, C.B., K.H.

George Leonard Thomson, Lieut.-Col. 1st Royal Sussex Regt. (October 14), son of late Major-General William Beveridge Thomson, C.B.

George Sheffield (October 17), fourth son of Sir Robert Sheffield, fifth baronet.

Elizabeth (September 27), widow of Major-General Charles Stuart Campbell, C.B.

Edward Charles Henry Blake (October 4), eldest son of the late Colonel Edward S. Blake, C.B., R.A.

Henry Archibald Tufnell (September 21), only son of late Right Hon. Henry Tufnell, M.P., and Anne, daughter of Archibald John, fourth Earl of Rosebery, K.T.

Mrs. Mark Wood (October 17), daughter of Sir Robert Williams, of Friars, in the county of Anglesea, and sister of the late Sir Richard Bulkeley, of Baron Hill, tenth baronet.

Charles Orby Wombwell, the only surviving son of Sir George Orby Wombwell, the second baronet.

Captain Charles G. Stewart, fourth son of Sir John Stewart, of Athenry.

## By the Way.

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MR. BALFOUR PAUL, Lyon King-of-Arms, Rhind Lecturer on Archæology for 1898, will deliver six lectures upon "Heraldry in Relation to Scottish History and Art" in the Lecture Hall of the National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, on alternate days during the fortnight beginning Monday, November 7. The different lectures will treat of: 1. The Grammar of Heraldry. 2. Heraldry as illustrating History. 3. The Heraldic Executive. 4. The Art of Heraldry. 5. The Artistic application of Heraldry. 6. Armorial Manuscripts. Mr. Balfour Paul is emphasizing the "art" side of armory, concerning which he is one of the most competent authorities. He was the first officer of arms to break away from the stereotyped lines into which the emblazonment of armory had fallen in these countries, and it is due to the Lyon King-of-Arms that Scottish Patents of Arms and the Register Books of Lyon Office are now examples of the very best form of heraldic art.

A singular fact was noted by Dr. J. Pollen in a lecture at the Imperial Institute the other day. He claimed that the Romanoffs were really "Campbells," and were descendants of one Andrew of that ilk, who "found his way" to the Court of Alexander Nevsky at Moscow. It would appear that the Tsar Ivan Vasilovich married a daughter of a Campbell, from whose brother Nikila descended Theodore, father of Michael, the first Romanoff ruler of Holy Russia.

One of the most singular circumstances in connection with the defining of boundaries is mentioned in Blount's "Ancient Tenure of Land." Two farms lying in the township of Swinton, in Yorkshire, and belonging to Earl Fitzwilliam, change their parish every year. For one year from Easter Day at twelve noon till next Easter Day at the same hour they lie in the parish of Mexbrough, and then, till the Easter Day following, at the same hour, they are in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, and so alternately.

The fourth volume of Gloucestershire Marriage Registers, containing the records of sixteen parishes, and the first volume of Somerset, containing ten parishes, has just been issued by Mr. Phillimore, who is now printing the fifth and second volumes respectively.

Our readers have doubtless noticed with considerable interest and amusement the Shipway pedigree case, which is now filling the columns of the daily press. When the case is no longer *sub judice* we intend to refer to it at length. But meanwhile we do Colonel Shipway the justice to remark that in entering upon his pedigree inquiry he had no intention of seeking for a coat of arms, nor had he any idea of "hooking on" to any ancient family—merely desiring to learn something about his family, a natural curiosity that most will plead guilty to.





*Aulacei Fortuna Iuvat*

**T**his Discein with the Armes Quarterings and Branches -  
above mentioned and Marshall'd are subscribed and exemplified by  
William Dethick Yorke Herald after Carter Principall King  
of Armes An<sup>o</sup> Domini 1583 And since reviewed enlarged and  
allowed by the skillfull and industrious Herald Augustine Vincent  
Windsor An<sup>o</sup> Domini 1626 And now againe approved augmented  
and subscribed by

Oct 21. 1643

*William Yorke Laurence*

THE ARMS DEPICTED AT THE FOOT OF THE PYM PEDIGREE (see p. 364).



The  
Genealogical Magazine.

DECEMBER, 1898.

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AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



SOME years ago the writer recovered in an auction-room an old manuscript volume which has proved to be the Minute Book of a Keeper of the Record of "Signatures passed under the King's hand" for the period 1676-81, or, in other words, an abstract of the Grants to be recorded in the Great and Privy Seal Records of Scotland for the above period. A careful examination of the volume seems to indicate that many of the Grants made by the Crown never got further, under the elaborate system of execution then in practice, than the mere "*Signature past in Exchequer.*"

The Grants recorded in the manuscript are of a very varied character, and consist of Confirmations of Grants of Land; Gifts of the Escheats of Estates forfeited to the Crown, or otherwise under the Crown's control; Gifts of Pensions, and of Tutorship and Curatorship; Letters of Legitimation; Remissions for Slaughter and other Crimes; and various other Crown Grants. The recipients are persons in all stations in life, and resident in all parts of the kingdom. And thus a great amount of valuable genealogical matter is brought under review in very small compass, so that the little volume, when published, will throw some light upon the histories of many families.

It is proposed that the Minute Book should be printed in this

magazine, reserving all comment until the issue has been completed.

The earlier pages of the volume are, unfortunately, in a very dilapidated condition, but the writer has, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Henry Paton, M.A., Searcher of Records, Edinburgh, been able to supply a number of blanks in the torn portion of the manuscript. Mr. Paton has also carefully revised the writer's transcript.

It may be necessary to explain that, while all Royal Grants and Charters from the earliest times had the Royal Seal attached, marking the presence or consent of the Sovereign, in later times, when conveyancing became more elaborate, the preparation of the Deed began by what was known as the "Signature"—a writ bearing the Sovereign's signature—which was the Royal Warrant. It was virtually a draft of the proposed Grant or Charter, prepared by a Writer to the Signet. This Warrant was left with an officer, called the "Presenter of Signatures," and after having been revised by one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer and subscribed by him, was superscribed at the commencement with the Royal Sign-Manual or "Signature." This "Signature" was then recorded in the "Register of Signatures," and on it a precept was framed under the hand of a Writer to the Signet, addressed to the Keeper of the Privy Seal. On this precept was framed another, which passed under the Privy Seal, commanding the Clerk of the Chancery to prepare the Charter. After this was done, the Charter was signed on each page by the Director of Chancery. It was then transmitted to the Keeper of the Great Seal, by whom it was also signed and docketed as sealed, and then given out to the party.

It may be readily supposed that many Grants, possibly of a temporary or minor character, never passed through all the various stages necessary for the issue of a completed Deed. Hence, in our manuscript there has been written on the margin, when a Grant was actually delivered to the grantee, the words "taken out," presumably indicating that in many cases the party was contented with getting the "Signature" presented and recorded only. At the end of each entry the sum to be paid to the Crown is always recorded.

#### SIGNATURES PAST THE EXCHEQUER JANUAR 1676.

Escheat and liferent of David Rosse of Belnagowne to George, Lord Tarbat, upon his owne horning. It is also sought be James Guthrie, merchant-burgess of Edinburgh James Guthrie preferd.

Composition 40 merks.



Escheat and liferent of John Patersone, lawfull sone to umquhill Nicoll Patersone, burges of the Cannagate, to Thomas McKie of South . . . upon his owne horning. It is also sought be the partie himselfe. The partie preferd. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of . . . Durham of Largo, to Sir William Sharp, his majestie's cash keeper.

SIGNATURES PAST FEBY 4TH, 1676.

Confirmatione to Sir Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie of ane annual rent of 160 lib. to be uplifted furth of the lands of Laggan, and redeimable be payment of . . . merks, to be holden of the Earle of Argile. Composition 20 merks.

Confirmatione to Anna Brisbane, Ladie Corsbie, of her liferent lands of the fortie shilling land of Fullertoun and others. Composition 20 merks.

Confirmatione to William Naper of Blacklawes, now of Harviestoune, in liferent, and to James Naper, his eldest lawfull sone, in fie, of ane dispositione made be the deceast James Scott of Logie, merchant burges of Montrose, of the lands of Harviestoune; to be holden either of the disponent, or his superiour. Composition 40 lib.

Infeftment to William, Earle of Queensberry of ane annual rent of 295 lib 5s 2d, out of the lands of Enoch, redeimable on payment of 4921 pounds. Composition 50 lib.

Infeftment of Adjudicatione of the lands of Pearsie and Morristoun to Robert Stirling of Stix, adjudged for . . . merks. Composition 10 merks.

Infeftment to . . . of . . . for payment of 36 merks for the ward, als much for the releiffe, and 72 merks for the mariage, upon the resignatione of David, Earle of Northesk. Composition 100 lib.

Ultimus heres to Andrew Crawford, clerk of the peace of Linlithgow, of ane old tenement in Linlithgow, with the little caile yeard adjacent thereto, pertaining of before to the deceast John Touch indweller ther. Composition 10 merks.

Remission for Adultery to . . . Campbell in Fernoch. Composition 20 lib.

Legitimatione to James Inglis, servitor to John Inglis, messenger of Kirkudbright. Composition 20 merks.

Infetment to Gilbert Nelsone, eldest lawfull sone to Gilbert Neilson of Craigcaffie, of the lands and barronie of Craigcaffie; holds of his Majestie as King and as Steward, ward, and changed to taxt ward for payment of . . . lib for the ward, and also much for the releiffe, and . . . lib for the mariage, under the King's hand, upon the resignatione of the said Gilbert Neilson, elder.

Composition 120 lib.

Infetment to Dame Anna Don, spous to James, Master of Cranstoune, of ane yeirlie annual rent of 2500 merks out of the toune and lands of Nether . . .

Infetment of ane annual rent of . . . merks to . . . out of the lands of Glencarne and others.

Composition 40 merks.

Confirmatione to John Arnot, writter in Pearth, and his spouse in liferent, of ane yeirlie rent of 90 lib out of the lands of Keltie, redeimable be payment of 2250 merks.

Composition 20 merks.

Infetment of ane wadsett of the lands of Little Fordell by George Blair of . . . nandie, redeimable be payment of 9000 merks, upon the resignatione of the deceast Jon Ogilvie of Murie.

Composition 40 lib.

Confirmatione to David Clephane of Carslogie of severall Chartours of the lands of Carslogie and others.

Composition 100 merks.

Confirmatione of ane Charter granted be the deceast James Lumsdane in Ricklesyde of Coldinghame, to the deceast Captain William Weddell, his aires and assignayes, of these sevin parts of the eight parts of the lands of Thornidikes.

Composition 20 lib.

Confirmatione to Jon Stewart lawfull sone to umquhill Andrew Stewart of Ballachelis of ane Chartour and infetment, granted be the Earle of Argile of the thre merk land of Ballachelis; holds feu of the said Earle.

Composition 20 merks.

Confirmatione by Duncan Stewart of Ardsale and his spouse of the Chartour and infetment granted be Donald McLane, now of Kingierloch, of the two pennie lands of Kilmalew and others; holds feu of the said Donald redeimable on payment of 5000 merks.

Composition 50 merks.

Escheat of Alexander Gibsone to George Grahame of Inchbrakie.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of . . . Dumbar, sone lawfull to the deceast David Dumbar of Pethnick, and David Stewart, merchant in Elgine, to the said David Stewart.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat and liferent of Thomas Andersone and James Stronach in Walkmylne of Barmuatie to Jon Andersone, Comisser Clerk Depute of the Commissariat of Murray. Composition 20 lib.

Escheit and liferent of Jon Gray of Whitefield to the Laird Newbyth. It is sought also be Mr. Archbald Tulloch, ane of the ministers of Edinburgh, and be Jon Home of Broomhouse, and Jon Weell in Coldinghame & be Maurice Tremt, merchand in Leith, and be David Scot, Writter in Edinburgh. David Scott preferd.

Composition 1000 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Robert Hamilton of Monkland to himselfe. It is also sought be William, Duke of Hamiltoun. The partie preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat of Elizabeth . . ., relict of Umquhill David Grant of Lymepotts, to George Lumsdell, messinger.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of William Chalmers of Balnacraig to Thomas Farquharson of Colistoun upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Alexander Burnett (designed . . . Alexander) merchand burgess of Aberdene, to Mr. Blaikwood, merchand burgess of Edinburgh. It is also sought be Thomas Thomsone, sone to unquhill David Thomsone, merchand burgess of Edinburgh, upon his owne horning. Thomas Thomsone preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST IN EXCHEQUER FEBRUAR, 21-28, 1676.

Infetment to Michael Malcolme, thrid lawfull sone to John Malcolme of Balbedie, and Margaret Blaire, his spouse, of the lands and baronie of Nuthill, with the right of patronage of the parosh Kirk of Falkland; holds of his Majestie few and blensch, the lands upon the resignation of Sir William Blaire of Kinfaunes, and the patronage of the Kirk upon the resignation of the Viscount of Stormont and his tutors, for their interest. Composition 30 lib.

Confirmatione of ane wadsett of the twentie shilling land of Doughtie, and thirtie shilling land of Garloffin, to Gilbert McIl-wraith of Dimurchie, wadsett for 2200 merks.

Composition 20 merks.

Infetment to Arthur Forbes of Echt in liferent, and to Thomas Forbes his son in fie, of the lands and baronie of Echt, Forbes, and others; holds of his Majestie ward, upon the resignatione of the said Arthur Forbes.

Composition 30 lib.

Infestment of appriseing to Mr. Robert Scott, writter to his Majestie's Chancellarie in liferent, and John Scott, his eldest lawfull sone, in fie, of the lands of Aichinbrek, Camcoat and uthers, upon the resignatione of the said Mr. Robert, apprised for 2500 merks. The apprising is expired. Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of John Geddie, sometime Stewart Clerk of Fife, to Alexander Crawford, merchand burgess of Edinburgh, upon his owne horning. Composition 200 merks.

Tutorie of Robert & Helen Lenthrons, children to the deceast Robert Lenthron, provest of St. Andrewes, to Mr. George Campbell of Carsgownie. Composition 200 merks.

Escheitt and liferent of Thomas Ogilvie of Sha . . . to James Hamiltoun, merchand in Edinburgh, upon his owne horning. Composition 10 merks.

Gift of pension to the children of the deceist Mr. James Gregorie, Professor of the Mathematicks in the College of Edinburgh.

#### SIGNATURES PAST FEBRUAR, 25, 1676.

Infestment to James Bell of West Haugh of the fortie shillinge land of Nether-Unsstounes and twentie shillinge land of Over Dun . . . ; holds of his Majestie blensche, upon the resignatione of the Dutches and Duke of Hamiltoun. Composition 20 merks.

Infestment to Alexander, Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, of the lands of Aberdoure and teinds thairof, and others ; holdend of his Majestie blensch, upon the resignatione of the said Alexander, Lord Pitsligo, and the Lord and Master of Saltoun, their resignations.

Composition 100 lib.

Infestment to Hary, Lord Cardross, of the lands of Stragairtnay, the lands of Ardinkmoy, and Angervald, and others, which by junctione and annexatione is within the baronie of Finlarig, but is now dissolved thairfra and unit, creat, and incorporat in ane haill and free baronie, to be called the baronie of Stragairtnay, and the lands of Shirgortoun and Drume of Kippen, and the two merk land of the head rume of Arnfinlaw, alias Donkinestoun, the two third parts of the lands of Arnbeg; holds of his Majestie, feu, and the said lands of Stragairtnay and others upon the resignatione of John Campbell of Glenvrok, and the lands of Shirgortoun, Drum of Kippen, the two merk lands of Arnfinlaw, and the two third parts of the lands of Arnbeg, upon the resignatione of Charles, Earle of

Marr, Thomas Adam of Loukinstoune, and James Forrester of Arnbeg, and David Forrester, his sone.

Composition 400 merks.

Infetment of Adjudicatione of the fourthe pairt of the lands of Jaunox, called Spencerfield, and Yerrolsyde, to George Hoppringle of that Ilk and Torsonce, in implement of a Disposition granted be the deceast James Hoppringle to him of the said lands. Instruct to whom the dutie is payed.

Composition 20 lib.

Infetment of the lands and baronie of Pinheaven to James Carnagie of Pinheaven, and Margaret Lundin, his spouse, holds of his Majestie blensche. It hath a denovodamus upon the resignatione of the Earle of Northesk, his father, under the King's hand.

Composition 20 merks.

Infetment to Dame Catherine Stewart, Ladie Cardross, of the lands and baronie of Strabrock and lands of Blackhill; holds of his Majestie blensch, and feu, upon the resignatione of James Stewart of Kirkhill, her father.

Composition 500 merks.

Escheatt of the deceast . . . McIntoish of Strone granted to Colonell Patrick Grant of Cluniemoir, late Tutor of Grant.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheatt and liferent of Samuell Meikle, goldsmith in Edinburgh, to William White, servitor to the Lord Gosfoord.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheatt and liferent of David, Lord Madertie, to . . . Pattoune, his servitor.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheatt and liferent of William Fullertoune of that Ilk to David Ereskine of Dunn, upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of William McClellan of Collin to Robert Burnett, writter to his Majestie's signet, upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of David Livingstoune in Dallappie to himselfe.

Composition 20 merks.

Gift of Pension of 500 lib. Sterling yeirlye, to the Earle of Ancrum, under the King's hand, the first terms payment at Mertimes, 1675.

Gift of ane yearly pensione of 20 lib. sterling to Captain John Gray, under the King's hand, the first termes payment at Witsonday, 1676.

(To be continued.)

## NOTES ON PEDIGREE MAKING.

BY AN OFFICER OF ARMS.



HERE is no royal road in pedigree-making—no general rule which, if followed, will enable anyone to produce a complete set of ancestors, noble or otherwise. Diligence, patience, and discrimination are all qualities which should distinguish the searcher for a pedigree, and without these qualities little of value will ever be elucidated. But, above all, let every person who undertakes to look up his own pedigree dismiss from his mind every idea of finding those “noble ancestors” whose existence—judging by the writer’s own experience—is a secretly-cherished conviction in the minds of the descendants of scores of families of hard-working labourers or decent and respectable artisans.

In the first instance, the would-be searcher should arrive at a definite conclusion as to the object of his proposed search. Is it merely to ascertain who his forbears were? or is it to establish a right to bear certain armorial bearings, by proving a descent within the limitations from some traditional ancestor to whom such bearings were duly assigned? If this latter is the sole or the chief object in view, it is essential that the actual existence of such bearings be first absolutely established, and for this purpose reliance should not in any case be placed upon the ordinary printed “armorials” or “armories,” but reference should be made to the English, Scottish, or Irish Colleges of Arms, in which it is believed the bearings in question are officially recorded. Hundreds of coats-of-arms entered in the various “armories” which are usually consulted by the amateur genealogist, and the “heraldic stationer” and engraver and proprietors of a so-called “heraldic office,” are not officially recorded at all, and time, labour, and money are all often found to have been thrown away and wasted in attempting to prove a right to an absolutely spurious coat-of-arms. Such a warning as this may appear superfluous, but experience shows that numbers of people are all too ready to accept as indisputable evidence of authenticity an old book-plate, an engraving on a seal, or a bit of armorial china, in blissful ignorance of the fact of the continued existence for certainly a couple of hundred years of a spurious heraldry, which, through the medium of “herald-painters,” “heraldic offices,” and otherwise, has been distributed broadcast over the country, and has penetrated into every class of the com-

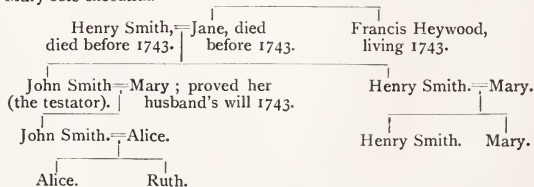


munity, in many cases having become the subject of traditions which in their holders' eyes anyhow are little short of sacred. Ascertain, therefore, definitely the actual legal existence of the arms to which you propose to attempt to prove your right, and at the same time be careful to learn first what, if any, pedigrees of the family whose right to these arms is officially recognised have been recorded at the College and Government Offices of Arms; also whether in the private collections of any of the heralds of the past—and of such “collections” a vast number are preserved in the English College of Arms—any draft or unfinished pedigrees, lists of wills, registers, copies of family papers, etc., relating to the family inquired about, can be found, as these may often prove of great value, and can be made available at but a comparatively small cost, particulars of which in each special case would be readily supplied on application. All the available printed works should then be consulted, the county histories, the indices of the county archæological and genealogical societies' journals and transactions, many of which can be found on the shelves of reading-rooms and public libraries, which are accessible to all. Every paper, letter, diary, deed, and document of any description which is known to have belonged to any deceased member of the family should then be carefully examined, as such are often most valuable, containing as they frequently do references to people, dates, and places, which as clues in searching further are of real assistance to the searcher, besides being themselves often acceptable as actual *proof* of the events which they refer to or describe. Write then to, or communicate with, those members of the family whose position, age, or circumstances render it probable that such definite information as may exist with reference to the status and location of the family is within their knowledge. Tradition is sometimes a useful guide; more often investigation, even of the most superficial kind, demonstrates its falsity. Experience shows that a “tradition” which dates only from the day when a box of stationery with “the family crest” arrived from an advertising seal-engraver, in the course of a decade or so has become firmly established as a certain, but unfortunately quite unprovable, fact, owing in a majority of cases apparently either to the unexplainable loss of entire series of parish registers from various churches, or from the curious fact that the whole of the family happened to be absent from England—on a holiday presumably—during the two hundred years or so when the Heralds' Visitations were in progress. Ascertain, therefore, as accurately as possible *the grounds* of the splendid traditions which are current in your

family; and if no better grounds can be found than the "wish to believe," put them all aside, start with the earliest ancestor whose existence can be actually demonstrated, and from him begin to trace backwards. And here the real difficulties of pedigree-making will begin.

We will assume that the result of the above inquiries and preliminary investigation has been to establish the fact that the pedigree-maker's great-grandfather was Henry Smith, and that his known residence was in the parish of St. Cuthbert, in the county of Cornwall, and that his wife's name was Ann. The registers of the parish church of St. Cuthbert must now be searched, *every* entry found to the name of Smith must be extracted, and should none be found, as is sometimes the case, the registers of the adjoining parishes each in turn must be submitted to the same process. The result of these searches should then be tabulated, when it will often be found that there were three or four, or even more, individuals of the same Christian and surname, and not unfrequently married to women of the same Christian name also, living in the same or in immediately adjoining parishes. Obviously, therefore, church registers alone will not help us over the difficulties of identification, and recourse must be had to the wills of the individuals whose existence the registers have disclosed. To the will offices at Bodmin and Exeter the inquirer should first turn; from the "calendars" or lists of wills which can there be examined, the names of every person of the surname required should be extracted, and in due course the registered copy of each will carefully examined and abstracted, such abstract being accurately entered in a note-book in something like the following form :

John Smith, of Penzance and of St. Cuthbert, co. Cornwall. Will dated September 18, 1743; proved October 23 following, mentions his father Henry and his mother Jane both being dead, his mother's brother, Francis Heywood,<sup>1</sup> living; leaves freehold estate at St. Cuthbert to his son John, and to his twin grandchildren, Alice and Ruth, ten shillings each; to his daughter-in-law Alice certain domestic utensils; to his son Henry a tenement in the occupation of George Hall, and mentions his son Henry's wife, Mary, and their children, Henry and Mary; wife Mary sole executrix.



<sup>1</sup> The burial register of an adjoining parish shows that Francis Heywood was buried, aged 74, on October 14, 1743.

This will, which is a real one, the names, etc., only being altered, gives several generations of the family, and illustrates as well the difficulties I have referred to, the two brothers having each a wife whose name is Mary, and each a son with his father's Christian name. Other wills must, therefore, be looked for and abstracted in the same way, until it becomes possible to piece together slowly and laboriously the outline of a pedigree, which may be partially filled in and further elucidated by the registers already referred to. In all cases search should be made at the will office at Somerset House, in London, as well as at the local registries, the same process as detailed above being gone through; for it must be borne in mind that in the making of pedigrees there is no element of greater importance than wills, and that the careful and complete examination of these valuable genealogical documents is practically a *sine quâ non* in the preparation of every pedigree.

The cost to the examiner of such searches and examinations, apart from the time and labour involved, naturally varies considerably, according to circumstances. At the London office, under certain conditions, wills proved more than a hundred years ago can be examined and abstracted by those desirous of doing so free of expense; but in the local registries the circumstances as well as the fees payable vary very considerably, and the would-be searcher is advised to acquaint himself with the amount of the fees to be incurred by a proposed search, before undertaking the same. In the case of church registers, which are in the official custody of the clergyman of the parish, the same course should always be pursued; and in all cases it is also advisable to make an appointment with him for the purpose of examining such registers, so that he may either personally attend to overlook the search, or arrange for the attendance of the parish clerk or some other official duly qualified.

An important fact must not be overlooked, viz., that in no case will *unattested* abstracts or copies of wills, registers, or any other document to be produced in evidence of a pedigree, or portion thereof, be accepted as such by the College of Arms. *Attested copies* are absolutely essential; but, as a general rule, it is a counsel of wisdom *not* to provide one's self with these until the whole of the pedigree, so far as it is desired to carry it, has been clearly and unmistakably established; this being, of course, but a general rule, and one that may be, and is, likely to be often modified by the circumstances of any particular case.

Copies of every monumental inscription relating to members of the family, in the churches where registers show they are buried,

should also be procured: and these copies must also be certified if intended to be put forward as evidences. The armorial bearings, if such exist, upon them should also be carefully copied, and the position of the whole should be described—*e.g.*, “west wall of north transept,” or “south side of chancel.”

In a general way, in pedigree-making it is well to bear in mind the fact—which the present-day state of restlessness and continual movement makes one tend to forget or lose sight of—that previously to the present century, and more particularly to that time in it when railways were introduced, the vast majority of the population seldom went far afield from the place where they were born, and where their fathers and grandfathers had lived before them: and that consequently, although some of the members of a family may have wandered into the far distant towns and cities, *some* others of that family usually remained in the old homes, and can therefore be traced and identified in the neighbourhood, if the methods suggested above are very systematically carried out.

When all the information that can be acquired from the sources referred to has been obtained, and the descent still remains unproved, recourse should be had to the Public Record Office in London, where vast collections of records, manuscripts, rolls, and inquisitions are stored—some catalogued, others (still a large majority, though the work of indexing is proceeding as rapidly as possible) as yet unarranged, and all open to the inspection of the general public without any fee or formality whatsoever. The series of “*Inquisitiones post-mortem*” are of the greatest value in early pedigrees, as they contain particulars of judicial inquiries taken at the time, as to the estates and property of persons deceased, and they usually contain particulars as to the date of death and position of the deceased, as well as the name and age of the heir or heirs, all being carefully noted in order that the fees and charges due to the Crown on the devolution of the property should be ascertained and duly charged. Unless the searcher has a proper knowledge not only of the Latin language, but also of the various forms of ancient handwriting employed in the series of documents amongst which he proposes to make search, it will be time and effort wasted to attempt to make the necessary searches: but he should find out and employ some trustworthy and competent person to make the necessary searches for him. Such persons—of both sexes—can be found on inquiry in London, and elsewhere where there is work of this description to be done, and some of the officials engaged at the various Record Offices will generally be found willing to point out an efficient person to undertake the sort of search required.


The various diocesan registries contain information which is often of great service to the genealogical inquirer: licenses of various descriptions, citations, institutions to various diocesan and parochial offices, and other miscellaneous documents in which clues may often be found which have been elsewhere sought in vain.

(*To be continued.*)



## THE EARLDOM OF LANDAFF (*continued*).

BY THE PRESENT CLAIMANT.

37.  RANCIS MATHEW, at the age of 20, September 6, 1764, m., 1st at the house of Mr. Preston Bellinter, Navan, Ellisha, second dau. of James Smyth, M.P., of Tinna Park, Wicklow. He subsequently became M.P. for Tipperary. Raised a troop of Yeomanry, the "Thomastown Legion," later the 99th Regiment of Foot. After the Union he was one of the first twenty-eight Representative Peers, having by His Majesty King George III. been created Baron Landaff, October 12, 1783; Viscount Landaff, December 20, 1793; Earl of Landaff of Thomastown, November 27, 1797; all in the Peerage of Ireland. His town house was 13, Grafton Street, W. He ob. suddenly, and, it was alleged, "intestate," at Swansea, July 31, 1806. He had m., 2nd, June 7, 1784, Catherine, second dau. of the fifth Viscount and first Earl of Masserene, who ob. *s.p.* February 9, 1796. By his first wife Lord Landaff had issue: (1) Arnold Nesbit, b. at Paris February 16, 1765, and baptized there by Bishop Challoner February 18, 1765. Shortly after sent to his father's maternal uncle, Joseph Matthews, Cromhall, Gloucester. Thence, later, to Sedbergh School, York. His portrait, painted as an infant, was at Thomastown. Of whom presently. (2) Francis James, b. January 30, 1768; m. July 11, 1797, at the house of John La Touche, Merrion Square, Dublin, the Catholic Archbishop of Cashel officiating, Gertrude, second dau. of John La Touche. He ob. *s.p.*, suddenly and intestate, March 12, 1833, at his house in Merrion Square, Dublin. On June 14, 1810, in the absence of his elder brother in India (who was assumed to have died in 1783, shortly after his arrival there), Francis James petitioned the House of Lords to recognise his right to vote at the election of



Representative Peers for Ireland. No documentary proofs of any kind were exhibited, the claim being admitted on the sole and uncorroborated evidence of Richard Carmac, a farm-bailiff who had been in Lord Landaff's employ from the year 1785, and swore that Francis James was (in 1810) "the eldest son living" of the first Earl of Landaff. In 1811 Francis James, then reputed second Earl, disentailed the Glamorganshire, the Monmouthshire, and the Irish estates. In 1813 he sold all the property in Wales, and much of the Irish estate. The remainder he heavily encumbered. He was Colonel of the 99th Regiment, "Lord Landaff's," and a member of the Cherokee Club. His town house was 63, Harley Street. His portrait and that of his wife, with those of his father, mother, elder, and two younger brothers, were, until 1875, at Thomastown. In the library were also three marble busts (of Francis James, his wife, and his brother Montague) by Canova. All the above were removed by the late Jules, Marquis de Lasteyrie, to his house, 1, Rue Beaujou, Paris, in 1875. (3) Montague, b. 1773, died unmarried and intestate, at Castle Fogarty, Thurles, March 19, 1819. He was Lieutenant-General 98th Foot; M.P. for Co. Tipperary. Buried at Thomastown, in the family vault. (4) Theobald, ob. inf. (5) George Tobias Skeffington, b. 1779; ob. coel. intestate, at Shillingthorpe; buried March 17, 1832, at Braceborough, Lincoln. A Major in the army. Said, in Lodge's Peerage of 1832, to have m. a dau. of John Willis, and to have left issue, a statement unsupported by proof. Letters of administration were granted to Francis James his brother. (6) Ellisha, b. July 6, 1781; ob. at her residence in Molesworth Street, Dublin, December 14, 1841, and was buried at Thomastown. On the death of Francis James, intestate, in 1833, she, instead of his widow, Gertrude Lady Landaff, was for some unaccountable reason granted letters of administration as her brother's next-of-kin, and took possession of the entire estate, both real and personal. She then sought, by the help of her solicitor, John Evans, of 32, Hertford Street, Mayfair, to sell the remaining portion of the Mathew property. The following advertisement appeared in the *Standard* and other newspapers: "Thomastown, Co. Tipperary, Ireland. To be sold (the present owner intending to reside abroad for her health), the Castle and demesne of Thomastown, with the village of Thomastown or Ardoboreen, and other lands adjoining, late the residence and property of the Earls of Landaff. The demesne comprises 1,374 acres 17 poles at Irish or plantation measure, or 2,226 acres statute measure, and is enriched and ornamented with splendid woods and timber of ancient growth, and modern plantation,



of great value. The whole of this magnificent domain (with the exception of 199 acres 1 pole Irish measure, at the distant part from the Castle) is either on hand or in the occupation of most respectable tenants, whose terms have expired, and are now holding from year to year, or will expire in the course of one or two years. The demesne, with the exception of about 120 acres Irish in hand, is occupied by five principal and nine minor tenants, at rents amounting to upwards of £2,500 British, per annum, add to this the value of the land in hand. The village of Ardoboreen, or Thomastown, is immediately outside the demesne, and is of remarkable beauty. It comprises 126 acres 17 poles Irish or plantation measure, or 204 acres 3 poles statute measure. It is partly let to sundry tenants, and partly in hand as a farm. Rental and value, about £300 per annum. Adjoining the demesne are several large tracts of land, which in 1703 were leased by the Mathew family for lives, renewable for ever at small rents. Further particulars are preparing, and when ready will be printed, and may be had on application (if by letter, post paid) to John Scargill, Esq., 3, Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London, solicitor; George Bradshaw, Esq., Pegsborough, Tipperary; John Cahill, Esq., Thurles; Messrs. Brassington and Green, land surveyors, Dominick Street, Dublin; Messrs. Hanby and Cahill, solicitors, 25, Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin. Mr. Patrick Green, Thomastown, steward and bailiff, will show the estate. Mr. Evans, of 32, Hertford Street, Mayfair, London, may be treated with for the sale of the estate."

The attention of the surviving heir (of whom presently) having been drawn to this advertisement, he immediately wrote to his aunt, Lady Ellisha, and to her solicitor, Evans, from India, protesting against the proposed alienation of his property, and received the former's assurance that she had never before heard of the marriage of her eldest brother, Arnold Nesbit, or of the existence of his legitimate son, but that being now assured of both the one and the other, she would not alienate the property, but would, by will, restore it to the rightful and legitimate owner, her nephew, Arnold Henry Ochterlony. Relying upon this assurance, and being deeply interested in the conquest of India, in which he was then engaged under Sir Charles Napier, the third Earl of Landaff remained in India, returning invalided in 1847, never having been apprised nor having heard either of his aunt's decease or of her will proved in 1842, by which the whole real and personal estate was handed over to persons who had no claim upon it whatsoever. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, it would have been a costly

matter to proceed in the courts for the recovery of the property so dishonestly alienated, and Lord Landaff decided to take no action, being at this time unmarried and without heir. A marriage had been arranged between himself and Lady Caroline Amelia Gordon Lennox, dau. of the fifth Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., but after a year's most affectionate correspondence, Lady Caroline suddenly announced her preference for John, fifth Earl of Bessborough, whom she married October 4, 1849. Lady Ellisha, who corresponded at intervals with her nephew after 1834 (always leading him to suppose that she intended to reinstate him as the rightful Earl of Landaff) was seldom without guests from France. Up to the time of her brother Francis's death, she, from the date of her father's decease, had constantly resided with her French cousins, having, about that time, incurred the displeasure of the Prince Regent, by whom she had had several children, one of whom was Captain William FitzWilliam Mathew. By her will, proved 1842, she devised the whole of her personalty, excepting a few minor bequests, to her French cousin, the Vicomte Rohan de Chabot. This included the family portraits and other heirlooms. (The former were, for the most part, removed to France in 1875. The Comtesse de Jarnac is said to have taken the miniature portraits and three sets of valuable china. The greater portion of the bequest was sold by auction at Thomastown, the sale lasting eight days. The most valuable of the plate, china, furniture, etc., was sent to Christie's for sale in London. A Mr. Coleman, of Limerick, an auctioneer, purchased such books from the library as were not removed to France for £600. The family portraits were sent to the Marquis de Lasteyrie's residence, 1, Rue Beaujou. Three marble busts by Canova and a valuable portrait of Lady Ellisha's mother, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, were afterwards placed in the house of Louis de Lasteyrie, son of the Marquis Jules de Lasteyrie, 123, Rue de Grenelle.) The real estate Lady Ellisha entailed: (i.) Upon the Vicomte Rohan de Chabot and his heirs male; (ii.) upon (her son by the Prince Regent) Captain William FitzWilliam Mathew, and his heirs male; (iii.) upon James Daly (who in 1845 became first Baron Dunsandle, and d. 1847 intestate) and his heirs male. In 1842 the Vicomte de Chabot took possession of Thomastown, where his only son, the Comte de Jarnac, French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, afterwards resided. The latter ob. *s.p.* March 22, 1875. The Vicomte consequently ob. without heir, July 10, 1875, when (as Captain William F. Mathew had previously ob. *s.p.* 1845 in India) the estates passed to

Denis St. George Daly, second Baron Dunsandle, who succeeded his father as his heir 1847. The executors of the will were Augustus Frederick, third Duke of Leinster; James Daly (afterwards first Baron Dunsandle), and the Rev. Father Theobald Mathew, "the Apostle of Temperance." The second Baron Dunsandle, ob. *s.p.l.m.* 1893, having devised the property to various persons. His only daughter m. J. Martyn. In an article of some length on the illegality and injustice of this cruel will, the *Sun* of September 5, 1843, contained the following remark: "The legality of this devise, with other matters, has now become the subject of a rigorous investigation, but with which Father Mathew does not interfere. He is himself one of the executors of this monstrous will of Lady Ellisha Mathew, but we believe he has never acted. He has left it to his noble colleague, the Duke of Leinster, to install his own brother-in-law as the *present occupant*." The following particulars of the De Chabot family are here appended: Miss Smyth, elder dau. of James Smyth, M.P., of Tinna Park (sister to Ellisha Smyth, first wife of Francis Mathew, first Earl of Landaff, and mother of all his children); m., 1762, the Vicomte de Chabot. They had issue a son, Louis William de Rohan-Chabot, who succeeded his father as Vicomte de Chabot, K.C.H., a Major-General in the French army. He m., 1809, Isabella Charlotte, fourth dau. of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, K.P., and had issue by his wife (who d. 1868): (1) Philippe Ferdinand Auguste de Rohan Chabot, Comte de Jarnac, who, December 10, 1844, m. his first cousin, Geraldine Augusta, second dau. of Thomas, third Baron Foley, by his wife, Cecilia Olivia Geraldina, fifth dau. of the second Duke of Leinster, and sister to the Vicomtesse de Chabot. The Comte de Jarnac ob. *s.p.* March 22, 1875. (2) Rosalie Anne Olivia, who m. Jules Marquis de Lasteyrie, and had issue a son, Louis Gilbert. The Comte de Jarnac was French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

38. ARNOLD NESBIT, second Earl, m., November 20, 1806, Eliza Francesca, elder dau. of Marchese Domenico Povoleri, by his wife, the Contessa Piovene di Vicenza. (The register of this marriage is at St. John's Old Cathedral, Calcutta. The marriage took place at Fatehgarh.) Arnold Nesbit entered the Bengal Artillery as cadet, H.E.I.C.S., 1782; lost a leg at the battle of Cutpurgunj, Delhi, 1803 (*vide Times*, March 31, 1804); promoted Fort Adjutant at Agra, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Fatehgarh by G.G.O.; and Captain 1806. Published his translation of the "Mishkat" at Hindustani Press, Calcutta, vol. i., 1809; and vol. ii., 1810. Major,

1811; invalided, 1817; retired to an estate he had purchased at Chittakong; ob. at Chandernagore October 5, 1820; buried at British Cemetery, Chinsurah. Inscription on tombstone (recorded in official records of the cemetery): "Sacred to the memory of Major Arnold Nesbit Mathew, of the Honourable Company's Bengal Artillery, who departed this life 5th October, 1820, aged about 54 years." The second Earl neither assumed his rank nor claimed his right to vote at the election of Representative Peers. Issue:

39. ARNOLD HENRY OCHTERLONY, third Earl, b. at Fatehgarh, September 17, 1807; bapt. at St. Pancras Parish Church, June 21, 1808; educated at Military College, Rennes, France; entered 15th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, 1823; took part in the Conquest of Sind under Sir Charles Napier; Captain and Brevet Major; retired invalided 1844; returned to Europe 1847; m., 1851, Emma, eldest dau. of Alfred Weelands, of Sussex Square, Hyde Park. Having lost, by his uncle's and his aunt's combined frauds, his temporalities, he did not consider it to be expedient either to assume his rank or to claim his right to vote. He d. May 29, 1894, his wife having predeceased him on December 11, 1889. Issue:

40. (1) ARNOLD HARRIS, fourth and present Earl. (2) Lucy Emma. (3) Jessie Eliza Marion.

*Arms.*—Or, a lion rampant sable, langued and armed gules.

*Crest.*—A heathcock sable; over the crest the word "Towton."

*Supporters.*—Two unicorns argent, horned, maned, tufted, unguled, collared, and chained or.

*Motto.*—"Y fyn Duw a fydd."

[We have received a long communication from a correspondent correcting some number of points in the opening article published last month. This we hope to publish in our next issue in continuation of the foregoing.—ED.]



#### EDITORIAL NOTE.

THE continuations of "The Law Concerning Names," and of "The Dictionary of Armory and Heraldry," together with the usual "Royal Descent," are unavoidably postponed until our next issue, inasmuch as the space occupied by the completion and continuation of our other serial articles, and the list of the "Soudan Honours," is greater than had been anticipated.—EDITOR.

## THE FAMILY OF LAMONT.

BY NORMAN LAMONT.



THE following notes are taken from the Nisbet MS. preserved in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (34, 3, 5), in the handwriting of Alexander Nisbet, the famous Herald :

*“ Bourdon of Feddal. A Missive Letter be the Laird of Lamont to Bourdon of Feddal about their Genealogical Descent ; the Principal is in the Lion's Office, dated 4th of November, 1699.*

“ HONOURED COUSIN,

“ I received yours, and I am satisfied to find that ancient inclination in you that was esteemed amongst all nations, even in the Jewish families, and as I hate ridiculus vanitie, so I love that men class themselves as fare as writ or true tradition can bring them, and as to my familie I most deall with both, and to my best knowledge it is the methode that all Scotland most use that is ancient, and most of all the Highlanders (who if extant) are the ablest in this Kingdome, as you may disserne by our tongue spoken in the land before the English tongue incrotched, and do you see by names of places to this day all over the Kingdome, tho' something changed, yet the derivation holds to me knowen in both speeches: Your relation to this house cannot keep you ignorant of ane late calamitie in Montrosse's Wars, and that our houses being plundered and fired, our writs behoved to be wronged ; befor that time our house of Toward was burnt by the great McDonald, when Argyl married Lamont's daughter because he took Argyl's part agst McDonald, and so suffered by which our evidents are lost, yet some shadows of our antiquitie remain by the marriages with Argyles Castles [? Cassillis] McDonalds Semple their daughter, and with severall other honourable families. Our descent is from Ireland, a sone of the house of Oneil, who had patronimicks before surnames. Our first predecessor was McClamine, and in time Scotified to Lamont, Lamount, or Larmond, as you will find in the old books of Heraldrie in the Lion's office, and our ancient armorial bearing was relative to the name La Mond, *i.e.*, the Glob of the World, or Glob Imperial, in an bleu field, which my predecessors of late hath

chainged to a Whit Lion, being ignorant of Heraldrie and fearing affinity with the Kings of Ireland unless they were concerned with the Lion, which I would have altered and taken my honourable Globe, but the Lamonts of France and England carried the Lion befor my time, so that I had no will to differ in coat armour with them, least a Denayell in after ages. Now to prove my ancient descent from Oneile, and that older than modestie will allow or my equals will be willing to grant me, I prefer it to the old records that is extant in the College of Teale in the Island of Man, or to the old tradition of Ireland that is extant in the hands of Esquir Cormic Ornile, the best antiquarie in Ireland, by whose help Sir George McKeinzie wrot the race of the Kings of Scotland.

"Now, cousin, for your family I am so weel versed in it, that to my sad experience I want much land by it, and the progress of a plea in my hand with the Lairds of Keams Ballantines till this day, and but latlie determined in my favours within this three years, which plea began as follows: The Gouverneur of Scotland, who went under the name of Robert the Third, the second of the Stewars, dwelt in the Castle of Boote, our house of Towart being opposite thereto, the Laird of Kames, the Laird of Houston and Fleeming of Wigton being over in Towartland hunting (who then belonged to the Court), committed some misdemeiner and gave offence to the Laird of Lamond, who stirred up his four sones (the oldest being happilie at Court). These four sones killed the foresaids lairds, upon which our familie was rent and our lands given in requitall of their blood, whose successors obtained new charters from the King of our lands; the most part of which lands my predecessors since recovered, and their charters are now in my hands narrating their names and the cause of the King's grant; the four brethren were forced to flee, and to change their names for ever for the foresaid slaughter: Your predecessor goeing to the countrie where you now live in a mean condition by occassion of the disasture of the familie, haveing nothing in his hand but a four square staff, in old Highlands called Bourdouich, with which he fought gallantlie for Pearth's predecessors, then Laird of a place called Stopha or hall [? Stobhall], so your surname began as my father told me truly, and protested to me his father told him the same, and this part I think behooved to come from your predecessors, but the rest I have all the paper lying by me. Your other brother took the name of Lamb, as being nearest his own name of Lamont, of whom I met severalls in England as respective [? respectful] as anie Lamond would be whom I thought had known nothing of it. The third brother went



to Paisly, and wes with the Abbot thereof, who asked his name, and said, 'I am a landless man.' 'It shall not be so longer,' said the Abbot, 'if you will serve me;' and so gave him a small piece of land. And I spoke with the grandchild of him that last enjoyed that land. About fortie year agoe I knew a worthie man still of that name, Minister of Blantyre, who is a lover of you all. The fourth brother was the origin of the McTournors of Luss, who wrought at that employment in that place only to hid himself from his pourfull enemies, which is acknowledged by all the countrie. The Earl of Strathmoir's predecessor came to the house of Lamond long before yours; he killed the great McDonald, for which he changed his name, and tooke a new one from our Ensigne the Lion. That McDonald was his mother's brother. On my conscience I am as near the truth in this relation as I can be, and leaves out manie things which old men beleaves which I have not midled with. I am, they say, the threttie third Laird of Lamont, fourteen I can instruct and the rest is by tradition. If you make use of this descent in that book of Heraldrie which is now writing, I shall be content you contain me there conformed to this information; and if the author take it, I will stand to all that is in this, and possiblie he will insert mor untruths or he finish his book. Call for Petter Blair, who will lay out all the expenses necessar. Now my love to your old father, when you come to me you shall see all my papers, and shall have welcome.

"I rest, your loving cousin,

"(Signed) L. LAMONT.

"I [the *I* here, of course, is Alexander Nisbet himself] had another account of the origin of the family of Bourdon of Feddall by a letter from Mr. Harie Bourdon, thus:

"The first of this name of Bourdon lived on the Isle of Skey. And after King Edgar the fourth son of Malcolm Canmor beat Donald the Usurper, who did fley to the Isle of Skey and was there taken and brought to Edgar, who asking who did take him was answered, "Sholts ferr le burden dou"; for which he had considerable lands there given him and retained the name always, the familie long after falling to a daughter who was heiress. She was married to one of Lamounts sones who took on his wifes name. He comeing down to Perthshyr met with Drummond of Stobhall whom he assist in som quarrel against somme of his neighbours for which he did procur a remission to him and did gift him som lands in Perthshire which they retain yet and selling his Highland

interest did make a purchase there. But in Queen Marrie's time for assisting her wer forfaulted, but with great difficulty a part of fortoun still remaines with them.'"



## GUNDRADA COUNTESS OF WARRENNE

(continued).

BY HAMILTON HALL.



SUCH a plain record, so intelligible and so inconsistent with the words of the sentence under criticism, really deserves something more than a total ignoring of its existence. To make so positively statements admitting of such easy refutation is not good defence of the argument, and is not fair to the general reader. There is a vague allusion to the chronicles in general, but the language of the passage is such as to suggest that the chronicles at large do not support the contention that the interdict preceded the marriage. It is herein shown that that is a wrong impression in fact, as well as an unintelligible statement in words. When a marriage was interdicted it was a proposed, not a completed marriage. If the Papal intervention was after the marriage then the parties were penalized or divorced, as in the case of Robert Sanctus, grandfather of this Matilda, after his marriage with Berta, his first wife.

Again: "William of Jumièges asserts, and William of Poitiers verifies or admits, that the marriage followed at once after the first proposals, and before any objection was raised on the score of consanguinity." This is the whole sentence, and who shall say where the statement of either William begins and ends? More to the point, which of them says anything about consanguinity, or the time of the marriage, or the lapse of time between the marriage and the raising of this consanguinity question? It is distinctly implied here that both of them plainly state something to this general effect, and as it is extremely pertinent to the general argument it would be most useful to know precisely what they do say, in their own words, with chapter and verse. "Wm. of Jumièges (vii. 21) seems to make the marriage follow immediately on the embassy, though he afterwards mentions the objections made on the ground of kindred,

on which Wm. of Poitiers holds his peace," says Mr. Freeman (*loc. cit.*). This is a very different statement, and is very illustrative of the difficulties which beset the chroniclers in this very delicate matter. The *silence*, not verification, of William of Poitiers, who must have known the truth, indicates that he could see no better way than to suppress the matter altogether. This consanguinity question has always been a difficult point, and has always had the air of a useful excuse. Close examination shows that what there was, or may have been, was remote, and inadequate to the consequences hung on to it. The subject is too large to treat fully except upon the whole question, but if any chronicler speaks of this marriage, and this supposed hindrance, in any such close association as has been implied in the "Parting Word," or in anything but the vaguest way, most certainly the passage should be accurately indicated. While on this subject, attention might be directed to Mr. Stapleton's curious allusion to the matter,<sup>1</sup> where he says the hindrance "has been imputed to nearness of kindred between the married couple inasmuch as her" (Matilda's) "grandmother was a daughter of Duke Richard the Second of Normandy and aunt of William the Conqueror." He continues by expressing the doubtful genuineness of this objection, but strangely enough does not mention that the statement itself is totally incorrect. Matilda's paternal grandmother was Otgiva, daughter of Frederic Count of the Moselle, according to all the ordinary authorities. Her maternal grandmother was Constance, second daughter of William I., Count of Provence and Arles, second wife of Robert Sanctus after the divorce of his first wife, Berta, daughter of Conrad the Pacific, previously mentioned. Richard II., Count of Rouen or Duke of the Normans, surnamed the Good and Gonnorrides, had a daughter Eleanor, who was wife of Matilda's grandfather Baldwin IV., the Bearded, Count of Flanders, and aunt of the Conqueror. But Eleanor is always represented as being a daughter of Richard by Judith of Bretagne. Richard and Judith are by one authority stated to have been married in 1008, so Eleanor was at most some twenty-one years of age at the birth of Matilda, about the year 1030, and manifestly, therefore, Eleanor could not have been Matilda's grandmother. It is, however, unnecessary to follow this digression further until some plain evidence is produced appearing to assert that there was any such relationship.

The date of William's marriage with Matilda is further treated in the note dealing with various dates relative to Malger or Mauger Archbishop of Rouen, and here the steps of the argument follow

<sup>1</sup> *Loc. cit.*, p. 22.

connectedly and clearly, therefore it is distressing to find that the dates themselves are not correctly stated. The vagueness of them first attracts attention. The battle of Mortemer is dated "1053-4." The chronicles state the date of this battle with great clearness on the whole. It was "in winter before Lent the eighth year after the battle of Val-ès-Dunes"; which was 1047. This statement if closely examined might be held to show that the battle of Mortemer was fought in 1055. 1054 is the date usually given, and it was certainly not in 1053, Val-ès-Dunes having been fought in 1047, on August 10, according to the Abbé Le Cointe,<sup>1</sup> which indeed is only what might be supposed from the dedication to St. Laurence (August 10) of the chapel built in commemoration of the victory upon the little hill where the final defeat of the rebels was accomplished. We know that the Conqueror was precise in detail of this kind from his action in the very similar instance of the Battle Abbey site which he refused to move even a few yards from the exact spot, notwithstanding the engineering difficulties of the site. Seven complete years from that battle would carry the time on to the summer of 1054, and the battle of Mortemer "in the winter before Lent in the eighth year" would accordingly be before Lent of 1055 historical year, that is before March 1 (Ash Wednesday), 1055, modern style. As the custom of beginning the year at Christmas lasted from Charlemagne's time to the end of the eleventh century for France in general, it is possible enough that the chronicles we have, written about the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century, may at times use the then newer custom of beginning the year at Easter (Holy Saturday), and this might not improbably be the reason why the battle of Mortemer is usually said to have been fought in 1054. Whether this does or does not reconcile the "eighth year" with "1054" it shows that there is no very easy way of introducing 1053 into the date.

However, leaving the battle, it is stated that Mauger was deprived of his archbishopric before that "somewhere in 1051-2." "Before" because Wm. de Jumièges says he takes his incidents in chronological sequence and mentions the deprivation before the battle: "somewhere in 1051-2" for no obvious reason but presumably, as with 1053 above, by way of having margin enough and ambiguity enough. It would have been better however to say openly that Mauger was deprived at the Council of Lisieux, 1055,<sup>2</sup> or else to

<sup>1</sup> J. Le Cointe, "Conspiration des Barons Normands. . . et Bataille du Val-ès-Dunes" (Caen, 1868, 8vo.).

<sup>2</sup> Sir Harris Nicholas, *Chronology of History*.

have controverted that statement or date, by bringing forward grounds for rejecting what is not as yet known to have been disputed. As it stands William of Jumièges is demonstrated to have departed from his 'order of time' arrangement in this case, which is unfortunate for an argument founded largely on the assumption that he never did so; independent of this assumption demanding far too much of a chronicler. However, to continue. Malger being deprived, not in 1051 nor 1052, but in May, 1055, was "replaced by Maurilius . . . holding a Council at Rouen 1054-5." Here is more needlessly vague statement, for the Council of Rouen, 1055, is the next mentioned after that of Lisieux.

Since the next preceding Council of Rouen was about 1049, and the next following not till 1072, there is no room for doubt as to which Council is intended, and as before the only end attained by this ambiguity of statement is a confusion of mind, and an obscuring of the issue. Having corrected these dates the conclusion of the argument absolutely falls to pieces. "Mauger therefore if removed . . . for inveighing against a marriage which had already taken place sometime back could scarcely thus have acted in respect of a marriage in 1053 when he was no longer Primate" [being in truth, however, Primate till 1055 he could very probably so have acted] "but on the other hand must have taken exception to a marriage of an earlier date, *viz.*, in 1047-8" [which of course does not follow in the least, and is a vastly less probable hypothesis].

It is not too much to say that the way in which these dates have been used is disastrous, and renders it unnecessary to follow any further the arguments of the 'Parting Word' as to the date of this marriage. The remainder of the paper consists of further building on these shaky foundations. Enough has been said to show that the paper is very unsatisfactory, and does little to advance the foster-sister theory, the ostensible object with which it was written.

There is a means of supporting this reading of soror as foster-sister. If instances, even a single one, can be produced in which persons known to be mere foster-relations are spoken of as soror, frater, etc., then the conception that in this Gundrada instance the word is so used will lose somewhat of its present improbability and debaters will be enabled to argue that such might at any rate have been the case.

Similarly if it can be shown that Gundrada individually, or Gherbod individually, or any of the undisputed children of William

and Matilda, had any such foster-brothers and foster-sisters, however described, that would do something towards giving this theory an air of plausibility which it does not obtain from allegations that this is the only perspicacious and scholarly reading, nor from statements which only approximately represent the facts so far as we know them, nor from dates inferred on insufficient grounds, and used with an unscientific lack of precision.

Lastly it is open to those who are concerned in defending this theory to bring forward any cases that can be found in which this shadowy foster relationship has been recognised in a style comparable in any degree whatever with the gift to Gherbod of the Earldom of Chester. When by any of these methods some support for the reading has been compassed, it will be possible to argue that Gherbod was perhaps foster-brother, not brother, of Gundrada; in contravention of the proposition that Orderic, when describing him as her brother, probably knew what he meant and meant what he said, or seems to have said. Then it will be time to see why it is that the Bermondsey Charters call Richard Guet brother of the Countess of Warrenne.



## THE BUCHANANS OF CATTER (*continued*).

By WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON.



UCHMAR goes on to state that "John of Sheneglish had four sons: Walter, who had one son, Walter, now of Sheneglish; George, who purchast Ladrishmore, leaving one son, William, now of Ladrishmar. John's third son was James, who acquired Middle Catter. His fourth son was John, in little Tullichewn." He had also a daughter Agnes, married to William Galbraith, of Balgair Hill, as his first wife, and they had two sons, John and George Galbraith, from the latter of whom the Galbraiths, lately of Ryefield, and of Blackhouse, are descended. This William Galbraith, who was great-great-grandson of Thomas Galbraith of Culcreuch, "chieffe of the Galbraiths," hanged in 1489, was murdered at Mumrill's Path, near Polmont, when returning from Edinburgh, where he had been to try and induce a son by his second marriage, named Hugh, to return home. This tragedy occurred in 1686, and



the victim's gravestone, with initials and date, is still to be seen in Balfron Churchyard ("Strathendrick," p. 233). The only male descendants of John Buchanan of Shanacles are in the Catter line; and, indeed, it is not known whether there are any descendants, male or female, of the Shanacles, Ladrishmore, and Little Tullichewan branches subsisting at the present day. What was Middle Catter became known simply as Catter, the principal place of the name; others being Easter Catter, a farm; Cattermuir, a farm; Catterbog, a farm; Catterloan, a dwelling-house; and Spittal of Easter Catter, now known as Spittal, the seat of Mr. Buchanan-Hamilton, of Spittal, Leny, and Bardowie, head of the whole house of Buchanan since the failure of the main line of that Ilk in 1682. All these Catters are in the parish of Kilmaronock, and there is also Catter Mill there. Catter was a residence of the late Earls of Lennox (Stewart), Auchmar recording that Matthew, Earl of Lennox (father of Darnley, the second husband of Queen Mary), granted a charter of certain lands, "with boat and boathouse of Catter, dated at the Earl's ancient house of middle Catter, in the year 1505." The "New Statistical Account," 1845, relates that Catter House, "though not a modern building, is an admirable old mansion house. It is finely situated on an eminence near Drymen Bridge, on the river Endrick, and faces the north. From it there is a splendid view of the lawn and woods around Buchanan House, belonging to the Duke of Montrose, and westward across Loch Lomond along the numerous windings of the slowly flowing Endrick." This was the home of the family with whose pedigree this article deals, after they came off Shanacles. The old house of Buchanan, or Peel of Buchanan, it may be remarked, was the seat of the Barons of that Ilk, which was purchased by the Montrose family after the death of the last of them in 1682, and close to which stands the modern castle of the name.

#### THE BUCHANANS OF CATTER.

I. James Buchanan, before mentioned. It has not yet been ascertained who his wife was. He had three children: John (of whom immediately), Archibald,<sup>1</sup> and Janet. She married, as second

<sup>1</sup> Archibald married his relative, Elizabeth Buchanan, heiress of Middle Tullichewan, and they had a son James, who died before January 17, 1794, on which date James Buchanan of Catter was served heir of conquest-general "to his cousin, James Buchanan of Tullichewan." Mr. Smith, while he rightly surmised that Archibald was of the Catter family, gives no account whatever of that line. I am indebted to Mr. James Campbell of Tullichewan for a memorandum re Tullichewan titles.

wife, the Rev. Thomas Leckie, minister of Kilmaronock, to which parish he was presented in 1703 by the Hon. William Cochrane (brother of second and father of sixth Earl of Dundonald), and died September 21, 1723, aged 45, in the twenty-first year of his ministry. Mrs. Leckie died August 12, 1725, aged 32 years. They had issue: Anne, baptized March 15, 1715, and married, in 1734, James Graham, fourth of Leitchtown or Blairhoyle, *de jure* eleventh Earl of Menteith, and had issue (GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, Vol. I., p. 75); and Robert, baptized August 9, 1716, of Settie, whose representative is Mrs. Turner, Stirling, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Turner, minister of Port of Menteith parish. By his first wife, Mary Park, the Rev. Thomas had issue: William, baptized November 28, 1705 (who was of Broich, and married his stepmother's niece, Janet Buchanan, by whom he was ancestor of the Leckie-Ewings of Broich or Arngomery, an estate now owned by his great-granddaughter, Helen Charlotte Leckie-Ewing, Lady Connal); Janet, baptized March 3, 1707; and Mary, baptized March 19, 1709.

James was succeeded by his son,

II. John Buchanan of Catter. (What follows is from notes at the end of the family Bible.) John Buchanan and Anne Paterson, second lawful daughter to Andrew Paterson of Kirktown, were married on Wednesday, January 31, 1722. They had a daughter, born on Monday, November 5, 1722, about four in the afternoon, named Anne. She died on Thursday, November 8, 1722, about five in the morning. The same Anne Paterson died on Friday, November 9, 1722, in childbed, about 2 o'clock p.m. John Buchanan was again married to Mary Campbell, second lawful daughter of Ronald Campbell of Balerno, Writer to the Signet, on Thursday, December 26, 1723. They had a daughter, born on May 21, 1727, about seven at night, named Mary; she died on Sunday, September 17, 1727, about four in the afternoon. The said Mary Campbell died on Friday, September 29, 1727, of a decay. John Buchanan was again married to Janet Campbell, only child to Duncan Campbell (merchant, and one of the Baillies of Edinburgh, by Janet McDougall, his second spouse), on Monday, August 24, 1730. They had a daughter, born on Thursday, August 23, 1731, about seven in the morning, named Janet;<sup>1</sup> they had a daughter, born on Thursday, April 19, 1733, about two in

<sup>1</sup> It is not stated in the family Bible that she married, but her husband was her aunt Janet's (Mrs. Thomas Leckie's) stepson, William Leckie, born 1705, who practised as a physician in Jamaica, came home, and purchased Broich (now Arngomery), Stirlingshire.

the afternoon, named Elizabeth; she died in March, 1734; they had a son, born on Tuesday, April 23, 1734, about two in the afternoon, named James (of whom immediately); they had a son, born on Friday, June 2, 1738, about ten at night, named Duncan; they had a daughter, born Saturday, January 2, 1742, named Isobell; and they had a son, born on Saturday, February 4, 1744, named Robert.

III. James Buchanan of Catter. He seems to have been a bachelor, and was alive in 1803. As before stated, he was served heir of conquest general to his cousin, James Buchanan, last of Tullichewan, in 1794. At the beginning of the family Bible is written: "James Buchanan of Catter presented this Bible to Janet Buchanan, his sister, August, 1803," and "Jane Eleanora Leckie, Janet Buchanan's heiress, got this Bible in September, 1804, the month in which she [her mother] died."

IV. Duncan Buchanan, Surgeon, Madras, H.E.I.C.S., married, in India, Jane de Morgan, widow of — Maitland, Esq., and had issue: John (who succeeded his uncle James in Catter); Elizabeth, died in Edinburgh, 1842, unmarried; James, died in Glasgow, unmarried; and Janet, died in Edinburgh, unmarried.

V. John Buchanan of Catter. This gentleman, with the consent of his son and heir, cut off the entail of Catter, and sold the estate to the Duke of Montrose. The mansion house is now the residence of the Ducal Chamberlain. John Buchanan married, first, Anna Maria Rose (who died 1797), by whom he had four children. With the exception of James (of whom presently), they died in infancy. He married, secondly, in 1804, Helen, daughter of George Yuille of Darleith, and had further issue, Jane, died unmarried; Margaret Murdoch, married, July 11, 1834, her cousin, Andrew Buchanan Yuille, of Darleith, Dumbartonshire, and died in 1875 without issue; Duncan, married Janet, daughter of Patrick Robertson, Lord Robertson, a Senator of the College of Justice, Edinburgh, and had issue: (1) Patrick Buchanan, who recently acquired the estate of Darleith (married — Yuille, and has a daughter Nora); (2) John; (3) Andrew; and (4) Mary, died unmarried. John married, and died, leaving issue three sons, Richard, Clement, and Harry, and two daughters, Helen and Agatha; Helen married Colonel Watkins of Shotton, and died, leaving issue a son, who died in infancy, and a daughter, Helen Yuille Watkins, now of Shotton Hall, Shrewsbury, who married, in 1866, her cousin, George Yuille Strang (son of Robert Strang and his wife, Margaret Yuille), who assumed the name Watkins after his own; Mr. and Mrs. Strang-

Watkins have one son, Watkin George Yuille, born in 1867, and married, in 1893, Lady Muriel Maud Stuart, only daughter of David (Lindsay), eleventh and present Earl of Lindsay.

VI. James Buchanan, who consented to the disentanglement of Catter. He was born October 10, 1793, and served in India in the 1st Madras Cavalry from 1809 to 1838, when he retired as Major. He married Jane Brown, August 7, 1822, and had issue: John Maitland, died in infancy at Arcot, East Indies; Helen Mary, born September 4, 1825, and married Captain James Drew, R.N., Elder Brother of the Trinity House, and has issue: Isabel Mary, married John Carter, of Eton College, and has issue; and William, married Alice Winstanley, and has issue; James (of whom presently); Alexander, died unmarried, October 10, 1854; Robert, died January 13, 1864, leaving by his wife a daughter, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, died unmarried, and is buried in Kensal Green.

VII. James Buchanan, born September 4, 1827, late of Madras Cavalry and General in Her Majesty's Indian Army, married April 6, 1854, Helen Katherine, second daughter of John Harris, 22, Argyll Street, London, and died at his residence, Grange Gardens, Eastbourne, November 22, 1897, leaving issue: Helen Frances, born July 9, 1858, married, December 27, 1888, T. Howard Wright, Barrister-at-Law, London; Madeline Ethel, born February 21, 1861, died at Brighton, April 28, 1872, and is buried in Kensal Green Cemetery; Kenneth James (of whom presently); Jonè Mary, born October 21, 1864, married Alfred Maximilian Wilkinson, of Warren Hill, Eastbourne, and has issue a daughter, Elaise, who died in infancy, and two sons, Kenneth Maximilian, born January 25, 1893, and James Buchanan; Robert Lorne, born November 10, 1868, now a tea-planter, Darjeeling; married, March 8, 1894, Ethel Gawler Judge, and has issue a daughter, Jonè; Georgina Maud, born December 10, 1870; Bertram George, born June 28, 1873; now a Lieutenant, Royal Artillery.

VIII. Kenneth James Buchanan, representative of the Catter family and male head of the Boquhan branch of Carbeth, direct cadet of Buchanan of Buchanan from Sir Walter of that Ilk and his wife, Lady Isobel Stewart, daughter of Murdoch, eleventh Earl of Menteith, second Duke of Albany. After the execution of this prince in 1425, the legitimate lineal representation of the original Earls of Menteith passed to the Buchanans through Lady Isobel (see Wood's "*Douglas*," p. 58). Captain Buchanan, of the 4th Sikhs, Punjaub Frontier Force, married, on October 7, 1889, Ethel Mary, third daughter of Edward Walker, of Araluen, Eastbourne,

and Oxted, Surrey, by whom he has a son, Colin, and a daughter, Lorna.

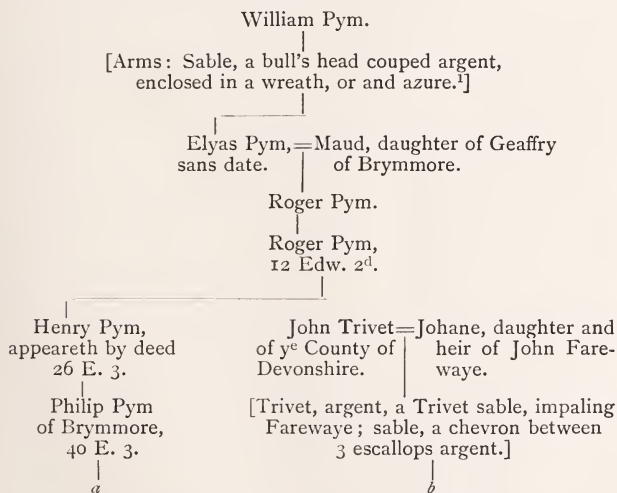
The Buchanans of Catter bear for arms: Or, a lion rampant, sable, within a double tressure flory, counter flory gules, a canton gyronny of eight or and sable. Crest, a dexter hand, grasping a scimitar. Motto, "Audacia et industria."



## AN UNPUBLISHED PEDIGREE OF PYM.

## FROM THE ORIGINAL PARCHMENT ROLL.

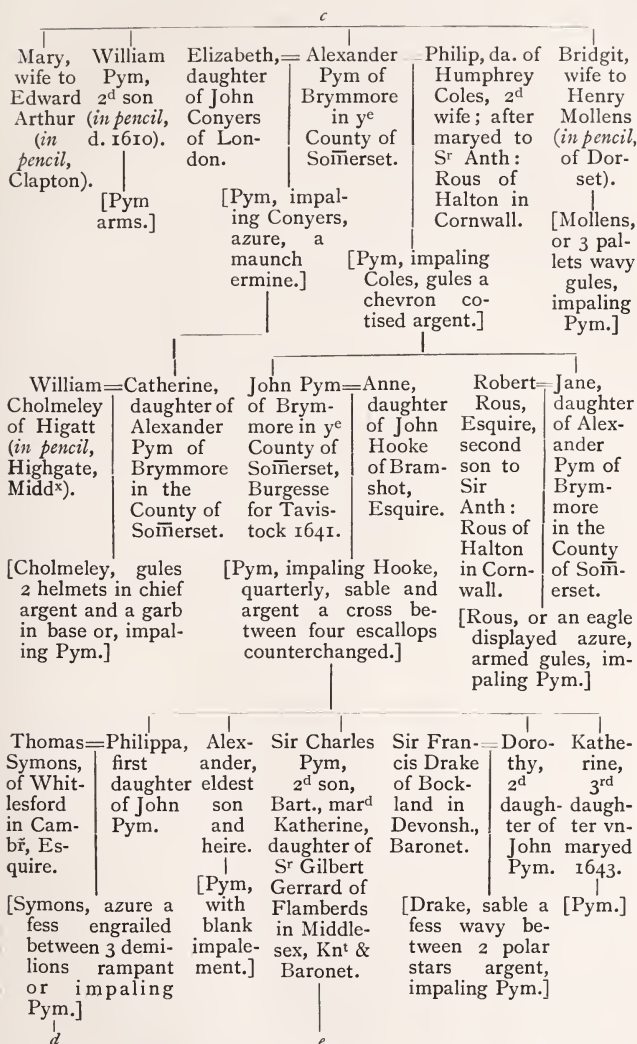
THE GENEALOGY OR LINEALL DISCENT OF ALEXANDER PYM, ELDEST SONNE AND HEIRE OF JOHN PYM OF BRYMMORE, IN THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET, ESQUIRE, ONE OF THE BURGESSES OF THE HONOURABLE HOWSE OF COMMONS FOR THE TOWNE OF TAUISTOCK, IN THE COUNTY OF DEUON; IN THE PARLIAMENT HELD AND BEGUN AT WESTMINSTER THE THIRD DAY OF NOUEMBER, ANNO DÑI 1641.



<sup>1</sup> The arms blazoned within brackets are properly illuminated upon the pedigree.  
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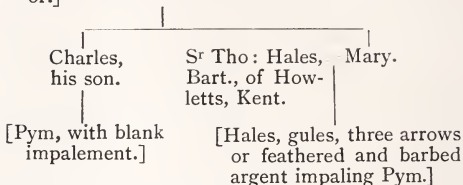






<sup>d</sup>  
 John, 1.  
 Thomas, 2.  
 Robert, 3.  
 Anne, 1.  
 Priscilla, 2.  
 Luce, 3.  
 Philippa, 4.  
 Mary, 5.

<sup>e</sup>  
 [Pym, with crescent or in dexter chief, impaling Gerard, quarterly 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup>, argent, a saltire gules, 2<sup>d</sup> and 3<sup>d</sup> azure a lion rampant ermine crowned or.]



(Beneath is the Atchievement—see frontispiece.)

Arms: Quarterly—1. Pym; 2. Trivet; 3. Fareway; 4. Gilbert.

Crest: A griffin's head couped azure, langued gules, between two wings argent.

Mantling: Scarlet and silver; gold tassels.

Motto: "Audaces Fortuna Juvat."

This Discent with the Armes Quarterings and Matches above mentioned and marshalled, are subscribed and exemplified by William Dethick Yorke Herauld (after Garter Principall King of Armes) An<sup>o</sup> Domini 1583. And since reviewed, enlarged, and allowed by the skilfull and industrious Herald, Augustine Vincent Windsor, An<sup>o</sup> Domini 1626. And now againe approved augmented and subscribed by

WILLIAM RYLEY,

Decemb: 22: 1643.

Lancaster.



## NOTES ON THE WALPOLES, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF A JUNIOR BRANCH (*continued*).

BY H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.



N those days the smallness of the wages to servants was compensated to them in some measure by tips. I find in Sir Robert's accounts:

Paid to Harry Yardley a month's wages and board wages as porter in Dover St. ... .. £1 8 0  
 Paid the housekeeper at Chelsea wages for cleaning the house ... .. 10 0

Paid Jean Green one year's wages by yr. honor's order ... .. 4 0 0

Paid to William Hobbs, gardener at Chelsea, his quarter's wages ... .. 4 0 0

Even in 1760 my great-grandfather only gave his gardener at Putney £16 a year; but I find his tips at Christmas to the servants of his father-in-law, Sir Joshua Van Neck, amounted to £8 18s. 6d.

In the Black Colonel's accounts are numerous entries of tips, *e.g.*:

Paid and gave the servants in Dover Street when yr. lady lodged at  
 yr. nephew's five shillings each ... .. 1 15 0  
 1706. Aug. 25.—Paid, you was pleased to give the midwife at the  
 christening of your godson Horace (afterwards  
 Sir Horace Mann) ... .. 3 4 0

In Lord Townshend's account:

1717. Oct. 4.—Paid the christening of Mr. Walpole's child ... .. £10 15 0

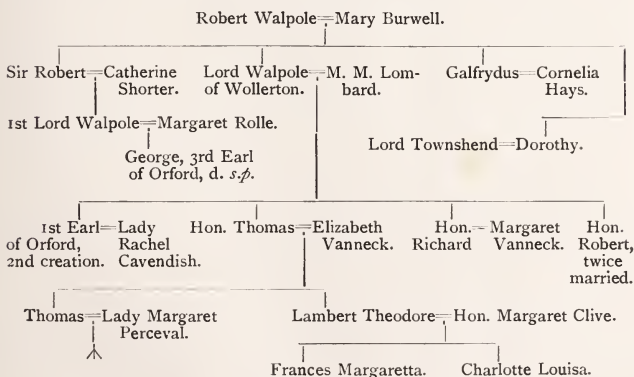
(This was Horace Walpole. His aunt, Dorothy Lady Townshend, was his godmother.)

In Sir Robert's account:

1718. July 12.—Paid by yr. honor's order at Lord Conway's child's  
 christening ... .. 10 guas.

And I find that when Lady Anne and her niece Dorothy stayed for some time with Lady Leominster, her sister, in Pall Mall, she gave the cook no less than £30.

Even the Queen's servants in 1710 had such miserable wages that they subsisted entirely on tips and perquisites. To show what an abuse this became, I give the list of fees paid to the royal household by every person who was knighted. They ranged from £5 to the gentlemen ushers down to 10s. to the coachmen and 2s. to each of the footmen. The whole sum paid amounted to no less than £78 13s. 4d. No wonder they tried to shirk the honour!



Galfridus, the youngest surviving son of Robert Walpole, went to sea. On March 22, 1711, being in command of the *Lion*, in company with the *Severn* and *Lyme*, off Vado Bay, in the Gulf of Genoa, he fell in with four French men-of-war. After two hours' fighting, the *Lion* was the only ship in a condition to pursue the flying enemy, which he did in the most gallant manner. In this action he lost his right arm. The sword he wore on that occasion he left to Captain Suckling, who gave it to Lord Nelson; and it was this sword the latter was so anxious to preserve when in his turn he lost his right arm off the Mole at Teneriffe. This sword descended to Lord Bridport, and was put up at his sale recently, but I believe it was bought in by one of the family.<sup>1</sup>

So much has been written about Sir Robert Walpole that I shall only make one remark. Nowadays he seems to be only remembered by a sentence which he never uttered, but which Sir William Wyndham quoted as an old axiom. If you ask the man in the street who Sir Robert Walpole was, he does not answer: "He was a Prime Minister in the last century, who for twenty years kept us at peace, and saved us from Popery, wooden shoes, brass money, and the devil"; but he says at once: "Every man has his price."

For my part, I can see no more harm in saying, "Every man has his price" than in the Israelite in Psalm cxvi. saying, "All men are liars." Is it or is it not true? Only last year hundreds of electors deserted their party and voted against their political convictions because a Conservative Minister had muzzled their curs! "All these men have their price." Rescind the muzzling order, and their votes are at your disposal. What a price! Good heavens!

If any man was ever born with a silver spoon in his mouth, that man was Robert, Sir Robert Walpole's eldest son. Born in 1701, after passing through Eton, while on his travels on the Continent, he was created Lord Walpole of Walpole. He was made K.B. at

<sup>1</sup> He was M.P. for Lostwithiel, co. Cornwall, in the first Parliament of Geo. I.

He was made Treasurer of Greenwich Hospital January 19, 1715, and Joint Postmaster-General with Hon. E. Carteret.

He lived at Westcomb House, Blackheath, which he pulled down, and built a new one on the site of the old stables.

He married Cornelia, dau. of ——— Hayes, of London.

He died August 7, 1726.

His wife died in 1735.

He left £16,000 to his wife for life, with remainder to his brother, Sir Robert Walpole.

twenty-four; Ranger of the New Park, Richmond; Clerk of the Pells (£3,000 a year); Lord-Lieutenant of Devon; and Auditor of the Exchequer, with £7,000 a year. He married Margaret Rolle, a handsome heiress, daughter of Samuel Rolle, of Haynton, with £140,000 down and the baronies of Clinton and Say in prospective. They were married by Baker, Bishop of Bangor, and it appears to have been a great social function.

Mrs. Delany writes to Mrs. Anne Grenville at the Deanery, Gloucester, March 28, 1724:

"Yesterday I was to see the bride, my Lady Walpole, who was married the day before. She was excessively fine, in the handsomest and richest gold and white stuff that ever I saw, a fine point head, and very fine and brilliant earrings and cross. Mrs. Rolle was in a pink and silver lutestring, and Mrs. Walpole in a white and gold and silver, but not so pretty as Mrs. Rolle's. I saw the bridegroom in his equipage, which was very fine, the liveries extravagantly so, and everything else in proportion. She looked very smiling and well pleased, and notwithstanding the vast crowd of people that came to wish her joy, was not in the least out of countenance. Everybody had favours that went, men and women; they are silver gauze six bows, and eight of gold narrow ribbon in the middle; they cost a guinea apiece; eight hundred has already been disposed of. Those the King, Prince, Princess, and the young Princesses had were gold ribbon embroidered; they were six guineas apiece."

This fair prospect soon clouded over—the dreadful taint of insanity was over it all, and what was only eccentricity in the mother developed into downright madness in their only son. After a despicable and extravagant life in his lucid intervals, he died, it is said, from the excitement of a coursing match, having alienated Houghton, which had been in his family so many hundred years, to the Cholmondeleys.

The only legacy he left to his family was a costly law-suit, which has been immortalized as one of the "Six Leading Cases."

I may here note that Sir Edward Walpole, K.B., Sir Robert Walpole's third son, had by Mary Clements, besides his three daughters, who made such good marriages, a son called Edward, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. Horace Walpole writes of him to the Hon. H. S. Conway, September 28, 1762:

"Colonel Burgoyne has given a little fillip to the Spaniards, and shown them that though they can take Portugal from the Portuguese, it will not be entirely so easy to wrest it from the

English. Lord Pulteney and my nephew, Lady Waldegrave's brother, distinguished themselves."

He died at Calais, on his way to the South of France for the recovery of his health, April 4, 1771.

According to Monsignor Goddard, Napoleon III. used to say: "A wise man will never notice a spoken calumny, and will never pass by a written one, for it may make history." Now, no man was ever assailed by so many lies and calumnies as Sir Robert Walpole. However, I can leave him to take care of himself: "*Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.*" But the rest of the family were equally lied about by the scandalmongers of the last century, apparently merely because they were his relations.

Lady Louisa Egerton, to pay out Horace Walpole for the satirical account he gave of her grandmother, Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, gives a most scandalous account of his aunt Dorothy. It is spread over a good many pages, but in plain English she charges Lady Wharton, a bosom friend of the young lady, with having deliberately endeavoured to procure her for her husband, Lord Wharton, a man of seventy! She goes on to say that Lord Townshend was regularly taken in when he married her; that he had never seen her or known anything about her before, so that in 1713 "she came upon him as a fresh beauty."

Lady Louisa would have us believe that this young lady was unknown to Lord Townshend, though her father was his guardian, her brother his colleague, and though he lived all his life within five miles of Houghton as the crow flies! She tries to account for this by his absence abroad, forgetting, or not knowing, that the only occasion he was out of the country was when he was at the Hague, from May, 1709, to March, 1710.

Methinks the story is a little too thin!

Subsequent writers take all this for gospel, apparently without investigating the facts. Even Mr. Austin Dobson, in his *Life of Horace Walpole*, talks about "the beautiful Dorothy Walpole escaping the snares of Lord Wharton."

Even Lady Dorothy Nevill, in her book "*Mannington and the Walpoles*," says (p. 13):

"The ill-fated Dorothy, the second daughter, who married Charles, Viscount Townshend, died tragically from falling down a staircase in 1727 at Raynham. For years Dorothy's ghost was supposed to glide up and down the grand staircase, and became a terror to servants."

Again: "That unfortunate lady, whose fate was somewhat like



that of Amy Robsart, both ladies having been killed by their husbands."

I have never been able to discover who first started the idea that Dorothy Lady Townshend was bullied by her husband, but there certainly is not the smallest proof of it. On the contrary, Coxe (to whom, after all, subsequent writers go for their facts), who had the advantage of access to all the family papers, and of conversing with members of the family who were contemporaries, says:

"This elegant and accomplished woman was a severe loss to her husband and family. She greatly contributed by her engaging manners to enliven the fatigues of business in which Lord Townshend was involved. Though educated in the country, and unaccustomed, till her marriage, to the manners of a Court, she soon acquired great ease and address; and when she accompanied her husband to Hanover, 'gave,' as Lord Waldegrave expresses himself in a letter to Mr. Walpole, 'with so much good humour into the ways of the country, that she pleased everybody to admiration.'"

"Her death was the greatest misfortune at this critical juncture, on account of the growing misunderstanding between Lord Townshend and Sir Robert Walpole, which *her influence over her husband* and brother had greatly contributed to diminish."

Whether Lord Robert Dudley murdered his wife or not I cannot say. It is by no means such a certainty as Lady Dorothy Nevill seems to think; but the statement that Dorothy Townshend was thrown downstairs by her husband is easily disposed of by the following entry in Mawson's *Obits* in the College of Arms.

"March 29th, 1726. Dyed of the small-pox the lady of the Right Honorable the Lord Viscount Townshend. She was sister to the Right Honorable Sir Robert Walpole."

The "brown lady," therefore, instead of wasting her time frightening the housemaids at Raynham, would be better employed if she haunted the head-quarters of the anti-vaccinationists in Parliament Street.

While I am about it, I may as well lay another family ghost. Lady Dorothy Nevill says (p. 33):

"On the other side of the room (the dining-room) is a full-length picture of the Ambassador, Horace Walpole, seated with a letter in his hand addressed 'À son Excellence M. Walpole.'"

"This gentleman formed part of a large picture, comprising himself and wife and seven or eight children. My father cut this

picture up and gave the portraits to different members of the family whose descendants they are. The unhappy wife Miss Lombard is said to haunt Wolterton, seeking for her divided relatives."

Now, this ghost must be as stupid as the other one, or she would come straight off to me, where she would find the greatest portion of this huge picture, which is well painted by Amiconi. In the centre stand the three elder sons, as large as life, their respective ages distinguished by their dress. The eldest (afterwards the first Earl of Orford of the new creation, Pigwiggin, Horace Walpole's pet aversion) in scarlet, profusely trimmed with gold lace; Thomas, the second son, in gray and silver; Richard, the third son, in brown, his pocket-flaps and cuffs embroidered.

(To be continued.)

#### A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE."

SIR,—May I point out the following printer's errors in last month's instalment of my "Notes on the Walpoles"?

Page 301, for "Gavenor, gules, or a fox pass," read "a fox pass. or."

Page 301, line 11, for "Perche" read "Peché."

Page 303, line 23, for "sobriquet" read "soubriquet."

H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others.*

#### PALMER.

Referring to Thomas Palmer, of Wingham, whose name I have seen in your paper, can any of your readers help me to connect his family with the Lancashire branch, through the Carlton branch, to which they certainly belong, having always possessed their crest and coat-of-arms? Where did *they* get it from?

I wish also to know why the present owner of Dormy Court is "not proven to the title."

Is the old place at Wingham still in existence, and, if so, who lives there?

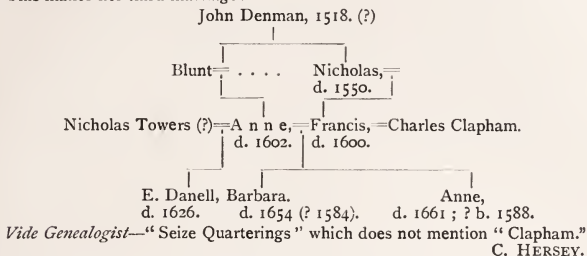
A Richard Palmer married Jane Oldfield Bowles, who died 1812. Where did he live, and what family had he, and did he belong to Lancashire?

BLUNT.

I believe you had a query *re* BLUNT some time back. Has the querist noticed this? (Inq. P. M., 136, 44 Elizabeth, vol. 268.)

Anne Denman (*alias* Blunt?), married July 30, 42 Elizabeth, Charles Clapham, and died July 20, 43 Elizabeth.

This makes her third marriage?



Richard Jackson, of Killingwold Graves, co. York, married Ursula, daughter of Richard Hildyard, of Routh, and had issue a son Anthony Jackson, of Killingwold, aged 14 years in 1613, and daughters, Frances, Elizabeth and Jane.

I would feel greatly obliged to any correspondent of your magazine who would say who this Anthony Jackson married, and could give me the names of his children.  
Yours faithfully, WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down, September 2, 1898.



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

### Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

#### THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

WAR OFFICE, November 15.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and private soldier, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery during the recent operations in the Soudan, as recorded against their names:

Captain P. A. Kenna, 21st Lancers. At the Battle of Khartoum on September 2, 1898, Captain P. A. Kenna assisted Major C. Wyndham, of the same regiment, by taking him on his horse, behind the saddle (Major Wyndham's horse having been killed in the charge), thus enabling him to reach a place of safety; and, after the charge of the 21st Lancers, Captain Kenna returned to assist Lieutenant de Montmorency, who was endeavouring to recover the body of Second Lieutenant R. G. Grenfell.

Lieutenant the Hon. R. H. L. J. de Montmorency, 21st Lancers. At the Battle of Khartoum Lieutenant de Montmorency, after the charge of the 21st Lancers, returned to assist Second Lieutenant R. G. Grenfell, who was lying surrounded by a large body of Dervishes. Lieutenant de Montmorency drove the Dervishes off, and, finding Lieutenant Grenfell dead, put the body on his horse, which then broke away. Captain Kenna and Corporal Swarbrick then came to his assistance, and enabled him to rejoin the regiment, which had begun to open a heavy fire on the enemy.

Private T. Byrne, 21st Lancers. At the Battle of Khartoum Private Byrne turned back in the middle of the charge of the 21st Lancers, and went to the assistance of Lieutenant the Hon. R. F. Molyneux, Royal Horse Guards, who was wounded, dismounted, disarmed, and being attacked by several Dervishes. Private Byrne, already severely wounded, attacked these Dervishes,

received a second severe wound, and by his gallant conduct enabled Lieutenant Molyneux to escape.

Captain N. M. Smyth, 2nd Dragoon Guards. At the Battle of Khartoum Captain Smyth galloped forward and attacked an Arab who had run amuck among some camp followers. Captain Smyth received the Arab's charge and killed him, being wounded with a spear in the arm in so doing. He thus saved the life of one at least of the camp followers.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, in recognition of services in Egypt and the Soudan, including the Battles of Athara and Khartoum :

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Lieutenant-General Sir. F. W. Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., commanding the Forces in Egypt; Major-General H. H. Lord Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., Sirdar of the Egyptian Army.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Major-General W. F. Gatacre, C.B., D.S.O.; Major-General A. Hunter, D.S.O., Governor of Dongola Province and Commandant Frontier Field Force, Egypt; Major-General H. M. L. Rundle, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A., employed with Egyptian Army.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz. : Surgeon-General W. Taylor, M.D., Army Medical Staff; Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel V. Hatton, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel G. L. C. Money, D.S.O., A.D.C., the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders; Colonel T. E. Verner, Regimental District; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel R. H. Martin, half pay; Colonel W. H. McNamara, M.D., Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel L. A. Hope, Army Service Corps, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Egypt; Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Collingwood, half pay; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Lewis, the Cheshire Regiment, employed with Egyptian Army; Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Collinson, the Northamptonshire Regiment, employed with the Egyptian Army; Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. C. Money, the Northumberland Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. G. Forbes, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel M. Q. Jones, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel F. R. Lowth, the Lincolnshire Regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. C. Wyndham, 21st Lancers; Commander C. R. Keppel, D.S.O., Royal Navy.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, DOWNING STREET, November 11.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George in recognition of their services in the Soudan :

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order: Brevet-Colonel F. R. Wingate, R.A., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

To be an Honorary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order: Colonel R. Slatin Pasha, C.B., of the Egyptian Army.

#### WAR OFFICE, November 15.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order and promotions in the Army in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers in Egypt and the Soudan, including the battles of Athara and Khartoum :

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order: Rev. R. Brindle, Chaplain to the Forces, First Class; Captain and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. V. F. Townshend, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, employed with Egyptian Army; Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Hughes, M.B., Royal Army Medical Corps; Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Blomfield, the Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel F. Lloyd, Grenadier Guards; Major E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.M.G., the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Major E. M. Wilson, C.M.G., Royal Army Medical Corps; Major G. Cockburn, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own); Major the Hon. C. Lambton, the Northumberland Fusiliers; Captain and Brevet-Major N. E. Young, R.A.; Captain and Brevet-Major C. E. Lawrie, R.A.; Major F. I. Maxse, Coldstream Guards, employed with Egyptian Army; Captain and Brevet-Major V. T. Bunbury, the Leicestershire Regiment, employed with Egyptian Army; Captain and Brevet-Major C. Fergusson, Grenadier Guards, employed with Egyptian Army; Captain and Brevet-Major Lord E. H. Cecil, Grenadier Guards; Major H. I. W. Hamilton, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), employed with Egyptian Army; Major H. B. Mathias, Royal Army Medical Corps; Captain C. S. Spong, Royal Army Medical Corps, employed with Egyptian Army; Captain H. T. Godden, the Bedfordshire Regiment, employed with Egyptian Army; Captain G. H. Ford-Hutchinson, the Connaught Rangers, employed with Egyptian Army; Engineer E. E. Bond, Royal Navy; Lieutenant W. H. Cowan, Royal Navy; Veterinary-Captain L. J. Blenkinsop, Army Veterinary Department; Captain C. M. Mathew, the Durham Light Infantry, Ordnance Officer, Fourth

Class; Captain his Serene Highness Prince F. J. L. F. of Teck, 1st Dragoons; Captain W. E. Peyton, 15th Hussars, employed with Egyptian Army; Captain J. A. E. MacBean, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, employed with Egyptian Army; Captain R. G. Brooke, 7th Hussars; Lieutenant A. M. Pirie, 21st Lancers, employed with Egyptian Army; Lieutenant J. G. Marquis of Tullibardine, Royal Horse Guards; Lieutenant A. G. Stevenson, R.E., employed with Egyptian Army; Lieutenant H. L. Pritchard, R.E., employed with Egyptian Army; Lieutenant R. B. D. Blakeney, R.E., employed with Egyptian Army; Lieutenant H. A. Micklem, R.E., employed with Egyptian Army; Lieutenant G. E. Pigott, Army Service Corps; Lieutenant E. C. Midwinter, R.E.; Lieutenant E. F. O. Gascoigne, Grenadier Guards; Lieutenant Hon. E. D. Loch, Grenadier Guards.

The Queen has further been pleased to approve the grant of the Medal for distinguished conduct in the field to the under-mentioned:

17TH LANCERS.—Squadron Sergeant-Major Blake.

21ST LANCERS.—Sergeant W. Chalmers; Corporal F. W. Swarbrick; Lance-Corporal H. D. Penn; Private B. H. Ayton; Private F. Pedder; Private W. Brown; Private W. Bushell.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Sergeant Howard; Corporal Kelly.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Company Sergeant-Major Bennett; Sergeant G. H. Rawlinson; Second-Corporal A. Jones; Sapper F. Bird; Sapper H. Brown.

GRENADEER GUARDS.—Colour-Sergeant Brockway; Quartermaster-Sergeant Chamberlain; Sergeant-Master C. Brooke; Sergeant-Instructor Lewis; Sergeant J. Phillips.\*

SCOTS GUARDS.—Sergeant Russel, employed with Egyptian Army; Sergeant C. Hilton, employed with Egyptian Army.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.—Colour-Sergeant T. Burdett; Sergeant-Drummer J. Cordell; Sergeant A. Bannerman (since deceased).

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.—Sergeant Girling; Corporal Darnley; Lance-Corporal Marsden.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major W. Church; Sergeant G. Stevens; Sergeant J. Wogan.

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.—Colour-Sergeant Evans; Corporal Porter.

THE QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT).—Colour-Sergeant H. Sheppard.

THE KING'S OWN (YORKSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).—Sergeant E. A. T. Handley.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.—Division Staff-Sergeant Jack.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS, THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S).—Colour-Sergeant D. Mackie; Colour-Sergeant R. Robertson; Colour-Sergeant M'Ewen; Colour-Sergeant M'Iver; Drill-Instructor Sergeant D. McLeod; Sergeant Murray; Corporal Laurie.

THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.—Sergeant J. Scott-Barbour, employed with Egyptian Army.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.—Sergeant-Major D. McLeod; Colour-Sergeant A. Fisher; Colour-Sergeant F. Mackenzie; Private A. Cameron; Private Cross; Private Chalmers.

PRINCESS VICTORIA'S (ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS).—Colour-Sergeant J. Teague; Corporal M. Mullin.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).—Sergeant-Major E. Bull; Colour-Sergeant J. Nicholas; Quartermaster-Sergeant J. Alldridge.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS.—Staff-Sergeant Beville; Staff-Sergeant Wyeth (since deceased); Sergeant Parsons; Sergeant J. Topliss; Sergeant F. A. Titterell; Quartermaster-Sergeant Osburn; Shoeing-Smith P. Smith; Second-Corporal Pawley; Private Darling.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.—First-Class Staff-Sergeant Hoist; Sergeant F. Crooke; Sergeant G. A. Benson; Sergeant Scrase; Lance-Sergeant A. P. Mears; Private A. Davidson.

ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Conductor T. A. Robertson; Armourer-Sergeant E. Woollam.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.—Farrier-Major Escreet.

EGYPTIAN INFANTRY.—Colour-Sergeant Kelham.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Royal Red Cross on the undermentioned ladies in recognition of their services in tending the sick and wounded in Egypt in connection with the recent operations in the Soudan: Miss Sarah Emily Webb, Army Nursing Service; Miss Amy Florence Grist, Army Nursing Service; Miss Elizabeth Geddes, National Society for Aid to Sick and Wounded in War.

WHITEHALL, October 31.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto Major-General Sir Horatio Herbert Kitchener, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., R.E., Sirdar of the

\* ERRATUM.—The name of Sergeant J. Philip, Grenadier Guards, which appeared in the list of soldiers granted the Medal for distinguished conduct in the field in the *London Gazette* of November 15, 1898, is as now, and not as previously, printed.



Egyptian Army, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Kitchener of Khartoum, and of Aspell in the County of Suffolk.

WHITEHALL, October 20.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said part of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Curzon of Kedleston, in the County of Derby, and in the Peerage of Ireland.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, October 31.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Right. Hon. the Earl of Minto, on appointment to be Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, November 5.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Horatio David Davies, M.P., Lord Mayor of the City of London.

The Queen has been pleased to confer on Rear-Admiral Gerard Noel a Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his valuable services during the recent critical period in Crete.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, August 26.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order, on the occasion of the attendance of General His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the recent French Military Manœuvres:

To be Honorary Knight Grand Cross: Général François de Negrier, Membre du Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre, Inspecteur d'Armée.

To be Honorary Knights Commanders: Général Alexis Augustus Raphaël Hagron, Général de Division; Monsieur Philippe Marius Crozier, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Chef du Service du Protocole.

To be Honorary Commander: Lieutenant-Colonel Comte Jules Charles du Pontavice

de Heussey, Etat Major-Général de l'Armée, Attaché Militaire à Londres.

To be Honorary Member of the Fourth Class: Lieutenant Louis Alphonse Chodron de Courcel, au 9me Dragons.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Richard Wright Toman, engineer of Her Majesty's ship *Foam*. The following is the account of the services in respect of which the decoration has been conferred:

"On August 3, 1898, while Her Majesty's ship *Foam* was carrying out her full-speed trial at Malta, the main pressure cylinder burst, the revolutions of the engine at the time being 350 per minute. There was no indication whatever of the impending explosion, which, of course, happened with great suddenness. Mr. Toman at once ordered everyone to leave the engine-room, and ran to the main throttle-valve, which is at the fore end of the engine-room, and endeavoured to shut it off, getting both arms and hands badly scalded in consequence. He then proceeded to shut off the main stop-valves of boilers in the stokeholds. Having done this with great promptitude, and so confining the steam to the boilers alone, he increased the chance of saving the life of anyone who might have been left below. Mr. Toman, thinking all the men were not up from the engine-room, went down and searched in this volume of steam, which was at a pressure of 200 lb. to the square inch when the cylinder burst, but was unable to find anyone. He then tried to get on deck; but, owing to the excessive volume of steam, he twice fell halfway down the ladder. He eventually reached the deck, and at once proceeded to turn on the fire-extinguishers to the boilers, his hands at the time being almost bare of skin. The valve-wheel was heated to such an extent as to be almost unbearable to hands in an ordinary condition. As the engines were flying round immediately after the accident, there was every danger of the connecting-rod being driven through the bottom, but it was greatly lessened by the promptitude and pluck shown by Mr. Toman in shutting off the main stop-valves, and so reducing the risk of the ship being sunk or seriously damaged, and the lives of all on board being probably lost. Mr. Toman, after having been driven out of the engine-room and severely scalded, again went below into the engine-room, which was filled with steam, to search for anyone who might not have been able to escape, and only succeeded in finally getting out of the engine-room after two attempts. Mr. Toman was very much scalded on both arms and knees by the escape of steam, which necessitated his removal to hospital."

DOWNING STREET, November 1.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable"



by George Sinclair Smith, Esq., who has served as a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Natal for a period of more than ten years.

#### ST. JAMES'S PALACE, November 1.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., to be Serjeant-at-Arms in Ordinary to Her Majesty, and to attend the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lord Commissioners of the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the time being, in

the room of Colonel the Honourable Sir Wellington Patrick Manvers Talbot, K.C.B., deceased.

#### BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, Buckingham Palace, October 19.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointment in Her Majesty's Household: Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia, M.P., to be Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Right Honourable Lord Arthur William Hill, resigned.

## Deaths.

We much regret that in our Obituary last month we inserted the name of Lord Walsingham. The announcement is incorrect, but was inserted upon the strength of a somewhat detailed account of his lordship's funeral, published by the *Westminster Gazette*. We are assured by a member of the family that his lordship is still alive, and also that his funeral has not yet taken place. We leave the *Westminster* to supply the necessary apologies for both of us.

#### PEERS.

Right Hon. George Ponsonby O'Callaghan, Viscount and Baron Lismore (October 29), when all his honours became extinct.  
Right Hon. Sir Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, first Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., P.C. (November 19). Is succeeded by his son, Edward George Bootle-Wilbraham, Esq., commonly called Lord Skelmersdale.

#### BARONETS.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Sir Arthur Curtis, Bart., who got lost on his way to Klondyke, has at last been cleared up, his body having been found floating in a mountain stream. The unfortunate baronet is succeeded in the title by his son Roger, a boy of twelve. It seems that the expedition of which Sir Arthur was a member was badly organized and badly managed, and the members quarrelled among themselves as to the route to be taken, also as to the division of the camp work. The quarrelling reached its height when Mud River was reached, and at this point the deceased baronet, who was a singularly sensitive man, disappeared, nothing being seen of him again until his dead body was found.

Sir Cecil Leopold Miles, third baronet (October 25), is succeeded by his uncle, Henry Robert William Miles, Esq.  
Sir Henry Hayes Lawrence, second baronet (October 27), is succeeded by his uncle, Henry Waldemar Lawrence, Esq.  
Sir Charles Watkin Shakerley, second baronet, K.C.B. (October 20), is succeeded by his son, Walter Geoffrey Shakerley, Esq.

Alderman Sir Stuart Knill, first baronet (November 19), is succeeded by his son, Alderman John Knill.

#### KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

General the Right Hon. Sir Edward Lugard, G.C.B., P.C. (October 31).  
Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (October 20).  
Lieutenant-General Sir William Howley Goodenough, K.C.B. (October 24).  
Sir John Sydney Webb, K.C.M.G. (October 31).  
Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G. (November 20).  
Sir John Goldie Taubman (November 9).  
Lieutenant-General Charles William Tre-menheere, C.B. (October 28).  
Surgeon-General William Campbell Maclean, C.B. (November 10).  
George Dennis, Esq., C.M.G. (November 15).  
Hon. W. J. Lamach, C.M.G.

#### DAMES.

Dame Christina Clavering (November 17), widow of Sir Henry Augustus Clavering, tenth baronet (extinct).  
Dame Harriett Merewether (November 8), widow of Colonel Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B.  
Dame Helen Martin, "Helen Faucit" (October 31), wife of Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B.  
Dame Frederica Eliza Arbutnot (November 16), wife of Sir Alexander John Arbutnot, K.C.S.I.  
Dame Hannah Ogg (October 28), wife of Sir William Anderson Ogg.

#### BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Lady Jane Repton.  
Hon. Edward Boyle (October 23).  
Hon. Robert Bruce (October 22).  
Hon. Sophia Frances Pakenham (November 15), widow of Admiral Hon. Thomas Alexander Pakenham.  
Hon. Mrs. Frank Sugden.

#### OTHERS.

Right Rev. Thomas Nettleship Staley, D.D., late Bishop of Honolulu (November 4).  
Arthur Reginald Armstrong, Lieutenant

- 19th Hussars (November 1), son of Sir George Armstrong.
- Richard Clare Green-Price (October 1), eldest son of Sir Richard D. Green-Price.
- Mary (October 28), daughter of the late Sir George Bowyer, Bart.
- George John Watson Milles (October 20), second son of the late Colonel the Hon. L. W. Milles.
- Mrs. Turner (October 22), daughter of the late Admiral Sir George Tyler, M.P., of Cottrell, Glamorgan. She married, first, Captain the Hon. W. H. Wyndham-Quin, and, secondly, Major-General N. O. S. Turner, C.B., R.A.
- Charlotte Augusta (November 3), wife of John Winstanley Hull, Vicar, and last surviving daughter of the late Sir William Rawson.
- Mrs. Galton, widow of the late Mr. Theodore Howard Galton, of Hadzor House, Droitwich, and the fourth daughter of General Sir George Arthur, Bart.
- Lieutenant-Colonel John C. McCaskill, retired list, Madras Army (November 12), son of the late Major-General Sir John McCaskill, K.C.B., K.H.
- Anna Mervynia (November 2), daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Maghull Mervin Vavasour, Bart., and widow of the Rev. Joseph Dunnington-Jefferson, of Thicket Priory, Prebendary of York and Incumbent of Thorganby, Yorkshire.
- Florence (October 29), eldest daughter of the late General Stannus, C.B.
- Charles Theodore Sampson (October 25), grandson of the late Sir John Goss, of St. Paul's.
- Ludovic (October 18), younger son of the Hon. Lord McLaren, 46, Moray Place, Edinburgh.
- Charlotte Eliza Burn (November 7), widow of George Burn, C.B., R.N., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets.
- Archibald John Scriven Taylor, Lieutenant 5th Punjab Cavalry, late R.A. (October 9), only son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Taylor, Northumberland Fusiliers, and nephew of General Sir Alexander Taylor, G.C.B., R.E.



## By the Way.

A FRENCH contemporary has discovered what are the various titles of our hero of the hour. They are: sir Herbert, sir Dar, and milord Khartoum of Kitchener. We have heard of Sir Gladstone, but sir Dar beats even that.

It is seldom that the War Office indulges in anything fanciful with regard to its decorations, but it is said that in the case of the Soudan medals, some of which have been already distributed, the yellow ribbon, with a blue line down the centre, is said to represent the desert and the "blue Nile."

The ancient royal borough of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, has never yet been possessed of a mayoral chain, and the successive occupants of the civic chair have on all State occasions been compelled to borrow chains. The present mayor (Alderman F. T. Garrett) has, however, approached all the previous mayors (or their relatives) since the restoration of the charter, and has proposed to them that if each one will contribute a set of links he will find the central badge with the corporation arms, etc. Some sixteen sets of links have already been promised, and each set will bear the subscribing mayor's name, with date and term of office. The chain, which will cost about £150, will be vested in a board of trustees composed of ex-mayors.

The remains of Christopher Columbus have been removed from the tomb in the cathedral at Havana, and placed on board a Spanish vessel to be conveyed back to Spain.





THE ARMS GRANTED BY KING RICHARD II. TO THOMAS DE MOWBRAY,  
DUKE OF NORFOLK.

(See "*The Arms of Mowbray and Howard.*")



The  
Genealogical Magazine.

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THE PHILIP FAULCONBRIDGE OF SHAKESPEARE'S "KING JOHN."

BY FRANCIS PIERREPONT BARNARD, M.A., F.S.A.



STUDENTS of Shakespeare are familiar with the fact that his "Life and Death of King John" is to a great extent a recasting of an older play of unknown authorship, "The Troublesome Raigne of King John,"<sup>1</sup> which was already on the stage. There is nothing in Shakespeare's presentment of the story to show that he drew materials from any historical authorities, direct or otherwise. As was usual with him, he worked up what he found readiest to his hand, and the *dramatis personæ* of "The Troublesome Raigne" he adopted almost as it stood.

From the contemporary chroniclers to the historians of our own day the condemnation of John is almost as unqualified as it is unanimous; but the conventional John of the Elizabethan stage is by no means so despicable a creature as the John of history. This may be seen not only from Shakespeare's composition, but also from "The Troublesome Raigne," and yet more distinctly from Bale's pageant of "Kynge Johan,"<sup>2</sup> with which we may compare Camden's estimate of him as "a Great Prince, but unhappy."<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Edited by F. G. Fleay (Collins), N.D.

<sup>2</sup> Edited by J. P. Collier (Camden Society), 1838.

<sup>3</sup> "Remains," edition 1674, p. 402.

Still, even so the author of "The Troublesome Raigne," and, following him, Shakespeare, apparently felt that the necessary heroic element in a drama could not well be furnished by John, hence the introduction upon the scene of Cœur de Lion's natural son, the bastard Faulconbridge, whose "parts" are "perfect Richard."<sup>1</sup> In his character the doctrines of loyalty and patriotism inculcated by the play are reduced to the concrete. The coarse, unscrupulous, and bloodthirsty ingredients in his nature are more than counterbalanced by the noble qualities he develops as the plot proceeds, by the vigour, the daring, and the resource he exhibits in opposing the foreigner, whether priest or soldier, and in combating the reverses that follow fast upon the King, his master and kinsman, and this in spite of the disgust he feels at the worthlessness of John. This "hardy wild-head, tough and venturesome,"<sup>2</sup> is a faithful portraiture of the energetic and enterprising Englishman of the Elizabethan Age, and as such would find favour with audiences of the time. Of such stuff were made the Raleighs and the Hawkinses, the Frobishers and the Drakes. He is quite as much a central figure in the drama as the monarch who gives to it its name, for while the tragic interest is centred in John, the national interest is centred in Faulconbridge: indeed, he is the life of the play, and practically its hero.

It is certain that the remarkable character here depicted never had an individual existence, but apparently represents a bouquet, so to speak, culled from various actual genealogical sources.

It seems probable that, just as Shakespeare's Sir John Falstaff is a medley of Sir John Oldcastle and Sir John Fastolf, in like manner the Bastard of "The Troublesome Raigne" and of "King John" is a composite character, to form which three several historical personages have been laid under contribution. All three were bastards, all three performed notable actions, all three possessed the common feature of conspicuous valour. (1) The basis of the conception is supplied by Philip, whom for the sake of distinction we may term FitzRichard. All that the chroniclers say about this person is that his name was Philip; that he was a natural son of Richard I.; that the latter gave him the castle and manor of Cuinac (now Cognac), in Saintonge, a district of the county of Poitou; and that in 1199 he killed Widomar, Viscount of Limoges, in revenge for his father's death.<sup>3</sup> With the exception of that single exploit of personal vengeance, no doings or achievements

<sup>1</sup> "King John," I. 1, 89, 90.

<sup>2</sup> "Troublesome Raigne," I. 2, 70.

<sup>3</sup> Hoveden.



of this Philip are recorded, consequently the author of "The Troublesome Raigne" had to seek elsewhere for additional material. (2) Now, there was an extremely vigorous, though extremely rascally, captain of mercenaries, of great and evil notoriety, who served King John during the latter half of his reign, and was virtually the mainstay of the royal forces throughout the fighting which followed on the attempt to revoke the Charter. This was the famous and infamous Fawkes de Breauté, a Norman "of ignoble birth and a bastard."<sup>1</sup> Yet, despite the reckless and atrocious deeds related of him, his stanch fidelity to John, and the application to him by the chroniclers of such terms as "probitas" and "strenuitas," side by side with violent vituperation, show him to have been not without his good points. The better qualities of this man, his loyalty, his energy, his bravery, and his soldiership, seem to have been selected by the author of "The Troublesome Raigne" to provide material wherewith to fill up the mere outline afforded by FitzRichard; and we may note here that Shakespeare, in utilizing the earlier play, has still further refined the presentment of the Bastard by omitting the wild scene of the pillage of Swinstead Friary, which, however, is quite in keeping with the performances of Fawkes de Breauté. Under John, Fawkes, besides obtaining the grant of a number of manors and wardships, a wealthy marriage, and other sources of revenue, became a Baron by tenure, the forfeited lands of William de Beauchamp, of Bedford, being conferred upon him. So important a military position, indeed, did this brigand, with his strong following of banditti, make for himself in the country, that after John's death it became necessary for the newly-formed coalition against Lewis to come to some arrangement with him; and he acted as one of the commanders on the young King's side at the Fair of Lincoln in 1217, the victory on which occasion was largely due to his courage and exertions. Nevertheless, his repeated acts of violence and utter disregard of authority had already made him a terror and a scandal in the land. His outrages recalled the baronial excesses of the days of Stephen. In John's reign we find him now plundering a monastery; now sacking or burning a town; now firing the suburbs of London; now demolishing a church to procure building stuff for his castle; now extorting by torture a rich man's treasure; now blackmailing an abbot; now riding with his myrmidons into a cathedral, and dragging lord, lady, and clerk from sanctuary, or slaying them at the altar. In 1222 he burns a deacon; in 1224 he kidnaps a judge. But by

<sup>1</sup> Matthew of Westminster, Matthew Paris.

this time Hubert de Burgh was prepared to deal with him, and for the last-named feat he was brought to book, though not without a two months' siege of his castle of Bedford, on the fall of which he emerged from his retreat in Wales and threw himself on the royal mercy. Among other charges, he was accused of having treasonably incited Lewis VIII., King of France, to attack Poitou, and of having encouraged him to do so by promising to create a sedition in England that would keep Henry too much employed at home to send aid beyond the sea. His life was spared in consideration of the faithful service he had rendered for many years to the King's father, but he was stripped of all his possessions and forced to abjure the realm. On his crossing to Fécamp, in Normandy, he was imprisoned by Lewis, who had old scores against him to wipe out, and was saved from the gallows only by his bearing the cross and by the interposition of the Pope. In 1225, having regained his freedom, he went to Rome and preferred a formal complaint to Honorius III. against the treatment he had received in England, accusing the Archbishop especially of withholding protection from him, although he had taken the cross. Matthew of Westminster says that he won over the Roman curia by gifts and promises. However this may be, Honorius was induced to intercede for him with Henry. In the following year, relying on the Papal intervention, Fawkes was on his way back to England in the hope of a pardon and of a restitution of his estates, when he died at St. Ciriac, in Languedoc, according to Matthew Paris, from eating poisoned fish; and as his return was certainly not desired, we may conjecture that the presence of the poison in the fish might not have been accidental. He was perhaps the most prominent and the worst specimen of the unscrupulous adventurers who were brought over as leaders of mercenaries by the Angevin kings.<sup>1</sup> (3) The obscure and meagre personality of FitzRichard has thus been expanded into a complete and powerful character by incorporating with it all that is best in his contemporary, Fawkes de Breauté. We have still to account for the surname which the writer of "The Troublesome Raigne," and repeating him, Shakespeare, have assigned to this creation. So far it is just conceivable that there might have been an unwitting confusion of two persons who were living at the same time (as possibly in the case of the Viscount of Lymoges and the Duke of Austria in this play); but the third

<sup>1</sup> Roger of Wendover, Mat. Paris, Mat. of Westminster, Ralph of Coggeshall, Walter of Coventry, Gervase of Canterbury. His name is perhaps perpetuated in Vauxhall.

ingredient could hardly have been introduced otherwise than deliberately, since to discover it we have to pass over an interval of nearly three centuries in our history. The Bastard of Falconbridge (or Fauconberg), Thomas Neville, an illegitimate son of William Neville, Baron Fauconberg and afterwards Earl of Kent, bore, as is well known, a prominent part at one time during the Wars of the Roses. At the restoration of Henry VI., in October, 1470, he had been appointed by the King-maker Vice-Admiral of the Channel, and in May, 1471, at the head of considerable sea and land forces, made a most spirited and determined attempt to seize London, ostensibly in the interests of Henry, but with the ulterior object of plunder. His enterprise came very near to being successful, and, from its incidents,<sup>1</sup> was calculated to preserve the memory of his name for many years among the citizens. So formidable indeed was he considered, that it was believed that, through fear of him and in order to deprive his numerous followers of a reason for remaining with him, the Yorkists put to death the captive Henry VI., whom the Bastard had so nearly succeeded in rescuing from the Tower. A tradition of dash and daring would be associated with the name of Falconbridge; and the fact that he posed as a champion of the Lancastrian party, and was practically its last champion, might readily suggest him to an Elizabethan dramatist as furnishing an appropriate name, accompanied by a suitable character, with which to round off the personality that was to represent the heroic element in such a play as "The Troublesome Raigne." And yet another recommendation might be found in the fact that Falconbridge could also be reckoned in the roll of "Lancastrian martyrs," for although on his surrender to Edward IV. he had been knighted and reinstated in his naval post, a few months later he was beheaded, "notwithstanding he had a charter of pardon"; and one of the baseless Tudor accusations against Richard III. was that he was instrumental in this execution.<sup>2</sup> It is true that the historical Falconbridge resembled Fawkes the freebooter in being little better than a buccaneer; still, that, if remembered, would not materially lessen his reputation in the age of Elizabeth.

Thus, the process by which the Philip Faulconbridge of the stage was fabricated seems to have been that Philip FitzRichard supplied the rough sketch, including part of the name; this was supplemented by what was respectable in Fawkes de Breauté, while

<sup>1</sup> Among other feats, like Fawkes de Breauté, he set fire to some of the suburbs.

<sup>2</sup> Fleetwood; Warkworth; "Croyland Continuation;" Fabyan; "Brief Latin Chronicle;" "Political Poems" (Rolls Series), II., 277.

the Bastard of Falconbridge, whose general characteristics harmonized sufficiently well with those of the former pair, supplied the surname.<sup>1</sup>



## “THE EARLDOM OF LANDAFF.”

BY GEORGE F. MATTHEWS.



THE author of the article “The Earldom of Landaff,” the first instalment of which appeared in your issue of November, has fallen into several errors of fact, which my researches enable me to establish from original records, having been now for some time occupied in extracting and bringing into line such facts relating to persons owning the patronymic “Mathew” (under its varied spelling) as have come within my reach from both printed and unprinted sources. *Inter alia* I have notes of all the Mathew wills and admons. at Somerset House, over 3,000 in number, and have nearly brought down to 1714 my extracts from Chancery, Exchequer, and other legal proceedings, the records of which are at the Public Record Office.

It would probably interest some of your readers to have these corrections noted, and, as well for this reason as in the interests of truth, I trust you will see fit to give them a place in your next issue.

The late Mr. G. T. Clark, in his compendious and erudite work on Glamorgan pedigrees, of which the first thirty pages are devoted to the family of Mathew, differs at many points from the author of your article, so that in justice to his memory I should wish to add that my investigations have corroborated in a remarkable degree the descents and intermarriages that he has given in such detail in his notable work, though necessarily there are some errors.

On p. 287 Admiral Thomas Matthews is stated to have died in 1754. This is doubtless a clerical error: as a matter of fact, he died in 1751—as Mr. Clark says, at Pencoed Castle, co. Mon., on October 2, 1751. I find that his will, dated January 6, 1749, was proved P.C.C. October 25, 1751 [288 Busby].

<sup>1</sup> By the courtesy of Mr. Edward Arnold, I have been enabled in writing the above to make use of the introduction to my edition of “King John.”

On p. 288 it is said that Sir William Mathew had, besides his son George, daughters Catherine and Elizabeth, the latter of whom married Morris Mathew of Sweldon.

This cannot be right, as Sir W. Mathew died in 1528, and Constance, the second wife, and ultimately widow, of this Morris Mathew of Sweldon was, together with her son, Walter Mathew of Sweldon, defendant in Chancery proceedings in 1640 [Chan. Proc., B. and A., Chas. I., T 45, No. 19].

There is confusion between Sir William Mathew and his grandson, William Mathew. Mr. Clark is probably right in making the said Catherine and Elizabeth daughters of the latter.

On the same page it is stated that Sir Edmund Matthew died in 1660, aged 102. This is incorrect, because we find that in November, 1622, Chancery proceedings were instituted in respect of the estate of the said Sir Edmund, deceased, Jane Mathew the widow, and George Mathew the son, being two of the defendants [Chan. Proc., B. and A., Jas. I., S. 33, No. 30]. He was, however, alive in 1608, being mentioned in the will of Robert Mathew of Cardiff, gent., of that date, proved P.C.C., December 4, 1611 [106 Wood].

On p. 289 Major George Mathew is said to have died *s.p.* This is not true, because he was married twice, and had by his first wife a son George, whose son was also called George. The second of these three Georges married Martha, the only child by her first husband, Simon Eaton, of Mary, daughter of Sir R. Aldworth, who became, by her second marriage with Major George Mathew, then a widower, the step-mother of her daughter's husband. There was considerable litigation in Chancery by the said Mary and Martha and their husbands in consequence of Sir Simon Eaton of Dunmoylen, co. Limerick, Bart., exercising by will the power of revocation for undutifulness, which he had reserved, of the settlement that he had made in 1672, on the marriage of his son Simon and Mary Aldworth. The third George, having no surviving sons, willed all his estates to his kinsman, Thomas Mathew of Aunefield, in 1760; this the author of the article, curiously enough, mentions on the next page, forgetting that he had previously said that Major George died *s.p.*

Lastly, on p. 290 we read that General Richard Mathews<sup>1</sup> died unmarried. This also is untrue, because in his will, in which he describes himself as Brigadier-General, in the service of the Hon. E. I. C., dated December, 1782, and proved P.C.C., October 24, 1785 [519 Ducarel], he mentions his wife (unnamed) and his

<sup>1</sup> He spelt his name with one *z*.

daughter, Cotsford Mathews, a minor. He also mentions his mother, Phyllis Stiles, "now living at Christleton, n<sup>r</sup> Chester."

[Admon. was granted P.C.C., May 17, 1790, to a Phillis Stiles, late of Coldharbour, co. Herts, widow, to her granddaughter and next-of-kin, Letitia Mathews.]

The above are the only errors I have been able to detect by the light of my MSS.; but I should like to make two additions to the article :

(1) One of the three unnamed sons of Thomas Mathew, the founder of the Radyr branch mentioned on p. 287, was John, whom we find mentioned in his father's will, proved P.C.C., August 22, 1470 [30 Godyn].

Another was probably the George Mathew who, according to the Warwickshire Visitations, was the ancestor of the Mathew family of Berkeswell Hall, co. Warwick, "came out of Wales, and bore the Radyr arms." As his son, John Mathew of Coventry, skinner, died in 1498, the date would be fairly right; moreover, looking at the dates, this George Mathew could hardly have been other than the son of the above-mentioned Thomas, who was the first to be connected with Radyr, receiving the Radyr estate by marriage.

(2) According to Mr. Clark, William Mathew of Whitchurch had, besides Anthony and Thomas, mentioned by "the Claimant" on p. 288, two sons, Edward and Skerne. I have no account of Edward, but, by the courtesy of Mr. John Hobson Matthews, am able to state that Skerne, as well as the above-mentioned Anthony, is mentioned in the will of their aunt, Katherine Bawdrip of the Splott, widow, dated May 7, 1658, and proved Cons. Llandaff, August 29, 1662.

To conclude, it might lend additional interest to the article in question to give the references to the P.C.C. wills and Chancery proceedings relating to persons mentioned therein :

#### P.C.C. WILLS AND ADMONS.

- On p. 287. Reynborn Mathewe, will proved March 15, 1470 [1 Wattis].  
Admiral Thomas Mathews, will proved October 25, 1751 [288 Busby].  
Thomas Mathewe, will proved August 22, 1470 [30 Godyn].  
Sir David Mathew, will proved July 4, 1504 [12 Holgrave].  
On p. 288. William Mathew, will proved September 13, 1587 [54 Spencer].  
Captain Anthony Mathew, admon. granted May 7, 1631.  
On p. 289. Theobald Mathews, will proved June 13, 1700 [85 Noel].  
On p. 290. General Richard Mathews, will proved October 24, 1785 [519 Ducarel].

#### CHANCERY PROCEEDINGS.

- On p. 288. William Mathew (1531-87) :  
Chan. Proc. Eliz. Series II., Bundle 78, No. 62.  
" " " " 127, No. 8.  
" " " " 130, No. 16.  
" " " " 130, No. 74.  
" before 1714, Mitford, Bundle 2, No. 132.



- On p. 288. Anthony Mathew :  
 (1664) Chan. Proc. before 1714, Reynardson, Bundle 403, No. 45.  
 (1671) Chan. Proc. before 1714, Bridges, Bundle 534, Pritchard v.  
     Mathew.  
 (1680) Chan. Proc. before 1714, Collins, Bundle 544, No. 59.  
 (1682)     "                 "         Bridges, Bundle 78, Avan v. Mathew.  
 (1695)     "                 "         Whittington, Bundle 290, Mathew v.  
     Miles.  
     Chancery depositions before 1714, Bundle 870, Mathew v. Miles.  
 (1696) Chan. Proc. before 1714, Whittington, Bundle 250, Miles v.  
     Mathew.  
 (1699) Chan. Proc. before 1714, Mitford, Bundle 574, No. 7.  
 On p. 290. Major George Mathew :  
 (1695) Chan. Proc. before 1714, Hamilton, Bundle 224, No. 17.  
 (1698)     "                 "         Reynardson, Bundle 437, No. 49.  
     "                 "         Hamilton, Bundle 221, No. 2.  
     "                 "         "         105, No. 78.  
     "                 "         "         225, No. 2.  
     Chancery depositions before 1714, Bundle 271, Mathew v.  
     Hackett.

P.S.—Will you kindly add to the list of P.C.C. wills that I gave, that of the Joseph Matthews of Cromhall mentioned on p. 290? His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, July 7, 1773 [301 Stevens]. He is described as of Woodend, in the parish of Cromhall, co. Gloucester, Esq., and left a rather long will dealing with a considerable estate. The writer of the article calls the eldest son William, but the testator calls *Joseph his eldest son*, and mentions his younger children William, Mary, and Rachel. There is no mention of any other children. He also refers to legacies left to his children by their uncles, Clement Lapley and Daniel Lapley,<sup>1</sup> gents., deceased, and mentions his *late* wife Rachel, buried in Tortworth churchyard, and his sister Tabitha Matthews. All his children were minors at their father's death. I might mention that the eldest son Joseph had a second or first name Daniel (as in the article), and that he was alive in 1798, as the seat of *J. D. Matthews, Esq.*, at Woodend is mentioned in Cary's "New Itinerary," published 1798. In the poll book for co. Gloucester, 1776, *Dan. Jos. Matthews* is among the voters in respect of his freehold residence at Cromhall.—G. F. M.

Redlands, Sutton, Surrey.

<sup>1</sup> Since the above was written Mr. Arnold Harris Mathew has been kind enough to point out that Clement and Daniel Lapley were uncles of their father or mother, or both, the paternal grandfather's second wife having been Phillis Lapley, and the maternal grandmother also a Miss Lapley.



THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF  
NOTTINGHAM.

IN a recent issue we published the particulars most kindly supplied us by the Town Clerk of Nottingham concerning the supporters recently granted to that city. As the blazon of the arms did not agree with the emblazonment, we added thereto certain comments. One point is now cleared up, inasmuch as the two raguly staves, it appears, are really *proper*, so that the anomaly of vert upon gules now becomes proper upon gules, which the laws of armory allow. Below we give an exact copy of the recent grant, which states that the arms were recorded without a crest. This has been recently granted by a separate patent, which we hope to publish in our next issue. But on other points the mystery thickens. Is the charge a cross raguly or two staves? And is the stave or the cross, whichever it may be, issuant from the base, or is it not? Does anybody know? We must again express our indebtedness to the Town Clerk for his courtesy in supplying us with copies of the recent patents. The grant of the supporters is as follows:

“To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come SIR ALBERT WILLIAM WOODS, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Garter Principal King of Arms, Sendeth greeting. *Whereas* EDWARD HENRY FRASER, Mayor of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City, hath represented unto The Most Noble Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the seventh day of August One thousand eight hundred and ninety seven, to ordain constitute declare and appoint that the Town of Nottingham and County of the same Town shall for the future and for ever hereafter be a City and shall be called and styled ‘The City of Nottingham and County of the same City’ instead of the Town of Nottingham and County of the same Town, and shall have all such rank, liberties, privileges and immunities as are incident to a City and to declare and direct that the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Town and

County shall henceforth by virtue thereof be one body politic and corporate by the name and style of 'The Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City' with all such and the same powers and privileges as the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Town and County of a Town and as if they had been incorporated by the name of the Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City, instead of the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Town of Nottingham and County of the same Town: That amongst the privileges of incorporation granted under Charter to the Town of Nottingham and County of the same Town was the right to use a Common Seal: That the Arms on the Common Seal were duly entered as appertaining to the Town of Nottingham at the Heralds' Visitation of the County of Nottingham made in the year One thousand six hundred and fourteen, but without a Crest: That it being usual for Cities to have the privilege of using SUPPORTERS to their Arms, he requested the favour of His Grace's Warrant for my granting and assigning such Supporters as may be proper to be borne by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City, and their successors on Seals, Shields, Banners or otherwise, according to the Laws of Arms. AND FORASMUCH as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the thirty first day of March last authorise and direct me to grant and assign such Supporters accordingly. **Know** YE THEREFORE that I the said Garter in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of my Office to me granted do by these presents grant and assign unto the said Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the Incorporated City of Nottingham and County of the same City the SUPPORTERS following that is to say On either side A Man habited as a Forester, each supporting in his exterior hand a Longbow, bent, all proper, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the said Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the Incorporated City of Nottingham and County of the same City and their successors on Seals, Shields, Banners or otherwise, according to the Laws of Arms: **In witness** whereof I the said Garter Principal King of Arms have to these presents subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of my Office this eleventh day of June in the Sixty first year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

(Signed) "ALBERT W. WOODS, Garter."

NOTES ON THE WALPOLES, WITH SOME  
ACCOUNT OF A JUNIOR BRANCH (*continued*).

BY H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.



LORD WALPOLE, of Wolterton, has been quite as much calumniated as his brother, Sir Robert.

I will not give Horace Walpole the discredit of being the author, as he is ostensibly, of the character, or rather caricature, of his uncle, which will be found at p. 140 of the 1st volume of the "Memoirs of George II." I have good reasons for doubting whether he penned a line of it.

Being mostly vulgar abuse, it cannot be answered, but it contains one statement of fact :

"With the King he had been long in disgrace, on his disputing a point of German genealogy with him (in which his Majesty's chief strength lay)."

Against this I will only set the following letter from the King.

"This is the first time I have attempted to take a pen into my hand for more than eight weeks, but I cannot die in peace if I do not thank you for your invaluable kindness. I can be no better. How long it may please God that I may continue He only knows, but till the time of my dissolution I shall feel grateful to you.

"God bless you,  
"G. R."

Windsor,  
RIGHT HON. LORD WALPOLE.

One other sentence in this character calls for remark :

"Horace Walpole was still one of the busiest men in Parliament ; generally bustling for the Ministry to get a peerage."

Compare with this Coxe's "Life of Lord Walpole," p. 454 :

"During the administration of his brother, Mr. Walpole had repeatedly declined a peerage."

In fact, he never asked for this distinction till the last year of his life, an honour which by his services to the country he had fairly earned.

Lord Walpole, of Wolterton, married, July 21, 1720, Mary Magdelaine, elder daughter of Peter Lombard by Mariana Ernault his second wife.

He had by her *nine* children, not *seven* as all the Peerages state. The following entry, made by Lady Walpole, is on the fly-leaf of "A New Version of the Psalms of David. By Sir Richard Blackmore, Kt., M.D. Printed mdccxxi.":

Horatio and Mary Magdelaine Walpole.

- June 12, 1723. Was born our son and christened Horatio.
- Feb. 25, 1725. Was born our daughter and christened Mary.
- Oct. 6, 1727. Was born our second son and christened Thomas.
- Dec. 5, 1728. Was born our third son and christened Richard.
- May 3, 1730. Was born our second daughter and christened Sussan. She died April 29, 1732.
- Nov. 28, 1731. Was born our third daughter and christened Henrietta Louisa.
- July 12, 1733. Was born our fourth daughter and christened Anne, Aug. ye 5th.
- Nov. 22, 1734. Was born our fifth daughter and christened Caroline, Dec. 16, 1734. Who dyed Jan. ye 11, 1735.
- May 3, 1736. Was born our fourth son and christened Robert, May ye 21st.

Old Peter Lombard,<sup>1</sup> her father, was twice married. In the allegation for his first marriage he described himself as of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, "tailor," bachelor, about thirty-two; and his intended as Jane Perigois, of St. Martin's in the Fields, Co. Middlesex, spinster, about thirty, October 29, 1675.

For his second marriage, he says he is of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, "gentleman," about fifty.

Mary Magdelaine, Lady Walpole, was a woman of much force of character, as the following anecdote of her, related by Horace Walpole, will show:

"We have an instance in our family of real dignity of mind, and I set it down as the most honourable alliance in the pedigree. The Dowager Lady Walpole, you know, was a French staymaker's daughter. When Ambassadors in France, the Queen expressed surprised at her speaking so good French.

"Lady Walpole said she was a Frenchwoman.

"'Française!' replied the Queen. 'Vous Française, madame! —et de quelle famille?'

"'D'aucune, madame,' answered my aunt.

"Don't you think that *aucune* sounded greater than Montmorency would have done? One must have a great soul to be of the *aucune* family, which is not necessary to be a Howard."

The Hon. Thomas Walpole, the second son, married at Putney,

<sup>1</sup> Peter Lombard was born at Nismes, 1643. He was the son of John Lombard, by Magdalena Gilbert. He was a refugee Huguenot, and naturalized 1685. He died at Westminster, Wednesday, May 5, 1725, and was buried at Burnham Thorpe.

May 26, 1750, Elizabeth Van Neck, eldest daughter of Sir Joshua Van Neck, by Mary, daughter of Stephen Daubuz, of Putney. She died "of a fright," June 1, 1760, and was buried at Wickmere, Norfolk. After his marriage, he went into partnership with his father-in-law, and rapidly acquired a considerable fortune. They dealt chiefly in diamonds and tobacco.

Horace Walpole writes to Lord Hertford, then our Minister in Paris, May 5, 1765:

"Will it be presuming too much upon your friendship and indulgence if I hint another point to you, which, I own, seemed to me right to mention to you? You know how eagerly the Ministry have laboured to deprive Mr. Thomas Walpole of the French commerce of tobacco. His correspondent sends him word that you was so persuaded it was taken away, that you had recommended another person. You know enough, my dear Lord, of the little connection I have with that part of my family, though we do visit again, and therefore will, I hope, be convinced that it is for your sake that I principally mention it. If Mr. Walpole loses this vast branch of trade, he and Sir Joshua Van Neck must shut up shop. Judge the noise that would make in the city! Mr. Walpole's alliance with the Cavendishes would interest them deeply in his cause, and I think you would be sorry to have them think you instrumental to his ruin."

His very prosperity and leading position in the city, strange to say, was the chief cause of all his subsequent misfortunes, as I shall shortly narrate.

After his wife's death, he bought Hayes' Place, in Kent (which had formerly belonged to Sir Edward Walpole), of the elder Pitt, in 1765; but resold it to him, at Lord Chatham's urgent request, in October, 1767. The letters which passed on the occasion will be found in "The Correspondence of the Earl of Chatham," vol. ii., p. 328.

He then (February, 1768) bought Carshalton House, Surrey, of the trustees of Sir George Amyand, Bart.

George Selwyn, writing to Lord Carlisle, May 28, 1781, says:

"The Duke of Queensberry went after dinner yesterday to see Mr. T. Walpole's, at Carshalton; a very good, spacious and convenient house, with the best-stocked garden in the world, and all kinds of appurtenances."

He also had a house in the centre of the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, where the museum of the College of Surgeons now stands. It was described as Cardigan House, purchased of the



Earl of Cardigan, heretofore in the possession of Henry Hoare and afterwards of Robert, Earl of Northington.

The Hon. Thomas Walpole was M.P. for Sudbury, in Suffolk, 1754; in 1768 for King's Lynn, and re-elected for the same place in 1774 and 1780.

He was a patron of Cipriani and Bartolozzi; the former painted his portrait, and the latter dedicated several of his engravings to him, of which Mr. Walpole had a fine collection.

In November, 1765, he went to Paris to see about this Tobacco Contract, which he had negotiated three years before, and was successful in getting a fresh contract with the Farmers General for 10,000 hogsheads of tobacco.

The next year the relations between him and his father-in-law became strained, ostensibly on account of the above-mentioned tobacco affair, which Sir Joshua insisted had miscarried owing to Mr. Walpole's political connections, and they parted company.

The Hon. T. Walpole started afresh, with Robert Ellison for a partner. His brother, the Hon. Richard Walpole, was also in business, with Clark and Bourne as partners.

In the year 1772 a crisis occurred in the City. The circulation of bills upon the Exchange had been extended beyond all precedent by the facility of discounting them with the Bank of England.

In the month of June the two houses of Fordyce and Co., who were deeply concerned in that circulation, stopped payment.

Their failure was followed by that of Johnson and Smith, of Edinburgh, which led to that of Glyn and Halifax, and the credit of the famous Ayr Bank was shaken to its foundations. Its transactions with four or five London banks amounted to half a million.

Messrs. William Alexander and Sons, of Edinburgh, were more or less connected with all these houses, and the bank, seized with a panic, determined to reject all Scotch bills.

The failure of Messrs. Alexander was very much feared, in which case the loss on the Exchange of London would have amounted to millions.

Mr. Walpole had accepted bills drawn by the Alexanders to the amount of £93,000. As security he held a mortgage on their estates in the islands of Grenada and Tobago. Actuated by public spirit, and a desire to keep the Alexanders afloat, he made the following agreement with the bank, June, 1772:

The bank engaged to resume the discount of the Alexanders' bills to the amount of £160,000, two-thirds to be drawn on Walpole

and Ellison, and the rest on Walpole, Clark and Bourne. At the same time the bank was admitted to the mortgages on Grenada and Tobago, which had been previously vested exclusively in the Hon. Thomas Walpole.

The Alexanders, on their part, bound themselves in a bond of £320,000 as preliminary security, and further agreed to pay out of their own resources on the following 11th of April one-third of the £160,000.

In the meantime Mr. Walpole had continued his payments to the bank as his acceptances became due to the amount of £25,000, and had advanced £8,200 to Messrs. Glyn and Halifax.

This arrangement carried into execution, the circulation of bills was renewed, the commission of bankruptcy against Glyn and Halifax was superseded, the total overthrow of the Alexanders with its disastrous consequences was averted, and the crisis came to an end.

Strange to say, my great-grandfather's ruin dates from this period, when by his public spirit he had contributed so much to prevent that of others.

The Alexanders proved faithless to their engagements from the first. Even the consignments from the mortgaged estates had fallen short of the disbursements Mr. Walpole's house had to make to meet the interest due to the bank, and in 1774 they actually stopped them altogether.

Upon this, in 1775, the bank and Walpole and Ellison made the Alexanders bankrupt, and foreclosed the mortgages.

Owing to the obstacles thrown in his way by the Alexanders, for more than three years all attempts to take possession of these West India estates were defeated, and the Chancery suit protracted till 1779, when at last Lord Macartney, the Governor of Grenada, pronounced a decree in his favour in July, but only on the day he surrendered the island to the French.

The same year the Alexanders fled to Paris. My great-grandfather says that they were more than suspected of having advised the attack on Grenada, and of having suggested the articles of capitulation, particularly the extraordinary terms of the French Governor's declaration forbidding all debtors making any payment to their English creditors.

The Hon. Thomas Walpole followed the Alexanders to Paris, and, after a protracted lawsuit, on September 11, 1781, he obtained from the Grand Council a decree that the Alexanders were to pay within twelve months £160,000, or surrender the Grenada and

Tobago estates. This was confirmed by a second decree dated August 6, 1783.

The position of Mr. Walpole at this time (1781) was as follows : Owing to the default of the Alexanders, he had already paid over £100,000 to the bank on their behalf, besides £2,422 a year for interest, and the lawsuits with the Alexanders had cost him £12,000; and yet he was still liable to the bank for the original sum.

Under these circumstances he wrote a pamphlet entitled "A Letter from the Honourable Thomas Walpole to the Governor and Committee of the Treasury of the Bank of England," which Horace Walpole printed for him. As only a limited number were printed, and one sent to each of the directors of the bank, this must be one of the scarcest productions of the Strawberry Hill Press.

In the meantime the island of Grenada was restored to the English by the treaty of peace of 1783. Taking advantage of this, the Alexanders filed a bill in Chancery in the island, March, 1784, the purport of which was to set aside the proceedings in France and get a receiver of the estates in question appointed.

The new Governor, Matthews, took upon himself to ignore all the proceedings in the French court, and, in fact, left everything *in statu quo ante* the surrender to the French of the island.

Of course, there was an appeal to the Privy Council, but the bank, to avoid further lawsuits, came to a compromise (which was too favourable to the delinquents) with the Alexanders, and accepted their surrender of their equity of redemption of the Grenada and Tobago estates as a full discharge of their liability to the bank. At the same time they, Shylock-like, refused to accept the same terms from Mr. Walpole, and insisted on their full claims. At this time, 1786, to cut a long story short, a *deus ex machina* appeared on the scene in the shape of Mr. John Mitford (afterwards Speaker of the House of Commons and Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Lord Redesdale), who was then a rising barrister, and a great friend of Mr. Walpole's son Thomas, and subsequently his brother-in-law.

Mr. Mitford and Mr. Thomas Walpole took up the cause with great zeal, and, after protracted negotiations with the bank and floods of correspondence, the latter at last came to a settlement with the Hon. Thomas Walpole and his friend on their own terms, viz., that Mr. Walpole should pay £60,000 to the bank, and that the latter should give him a receipt in full and hand back the mortgaged estates in Grenada and Tobago.

By this time, as Mr. Walpole had been yearly paying all these large sums to the bank, and had ceased to carry on his trading, he

had been obliged to live on his capital, and was greatly reduced in means, so that he had in 1785 to sell his house at Carshalton to Theodore Henry Broadhead, also his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and the contents of both houses. The only thing I regret is his small, though interesting, library, which, though in those days it only sold for £845 13s. 9d., would fetch at least ten times as much if put up for sale now.

*(To be continued.)*



## THE ARMS OF MOWBRAY AND HOWARD.



ROUND the arms of the historic house of Mowbray, Barons Mowbray, and Lords of Parliament, Dukes and Earls of Norfolk and of Nottingham, and Earls Marshal, hangs a romantic interest. Being closely allied to the Royal House, they enacted the dual rôle of members of the Royal Family and members of that Peerage which so often defied the Crown. So that with regard to their arms we find on the one hand the grant to them of royal privileges, for the simple exercise of which privileges, on the other hand, some of their descendants suffered attainder, and in one case death upon the scaffold. Probably there is no other instance in the annals of English history in which a man has suffered the extreme penalty of the law for the use of a coat of arms.

The original arms of the house of Mowbray were "Gules, a lion rampant argent," which are beautiful alike in their antiquity and their simplicity. Like all other ancient coats of arms, they originated about the time of the earlier Crusades, beyond which period the existence of no coat of arms, in the sense we now understand the term, has been traced. Roger de Mowbray, Baron Mowbray, who is a prominent figure in history, in 1186, for the third time in his life, took the cross and journeyed to the Holy Land to fight against the infidel. When the extension of the truce between Saladin and Guy de Lusignan allowed the Crusaders to return home, Roger de Mowbray, with Hugh de Beauchamp, chose to remain at Jerusalem in the service of the Cross. Roger was taken prisoner in Saladin's great victory on the 6th of July, 1187, but was redeemed in the

following year by the Knights Templars, but did not long survive his liberation. Some writers say he was buried at Tyre, although others state that, wearying of these wars, he returned to England, slaying on his way a dragon, which was fighting with a lion, in a valley called Sarranell, whereupon the lion in its gratitude followed him to England, to his castle of Hode, near Thirsk, and that, fifteen years later, he died at a good old age, and was buried in the Abbey of Byland. It is not unlikely that this legend was invented in later years to account for the rampant lion upon the shield of Mowbray.

This pretty legend may be but one of the scores of similarly supernatural episodes which in later days were invented and related regarding every coat of arms, when it was the fashion to believe in the heroic origin of all armorial bearings. That arms originally were due to the necessity of some means of distinction in their actual original use, and that the facility with which they lent themselves to ornamental and decorative purposes greatly extended the usage, and that originally being only assumed by those of noble birth, they consequently became indicative of nobility, has been too much overlooked. In fact, it has been practically lost sight of, owing to the many ridiculous legends which were invented in bygone days. Whether this Mowbray legend has the slightest foundation in fact it would be a profitless task to endeavour to investigate, and it is by no means a matter of certainty even that the legend does relate to the coat of arms; one can merely accept the story as a legend which has been handed down uninterruptedly generation by generation, with such mental reservations as are necessary, but with the knowledge, however, that there are such things as crocodiles, and that it is not impossible to tame a lion cub.

Though the Mowbray family were extinct in the male line before the foundation of the College of Arms, the arms of Mowbray are preserved amongst the quarterings of the noble houses of Howard and Berkeley, and upon impressions of seals of different members of the house of Mowbray which are still in existence. The same certainty hardly attaches to the crest. But in one of the manuscripts of Philpott preserved in the College of Arms the crest is given as on a cap of maintenance a lion statant between two buck's attires. Confirmative evidence of this crest comes from the fact that in a grant of arms and quarterings, amongst which was the coat of Mowbray, at a much later date, the illuminated border is decorated with the shields and the crests of the families whose arms are included in the quarterings to which the patent relates. Upon

this border is the crest above referred to, and which is illustrated with the arms of Mowbray hereunder :



But the crest as above was superseded at such an early date that one may well wonder whether any very long or extensive use of it could have occurred. And it is self-evident that this aforesaid crest had been discarded at an even earlier date than that upon the following grant, inasmuch as a *then existing* right is recognised. This grant is the earliest instance we have come across (capable of extant *documentary* proof) of the interference of the Crown with the armorial ensigns of a subject. Certainly it is the earliest proved instance of a change by royal authority and command.

The grant, or confirmation in question (Patent Roll 339, 17 Ric. II., pt. 1, memb. 2), is as follows :

P' THOMA COMITE MARESCALLO 'T NOTYNGH'.

R' Om'ibz ad quos 'tc' sal't'm. Sciatis q'd cum dil'c'us 't fidelis Consanguineus n'r Thomas Comes marescallus 't



Notyng'h' h'eat iustu' titulu' hereditatiu' ad portand' p'  
cresta sua vnu' leopardum de auro cum vno labello albo qui  
de iure esset cresta filii n'ri primogeniti si quem pro-  
creassem' Nos ea considerac'o'e concessim' p' nob' 't  
heredibz n'ris eidem Thome 't heredibz suis q'd ip'i p'  
differencia in ea p'te deferre possint 't deferant vnu' leo-  
pardum 't in loco labelli vna' coronam de argento absqz  
impedimento n'ri vel heredu' n'ror sup'd'c'or'. In cuius 'tc.  
T. R. apud Westm' xii die Januar [17 Ric. II.].

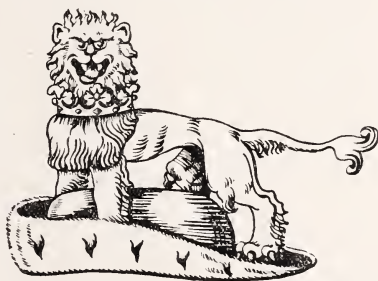
p' br'e de priuato sigillo.

The translation of the foregoing is as follows :

The King to all to whom, &c., Greeting, Know that whereas our well-beloved and faithful kinsman, Thomas, Earl-Marshal and Earl of Nottingham has a just hereditary title to bear for his crest a leopard or with a white label, which should be of right the crest of our eldest son if we had begotten a son. We, for this consideration, have granted for us and our heirs to the said Thomas and his heirs that for a difference in this crest they shall and may bear a leopard, and in place of a label a crown argent, without hindrance from us or our heirs aforesaid,—In witness, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, the 12th day of January [17 Ric. II.].

By writ of Privy Seal.

The position of the crown is not minutely stated, but the crest has almost invariably been borne *gorged* with a ducal coronet. The cap of maintenance in those days was a matter of rank, and not an essential part of the crest, as is nowadays the case. That the tail of the animal is now borne "extended" is merely due to the perpetuation of a certain form of draughtsmanship, and that the "leopard" is now metamorphosed into a lion and always represented as guardant is merely an evolution similar to, and in conformity with, the change in the Royal crest of the Sovereign. The form in which this crest has since been invariably borne by those who have made use of it is here given.



The ideas of the present day and the presently accepted laws of armory are absolutely in opposition to the inheritance or transmission of a crest by female heirs, but the foregoing grant would seem to show that matters were otherwise in those days, or that then, as now, royal arms had laws unto themselves. Now, Thomas, Earl-Marshal, was only descended in the female line from the royal house of Plantagenet, yet there can be no other way of translating "h'eat iustu' titulu' hereditatiuu' ad portand" than by the words "has a just hereditary title to bear." The words are a clear recognition of a then existing right, and the insertion of the word "hereditary" precludes any attempt to explain away the point by the supposition of any prior and specific gift or grant of the crest. Certainly the existence of such a grant is not known, and has never been suggested. His only hereditary right had come to him through his own mother, Lady Segrave, and through her mother, Margaret, Countess and Duchess of Norfolk, daughter of Thomas Plantagenet "of Brotherton," son of King Edward I. "What has come through a lass goes through a lass." But beyond this the new grant was specifically to the Earl-Marshal "et heredibus suis." Now, there has never been any question that the meaning of these words is and was "and his heirs *general*." And that the difference between a grant to "heredibus suis" and "heredibus suis masculis de corpore suo exeuntibus" was then well understood at that period, is evidenced by a petition of John, Duke of Norfolk (entered on the Rolls of Parliament), in which he alludes to the different limitations of his Earldom and Dukedom of Norfolk. The term cannot be brushed aside on the plea of laxity of diction. And it definitely remains that this crest, in conflict with presently accepted heraldic law, was granted by the Crown to the Earl-Marshal *and his heirs general*. Doubtless it was owing to this limitation that the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, succeeded to and then bore, and have since invariably borne, this royal crest. There was no further grant of it specifically to themselves. They simply inherited it as heirs general of the grantee. Consequently Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton and Lord Petre must of necessity in their turn as heirs general have likewise succeeded to it, and there can be no doubt that the present Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, and Lord Petre, like their ancestor, Thomas, Earl-Marshal and of Nottingham, have "a just hereditary title," and are of right entitled to bear this royal crest.

It has always been stated that King Richard II. granted to Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, the arms of Edward the Confessor. The authority for this statement is doubtless an entry

in one of the records of the College of Arms (R. 22, 67), which is itself a copy of another record, and which runs as follows :

"The discent of Mowbray written at length in lattin from the Abby booke of newborough wherein Rich 2 gaue to Thomas Duke of norff. & Erle Marshall the armes of Saint Edward Confessor in theis words :

"Et dedit eidem Thome ad pertandum in sigillo et vexillo quo arma St<sup>i</sup> Edwardi. Idcirco arma bipartata portavit scil' 't Sci Edwardi et domini marcialis anglie cum duabus pennis strutionis erectis et super crestam leonem et duo parva scuta cum leonibus et utraq' parto predictorum armorum."

Accompanying this is a rough-tricked sketch of the arms upon which the illustration which forms our frontispiece has been based. Below this extract in the College Records is written in another hand : "I find this then in ye chancell window of Effingham by Bungay in the top of the cot window with Mowbraye & Segrave on the side in glass there."

Who the writer was we are unaware. He appends a further sketch to his note, which differs from the design upon our frontispiece. No helmet or crest is shown, and the central shield has only the arms of Brotherton. The feathers which flank it are both enfiled below the shield by one coronet. Of the smaller shields at the side, the dexter bears the arms of Mowbray and the sinister those of Segrave.

Doubtless it was owing to this grant of the arms of Plantagenet, which thus *technically* became thereafter the arms of Mowbray, that the Howard family placed and still bear the royal arms next to the arms of Howard, and without the arms of the intervening families of Mowbray and Segrave, which would precede the royal coat in the usual course. It should be noted that in the illustration on our frontispiece the lion crest is crowned with the coronet, and not "gorged," as it is almost invariably depicted. The crown was granted "in place" of the label, and would practically occupy the position of the label if placed around the neck of the lion.

With regard to the arms of Edward the Confessor, a note in the "Complete Peerage" (vol. vi., p. 53) appended to the life of Sir Henry Howard, styled "Earl of Surrey," who was indicted for high treason and executed the 21st of January, 1546-47, is as follows :

"Sir Egerton Brydges speaks of him (Collins, vol. i., pp. 93-96) in most eulogistic terms. His conduct, however, both as Governor of Boulogne and elsewhere, shows him to have been a somewhat hot-headed and imprudent young man, with an overpowering estimate of his own importance. This was borne out by his quarter-

ing the arms of Edward the Confessor against the wish of his father and in defiance of the rules of Heraldry, which piece of folly and conceit was actually the main charge of high treason against him, and the only one for which there was testimony of any legal value."

But if the foregoing grant be authentic—and there seems no reason to doubt it—the folly and conceit are discounted, and the "defiance of the laws of Heraldry" somewhat trivial.

The Duke of Norfolk, together with his eldest son and heir-apparent, Sir Henry Howard, K.G., usually known as Earl of Surrey, were on the 13th of January, 1546-47, indicted for high treason. The Duke was found guilty, degraded from his Knighthood of the Garter, attainted, and sentenced to be executed. The charges, both against the father and the son, were of the flimsiest, and supported by little or no evidence; in fact, the main charge of high treason which was preferred, and the only one which was properly substantiated by evidence, was the charge of having set up and used the reputed arms of King Edward the Confessor.

The record of the proceedings on the attainder of Henry Howard, styled Earl of Surrey (contained in the *Baga de Secretis* for the 38th of Henry VIII.), at the Guildhall, in the City of London, is a lengthy document, but is printed in full in the Minutes of Evidence of the Mowbray and Segrave Peerage Case. It sets forth that:

Whereas the most illustrious Lord "Edwardus quondam rex Angl' ante Conq'm Angl' vulgariter vocat Seynt Edward the Confessor" in right of his said Kingdom of England bore and used "arma 't insignia videl't asur a cross flewry betweene fyve m'lett"<sup>1</sup> gold"; and whereas those arms belonged to and were united to the Crown, and only belonged to the King, and whereas the most excellent lord Edward now Prince of this Kingdom of England, son and heir apparent of the King, had borne and used these arms with three labels silver, and from the time of his birth had of right had these arms; and whereas the said Henry Howard, late of Kenyngale in co. Norfolk, Knight of the Garter, *alias* Earl of Surrey, had by diabolical instigation, of malice aforethought, to the public injury and to the deprivation of Prince Edward, &c., &c., &c., on the "septimo die Octobris anno regni d'c'i d'ni regis nunc tricesimo octavo apud Kenyngale in d'c'o com' Norff' in domo Thome ducis Norff' p'ris sui ib'm f'le maliciose 't p'ditore ac palam 't publice h'uit erexit 't gessit ac usus fuit necnon p'ditorie adtunc 't ib'm fieri 't depingi causavit juxta 't conjunct' cum p'priis armis et insigniis

<sup>1</sup> Martlets.

ip'ius Henrici Howard' d'c'a arms t' insignia d'c'i d'ni regis nunc cum tribz labellis vocat' thre labell' sylv'," &c.

As the Howards were of royal blood, and as the arms in question are said to have been granted to their maternal ancestors, and as they were set up in conjunction with the arms of Howard, it is difficult to see wherein the offence lay ; but in those days the assumption of arms was no light matter, and the royal arms were more than sacred. But, of course, they were charged with treason and convicted of that, and the use of the arms of Edward the Confessor was only put forward as evidence of the treason. The Earl of Surrey was convicted, attainted, and sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered. The sentence was carried out on Tower Hill on the 21st of January, 1546-47, nine days before the death of the King.

(*To be continued.*)



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY  
SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.

SIGNATURES PAST 1ST MARCH, 1676.



INFESTMENT to William, Earle of Dundonnald in liferent, and Lord Cochrane, his eldest lawful sone in fie, of the lands of Gardrairie, Newlandcraigs, and others, holds of his Majestie as Prince and Steward of Scotland, ward, and the ward to be changed to taxt ward, for payment of ten merks for the ward, als much as the releiffe, and twentie merks for the mariage. It hath a denovodamus upon the resignatione of Mr. Hugh Froock of Easter . . . and others.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment of adjudicatione of the lands, lordship, and baronie of Cowper and others, to John, Master of Balmerino, adjudged for 26,168 lib 16s 8d.

Composition 10 merks.

Infestment to Mr. John Stewart of Bredachmilne of ane wadsett of the toune and lands of Boigtoune and others, redeemable be

payment of . . . merks upon the resignatione of Sir George Ogilvie of Carnoustie. It hath a confirmatione of the said wadsett right.

Composition 20 merks.

Infeftment to Anna Cunninghame, only lawfull daughter to umquhill Sir Robert Cunninghame of Auchinharvie, Knight and Barronett, and general aire, served and retoured, to umquhill Sir Robert Cunninghame, her brother, and aire of tailzie and provision served and retoured to the said umquhill Sir Robert, her father, of the five merk land of old extent of Chapeltoune, the lands and baronie of Steinstoune, the fortie shilling land of Auchinharvie, and others; holds of his Majestie as Prince and Steward of Scotland, blensche, feu and taxt ward, upon the resignatione of the said umquhill Sir Robert, her father, and others.

Composition 100 merks.

Infeftment to William Elliott, eldest lawfull sone to John Elliott of Thorlosehope, of the lands of Iffgil and others; holds of his Majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward for payment of 120 lib for the ward, als much for releiffe, and 240 lib for the marriage, upon the resignatione of the said John Elliott, under the King's hand.

Composition 120 lib.

Confirmatione of ane Charter granted be ye deceast James Grant of Fruechie of the toune and lands of Easter and Wester Muldaries to Captaine James Rosse of Muldaries, to be held in feu of the said deceast James Grant, together with the Charter and other rights made of the said lands and uthers foirmerly to the said James Grant and his predecessors and authors, be ye Earle of Rothes and others, thair superiors.

Composition 40 merks.

Confirmatione of ane annual rent of 840 lib Scots out of the lands and baronie of Monwhannie to James Crawford and his spouse.

Composition 20 merks.

Infeftment to John Lord Balmerinoch in liferent, and James Elphinstoune, his second lawfull sone in fie, of the lands and baronie of Cassiltoune and others, holds of his Majestie taxt ward upon the resignatione of the said John Lord Balmerinoch.

Composition 40 lib.

Infeftment to Margaret Gourlay, spouse to Nathanall Spence of Lathallane in liferent, and to Thomas Spence, his sone in fie, of the just and equall east half of the lands of Lathallan, of old called Aithallane, holds of his Majestie ward, upon the resignatione of the said Nathanall Spence, as sone and aire served and retoured, to the deceast Thomas Spence, his father.

Composition 40 lib.



Ward, mariage and nonentrie of James Murray of Philiphaugh,  
 takin out. to James Murray, his uncle, under the King's hand.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Sir Michael Nasmith of Posso, to John  
 Veitch younger of Dawick, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of umquhill Archibald Campbell of Lattoune,  
 and Thomas Ogilvae of Little Keithie, to James Murray, Chamber-  
 lain to the Earl of Atholl, upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Christian Houstoune, relict of umquhill  
 Alexander Purves, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, to her selfe.

Composition 20 merks.

Bastardie of umquhill Jean Boutcher, indweller in Edinburgh,  
 to William Blaikwood merchant burgess there.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of umquhill James Edmondstone, sometime  
 of Newtowne of Oigton, (?) to Agnes Edmondstoune, his daughter,  
 and George Smith in Powmilne, her husband.

Composition 40 lib.

Escheat of Robert Greirsone of Hillock, to James Bordland in  
 Blaikburne, upon his owne horning.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of John Burneside, merchand in Culross, to  
 John Mure, late servitor to the Earl of Dundonnald.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of umquhill Alan Or, tennant in the Maynes of Dunrode,  
 to Sir Archibald Stewart of Blackhall, his master.

Composition 10 merks.

Tuttorie of Anna and Grissel Auchinlecks, bairnes lawfull to the  
 deceast William Auchinleck, writter in the Burgh of Perth (?) to  
 Elizabeth . . . their mother.

Composition 10 merks.

Tuttorie of Alexander and Margaret Watsones, bairnes to  
 umquhill Alexander Watson, younger, late Baillie of Dundee, to  
 Thomas Watson, merchant burgess, there.

Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of John Vauss of Barnbarroch and Alexander Vauss of  
 Barquhannii to George Rosse, writter in Edinburgh, upon his  
 owne horning.

Composition 10 merks.

Gift to John Marqwes of Atholl, Lord Privie Seall, &c., and  
 John, Lord Murray, his sone, of searching, finding, and punishing

of all those, quo, contrair to the Actis of Parliament, kills any deare in Atholl and Weem, under the King's hand.

Gift of ane yearlie pension of 200 lib, sterling, to Charles, Earle of Aboyne, the first termes payment is at Witsonday, 1676, under the King's hand.

Warrant for a new gift of the office of Knight-Marshall of Scotland to Sir John Keith, and John Keith, his second lawfull sone, with ane yearlie pensione of 400 lib sterling, the first termes payment at Witsonday, 1676.

JUNE, 16, 1676. SIGNATURES PAST THIS DAY, BEING THE FIRST THAT SESSION.

Gift of pensione to my Lord Elphinstoune of 200 lib Sterling, the first termes payment at Witsonday, 1676, under ye King's hand.

Infetment of the Constabulari and keeping the Castle of Kinclavin, to John Marqwess of Atholl, and his aires males, under the King's hand.

Infetment to Charles, Earle of Mar, of the Lands of Raploch, and patronage of the Kirk of Stirling, and others, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JUNE, 23, 1676.

Wm Mure  
takin out.

Infetment to Sir Walter Riddell, writter in Edinburgh, in liferent and James Riddell, his sone, in fee, of the lands and baronie of Minto, holds of his Majestie taxt ward for payment of 500 merks for the ward also much for the releiffe, and 1000 merks for the mariage, upon the resignatione of Walter Scott of Harwoode.

Composition 10 merks.

William  
Panton  
takin out.

Infetment of Adjudicatione of the lands of Rentoune to William Wilson merchant in Edinburgh, adjudged for the soume of 6789 lib 00s 04d.

Composition 100 merks.



A TREATISE ON THE LAW CONCERNING  
NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAMES (*continued*).

IN considering the derivation of Irish surnames, the history of the country must be carefully borne in mind. There have been settlements of English and settlements of Scots in the sister kingdom which have added a large number of names of distinctly English and Scottish origin to those which were originally to be found in Ireland. The present population of Ireland, though a mixture of a number of different races, is a mixture, however, in which the Celtic is the predominant element. The great bulk of the most common names in the country are undoubtedly of Celtic origin. Many of them still retain the prefixes "O" and "Mac," the former of which is peculiar to Ireland, whilst the latter belongs to both Ireland and Scotland. In many cases, however, these prefixes have been dropped, and it is a matter of common occurrence to find in the same record the same Celtic names written with and without these said prefixes. The coeval existence of two languages in the country accounts for the practice (which still prevails in some parts of Ireland) of using interchangeably English names together with their Irish translations or equivalents.

In some cases it is now impossible to trace whether families are of Celtic or English descent, inasmuch as some of the English settlers took Irish names, and Irish families were compelled to take English surnames.

The sources from which Irish names have been derived are the same as in England and Scotland; but the tribal spirit was pronounced in Ireland, as it was in Scotland, and consequently the truly Irish names are limited in number.

In the matter of special legislation concerning surnames, Ireland has been more highly favoured than any other nation.

It was provided by a statute of as long ago as 1366 that: "Every Englishman do use the English language, and be named by an English name, leaving off entirely the manner of naming used by the Irish." This is a bull worthy of the Sister Isle; but again in 1465, in the fourth year of the reign of Edward IV., an Act was passed: "At the request of the Commons, it is ordained and established by authority of the said Parliament (holden at Trim in 1465) that every

Irishman that dwells betwixt or amongst Englishmen in the County of Dublin, Myeth, Ureill, and Kildare, shall go like to an Englishman in apparel and shaving of his beard above the mouth, and shall take to him an English surname of one town, as Sutton, Chester, Trym, Skryne, Corke, Kinsale ; or colour, as white, blacke, browne ; or arte or science, as smith or carpenter ; or office, as cooke, butler, and that he and his issue shall use his name, under pain of forfeiting of his goods yearly till the premises be done" (Statutes at large in Ireland, 1786, vol. i., p. 29).

In the eleventh year of Queen Elizabeth an Act was passed that five persons of the best and eldest of every nation amongst the Irishrie should bring in all the idle persons of their surname to be justified by law ; and in the same year an Act was passed for the attainder of Shane O'Neill and for the extinction of the name of O'Neill.

The most recent attempt at legislation was not, however, successful, and the Bill introduced by Mr. Macaleese, to enable any Irishman to prefix "O" and "Mac" to his surname, was not passed.

Such, then, have been the sources of the origin and the derivation of surnames in the three kingdoms. We have also shown the Acts which have been passed relating to names, and from this we pass to the question of the change of names.

As we pointed out in our opening article, the desire to change one's name, whether it be a matter of vanity or of necessity, is a circumstance of frequent and constant occurrence. There is scarcely a text-book upon the subject which puts forward the correct procedure regarding this matter ; and it is a matter not only of popular belief, but also of almost universal legal opinion, that a man may change his name as, how and when, he pleases. Most legal advisers assert that a change is equally lawful and effective whether made by Act of Parliament, by Royal License, by Deed Poll, or by Advertisement. We say at once that such a belief is quite unwarranted, and that the only authorized methods are by Act of Parliament, or preferably by Royal License. That these statements are capable of substantiation we shall show hereafter ; but to preserve the natural sequence of our subject, it is desirable that the discussion upon this point should be for the present postponed.

Now, the chief changes of name, both of the past and at the present time, are changes made in conformity with the provisions of a will or settlement. The following clause has been modelled

on the lines of those which are regarded as precedents, and upon these nearly all clauses requiring the assumption of a name or arms have been modelled, but owing to the loose interpretations of the rules applying to changes of name, we have inserted the manner in which a change can be made compulsory.

Provided always [and it is hereby agreed and declared] (*or I hereby declare*) that every person who shall under these presents (*or this my will*) become entitled as (legal or equitable) tenant for life, or tenant in tail (male or in tail), by purchase to the possession or receipt of the rents and profits of the [*where there is a limitation to tenants in common say*, "entirety of the"] hereditaments hereby settled [devised] (other than a married woman) shall within one year after he (or she) shall so become entitled [*where infants may become entitled in possession, add*, "or being an infant, within one year after he (or she) shall attain the age of twenty-one years," *vide infra* A]; And also that the husband of every female so becoming entitled (not being a peer or the eldest or only son of a peer, *vide infra* B) shall within one year after such female shall so become entitled, petition for and endeavour to obtain the License of the Crown to enable him (or her) to assume the name of [Settlor's or Testator's name] in lieu of or in substitution for such other name or names which he (or she) may have been accustomed to use (*vide infra* C), and unless in either of the said cases such person shall be prevented from petitioning for the same by death; And if the person so entitled as aforesaid (or, in the case of a married woman, her husband) shall refuse or neglect within such year to petition for and endeavour to obtain the License of the Crown as hereby required, and fulfil all requirements of such License when so obtained, or shall at any time afterwards disuse or cease to bear such name [*or name and arms*] in such manner as is before mentioned, Then, and in every such case, immediately after the expiration of such year, or such disuser, if the person or the husband of such person so entitled as aforesaid shall be a tenant for life, he or she shall, during the remainder of the life of the person so entitled, but without prejudice to the uses, estates, or powers, preceding or over-riding the estate of the person entitled as aforesaid, and to the uses and estates limited in exercise of such powers, hold the rents and profits of the said premises in trust for the person or persons who would for the time being be entitled to the same, if the person so entitled as aforesaid were dead, and so that in such case all powers

annexed to the estate of the person entitled as aforesaid shall cease to be exercisable [and that any appointment previously made by such person, being a married woman, of a rent-charge (life or any less interest) to her husband after her death under the power hereinafter contained shall be void, and that the enjoyment of any jointure rent-charge previously appointed by such person (being a male) in favour of his wife, or of any portions previously appointed by such person (whether a male or female) in favour of his or her younger children, under the respective powers hereinafter contained, shall not be accelerated], and if the person so entitled as aforesaid shall be a tenant in tail (male or in tail) by purchase, then the estate in tail (male or in tail) of such person shall absolutely determine, and the hereditaments hereby settled [devised] shall immediately devolve on the person or persons next in remainder, as if such person were dead without having had issue inheritable under such limitation in tail (male or in tail).

NOTE A.—This may necessitate two changes in the case of a female, once in her own right and, after marriage, in her husband's right; and if this is not desired, the clause should be allowed accordingly. It is advisable to call upon a minor, when a male, to have his name changed immediately upon his estate becoming vested; and a Royal License will be granted for a minor upon the petition of his (or her) guardian and good cause being shown.

NOTE B.—This exception is special, and should not be put in unless the instructions require it. A peer has a name as much as a commoner, and can be called upon to change it in the same manner. A title has once been changed in a similar manner, but it is not probable that this would be permitted again.

NOTE C.—The following clauses should be substituted for the clause in heavy type when instructions regarding the assumption of arms, etc., or other instructions render them necessary, and these will be found to include all possible cases:

1. Shall petition for and endeavour to obtain the License of the Crown to enable him (or her) to assume and take the name of in addition to and after such other name or names which he (or she) may have been accustomed to use, the name (testator's or settlor's name) being used as the last and principal name.
2. Shall petition for and endeavour to obtain the License of the Crown to enable him (or her) to assume and take the name of in addition to such other name or names he (or she) may



have been accustomed to use, his (or her) own name (beneficiary's) being used as the last and principal name.

3. Shall petition for and endeavour to obtain the License of the Crown to enable him (or her) to assume and take the name of \_\_\_\_\_ and to bear the arms of \_\_\_\_\_ in lieu of and in substitution for the name or names and for the arms which he (or she) has been accustomed to use and bear.

4. Shall petition for and endeavour to obtain the License of the Crown to enable him (or her) to assume and take the name of \_\_\_\_\_ in lieu of and in substitution for the name or names which he or she has been accustomed to use, and to bear the arms of \_\_\_\_\_ either alone or quarterly with such arms as he or she may be entitled to bear.

5. Shall petition for and endeavour to obtain the License of the Crown to enable him (or her) to assume and take the name of \_\_\_\_\_ in addition to the name or names which he (or she) now uses, the name [settlor's or testator's name] being used as the last or principal name, and to bear the arms of [settlor's or testator's arms] either alone or quarterly with such arms as he (or she) may be entitled to bear.


6. Shall apply for and endeavour to obtain a Royal License to enable him (or her) to assume and take the name of \_\_\_\_\_ in addition to the name or names which he (or she) may be accustomed to use, and to bear the arms of \_\_\_\_\_ either alone or quarterly with such arms as he (or she) may be entitled to bear.

The foregoing variations which we have set out at length may seem somewhat superfluous to those legal minds which consider the subject no further than the due and proper or sufficient settlement of the estates; but to those who are versed in the laws and requirements and in the penalties of armory, the necessity of these varying forms to suit the cases which may arise will be readily apparent. Thus, whilst one testator may desire that his name alone shall be borne, and that it shall not be over-ridden by another name used either before or after it, another testator might be content if he could advisedly rest assured that his name would be perpetuated in some form or another. Again, many testators are indifferent to this subject of armorial bearings, whilst others attach, and rightly attach, importance to the due perpetuation of the arms they have inherited.

A. C. F.-D. and A. M. R.

*(To be continued.)*

## ROYAL DESCENT OF UNIACKE.

1.  DWARD I., King of England, married the Princess Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III., King of Castile; born 1239; died 1307.

2. The Princess Elizabeth Plantagenet, sixth daughter; born 1282; married firstly to John, Earl of Holland, and secondly to Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, Baron de Bohun, and Lord of Annandale; Hereditary Constable of England; died 1316.

3. Lady Alianore de Bohun, second daughter; married to James Butler, Earl of Carrick, who was created Earl of Ormond in 1328, and died in 1337.

4. James Butler, second Earl of Ormond; born 1331; given in ward to Maurice FitzThomas, first Earl of Desmond, in 1344; Lord Justice of Ireland, 1359, 1360, and 1376; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Darcy, of Platten, co. Meath, Knt., Lord Justice of Ireland; died 1382.

5. Lady Katherine Butler, second daughter, was the second wife of Sir Thomas Fleming, Knt., seventh Baron of Slane, who was born in 1358, and died 1436. Her sister, Lady Ellen Butler, was married to Gerald FitzMaurice, fourth Earl of Desmond, and died in 1401.

6. William Fleming, of Newcastle, co. Meath; married Genetta Rochfort, by whom he had four sons. His eldest son, Sir James Fleming, succeeded his cousin as twelfth Baron of Slane in 1471.

7. Sir Gerald Fleming, Knt., "younger brother to James Fleming, Lord Baron of Slane" (Carew MSS.); married a daughter of Cusack, of Lysmolin, co. Meath.

8. Patrick Fleming, of Ballylagan, co. Louth; eldest son; married Katherine Basnett, and had issue two sons and three daughters.

9. Ellinor Fleming, third daughter; married to John Purdon (Carew MSS.), son and heir of Simon Purdon, of Tallaght, and grandson of James Purdon, of Lurgan Race, co. Louth.

10. Sir Nicholas Purdon, Knt., fifth son, of Ballyclough, co. Cork; M.P. for Baltimore, co. Cork, 1661; married Ellis, daughter of Henry Stephens, of Broghill, co. Cork; died 1678.

11. Thomas Purdon, fourth son, of Drinagh, co. Cork; Captain in the army; married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of William Hawny, of Castle Magner, co. Cork.

12. Bartholomew Purdon, second son, of Garra James, co. Cork ; married Sarah, daughter of William Pitman, of Igthermurragh, co. Cork ; died 1778, *s.p.m.*

13. Alicia, eldest daughter and co-heir ; married Norman Uniacke, of Castletown, co. Cork, third son of Captain James Uniacke, of Mount Uniacke, co. Cork.

14. Richard John Uniacke, fourth son, of Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia ; born November 22, 1753 ; admitted Attorney at King's Inns, Dublin, 1779 ; Solicitor-General of Nova Scotia, 1782 ; and Attorney-General, 1797-1830. By his first wife, Martha Maria, daughter of M. de Lesderniers, he had issue five sons and six daughters. He married secondly Eliza, younger daughter of Captain Philipps Newton, 48th Foot, and died October 11, 1830.

15. Andrew Mitchell Uniacke, only child by second marriage, of Halifax, Nova Scotia ; barrister-at-law, D.C.L., Judge Advocate-General, and Custos Rotulorum for the province of Nova Scotia ; Chief Commissioner for that province at the International Exhibition, London, 1862 ; born November 9, 1808 ; married, February 6, 1834, Elizabeth McLean, elder daughter and eventual co-heir of John Fraser, an Ensign in the Fraser Fencibles, afterwards collector of customs at Pictou, Nova Scotia ; died at Dover, July 26, 1895, having had issue six sons and four daughters.

16. Robert FitzGerald Uniacke, fourth son ; in Holy Orders ; born March 15, 1840 ; educated at King's College, Nova Scotia, B.A., 1860 ; M.A., 1864 ; ordained deacon, 1863, and priest, 1864 ; Vicar of Dunstall, diocese of Lichfield, 1872-92, and of Tandridge, diocese of Rochester, 1892 ; married, April 3, 1866, Hannah, daughter of Thomas Salmon, of St. Hilda's, co. Durham, and has issue three sons.

17. Richard Gordon FitzGerald Uniacke, eldest son ; now residing at Chelsham Lodge, Chelsham, co. Surrey ; born at St. Albans, August 19, 1867 ; educated at Repton, and at Trinity College, Oxford ; B.A., 1889 ; F.R.S.A. (Ireland), 1893 ; married, August 31, 1892, Cecilia Monica, fifth daughter of Frederick Lambert, of Garratts Hall, Banstead, co. Surrey, by whom he has had issue (with a daughter, Helen Monica Geraldine, who died in infancy) three sons, Bernard Lambert FitzGerald, born at Banstead, August 30, 1894, died November 26, 1898 ; Desmond Percival FitzGerald, born at 16, Tite Street, Chelsea, December 18, 1895 ; and Richard Heygate FitzGerald, born at Chelsham Lodge, October 18, 1898.

## REVIEWS.

HUTTON OF GATE BURTON.<sup>1</sup>

ALTHOUGH this family history, compiled by the librarian of the National Liberal Club, has been printed for private circulation exclusively, it none the less deserves some mention in our columns as an illustration of the modern tendency to tell a plain unvarnished tale, and to substitute accuracy for romance even in domestic records. Many a family that foisted upon the late Sir Bernard Burke aristocratic supposed ancestors, from whom no descent was, or could be, proved, might profitably follow Mr. Hutton's example. Such families may have achieved a recognised position, whether in this present century or in the centuries that immediately preceded it, and they have a genuine past of which they would have no cause to be ashamed, if they would only study it and put in on record. Their family papers would perhaps show a pedigree of eight or ten generations, ending with a respectable yeoman whose will is dated at the close of the sixteenth or the beginning of the seventeenth century; and from that date onward they will find records of men, and perhaps of women also, who, in the language of the "bidding prayer," have "served God in Church and State." Such families have only to repudiate mythical mediæval ancestors, and to obtain due authorization for armorial bearings which may have been used in good faith, but illegitimately, for several generations, in order to secure by right a position among the gentlemen of England that had previously been accorded to them only by courtesy. This is just the case of the family of Hutton of Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, of which we have now before us an interesting and trustworthy account. Not possessing in the direct male line a landed ancestry since the year 1500, it was not qualified for inclusion in Shirley's "Noble and Gentle Men of England," but during the last hundred and fifty years it has contracted matrimonial alliances with some half-dozen of those that are found in that exclusive fold, while it can also boast of connection by marriage with the Darwins and the Tennysons, both Lincolnshire families of similar yeoman origin, as well as of a royal descent through the grandmother of the present head of the family. Descents in the female line have, in fact, been made special note of in this work, with some interesting results. A score or more of portraits, plates of armorial bearings, correctly and tastefully drawn by Miss Phillimore, of Sid Abbey, Sidmouth, and showing conveniently how the arms are borne by different members of the family, together with a view of the family seat, add much to the value and completeness of the book. It may be recommended as in some respects a model to those about to undertake a similar work.

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"A FORGOTTEN PAST:

BEING NOTES ON THE FAMILIES OF TYSSSEN, BAKER, HOUGHAM, AND MILLES OF FIVE CENTURIES, BY MRS. F. H. SUCKLING."

Has just been published by Messrs. George Bell and Son. The author, in sending us a copy for review, very candidly remarks that the book will have no interest for the "general public, but for any of our readers claiming kindred with the families of which it treats, and whose pedigrees are extensively and accurately given, it may be recommended."

Many of the old wills are exceedingly quaint and historically interesting; for example, that of William Milles. He was Gentleman Usher to the three-year-old Princess Elizabeth, "the King's daughter," and his will was probably signed at Hunsdon "on the 17th day of September, 1537," and it is witnessed by the

¹ "Some Account of the Family of Hutton of Gate Burton, Lincolnshire, their Ancestors and Descendants," compiled in 1897 by Arthur Wollaston Hutton, M.A. Fifty copies printed for private circulation, 1898.

Princess Mary and the Lady Bryan, the governess. He was executed just a year and nine months after the beheading of Anne Boleyn.

The Lady Margaret Bryan, whose husband, Sir Thomas Bryan, was a kinsman of Anne Boleyn, was preferred to the office of governess to Elizabeth, as she had formerly been to the Princess Mary, and was called "the Lady Mistress."

William Milles (if not, like Lady Bryan, already in the suite of the disinherited Princess Mary) was probably appointed to be Usher to Elizabeth when that Princess was three months old, and was sent with her governess to form a household at Langley (where a palace was afterwards built for her, and where Sir Thomas Bryan was given the post of Keeper). "After Anne Boleyn's death and the little Princess's degradation by the sentence which Cranmer passed on her mother's marriage and her own birth, Elizabeth was branded by the stigma of illegitimacy, and was exposed to every possible neglect and contempt."

In the Cott. MSS. (otho E. x., fol. 230) is the following letter from Lady Bryan to Cromwell:

"My lord, after my most bounden duty I recommend me to your good lordship, beseeching you to be good lord to me, now in the greatest need that ever was; for it hath pleased God to take from me them that was my greatest comfort in this world, to my great heaviness. Jesu have mercy on her soul, for now I am succourless, and without redress . . . now it is so, my lady Elizabeth, is put from that digne she was afore (and what digne she is of now, I know not but by hearsay). Therefor I know not how to order her, nor myself, nor none of hers that I have the rule of, that is her women and grooms, beseeching you to be good lord to my lady, and to all hers that she may have some raiment, she hath neither gown, nor kirtle, nor petticoat, nor no manner of linen, nor forsmocks (day chemise), nor kerchiefs, nor rails (night-dresses), nor body stichets (corsets), nor handkerchiefs, nor sleeves, nor mufflers (mob caps), nor biggins (night caps), all these her grace must take. I have driven off as long as I can that, by my truth I can drive it off no longer my lord, Mr. Shelton would have my lady Elizabeth to dine and sup every day at the board of state alas! my lord it is not meet that a child of her age should keep such rule as yet. . . . Wherefor I beseech your lordship that my lady may have a mess of meat at her own lodging with a good dish or two that is fit for her grace to eat of; and the reversion of the mess shall satisfy all her women, a gentleman usher, and a groom, which be eleven persons on her side. Sure am I it will be as great profit to the King's grace this way as to the other way. For if all this should be set abroad they must have three or four messes of meat; whereas this one mess shall suffice them all," etc.

It is evident that if Lady Bryan had not conformed to King Henry's creed she would not have been in authority at Hunsdon, where not only the little Elizabeth, but the disinherited Princess Mary resided, but there can scarcely exist a doubt that her lamentation and invocation for the soul of some person lately departed refers to the death of Anne Boleyn.

William Milles was equally discreet in the wording of his will, wherein is no mention whatever of religious matters:

"THE WILL OF WILLIAM MYLLES.

"1537.

"IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. The 17th day of September in the 28th yere of the Reign of King Henry the 8th I William Mylles one of the Gentlemen Usshers to the right honourable Lady, the Lady Elizabeth one of the King's daughters, being hole of mynde and in good memory constitute ordeyn and make this my last wille and testament in maner and fourme folowing. First, I comend my Soule to Almighty God and my body to be buried in Cristen buriall. And I constitute and make my sonne William Mylles and my sonne in lawe John Higgons and his wife my daughter Executors of this my last Will and Testament. And I bequeath unto my foresaid sonne William Mylles twoo gilt salts with a Couer a dozen of silver spones and a great gilt goblet with a Couer. And for default of him I will that the said parcells doe remayne to his daughters Anne and Elizabeth or to the longer lyver of them. Item, I bequeath vnto my sonne John Milles which now is beyond the See a silver pott with a Couer, a Nutt with a Couer

weying 28 ounces twoo white gobletts with a Couer a litle Goblet and a white pounced peace weyinge 13 ounces and a brode white peace weying 16 ounces in a case to be on lyve and if he be not then Then I wille that the said parcells do remayne unto my Executors above written. Item, I bequeath to John Higgons and my daughter his wife all that my household stuffe not given to them remayneinge in their house of the Swanne at Westmynster. Item, I bequeath to Thomas my servant a gowne of black chamlet, a gowne clothe and my best horse. Item, I will that my executors aforesaid doe joyntly paye and be contributaries to the payment of all my debits These presents and being witness the right honourable lady, the lady Mary the King's daughter, the Lady Bryan widow, Thomas and William his servants, and several others."

A will of John Tyssen of Shacklewell, 1726, has some very trite remarks for the benefit of his mother-in-law, Lady Child, widow of Sir Cæsar Child, of Woodford: "I would that my Lady Child claim no right to the education of my children, for fear that she and her Parson Pegg should bring up my son as they did young Sir Cæsar. That is to say, in lying swearing . . . and by that means make him a reproach to all mankind in this world and the loss of eternal . . . which I pray God to continue to them for ever and ever. Amen." (The parts left out are rather more forcible than polite.) John Tyssen was ruined by the bursting of the Southsea Bubble, which may account for his asperity, and poor young Sir Cæsar died of the small-pox, and with him expired the baronetcy.

The arms of three marigolds slipped proper, granted in 1687 to the Tyssens, who were originally goldsmiths, as were the Childs. Joshua Child, by a marriage with Ely Wheeler, the heiress of the Goldsmith Wheelers of Temple Bar, gradually extended the business of lending into the first banking house to be established in England. Their old sign of the French marigolds is still in existence, and may be seen in the interior of Messrs. Child's premises at the present day. An interesting account of this sign appeared in the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* some years ago.

In conclusion, we can only remark that the book is most carefully compiled, and contains a mass of genealogical information not accessible elsewhere. The author has every reason to congratulate herself upon the praiseworthy result of her arduous labours.

Messrs. Mitchell and Hughes have just issued to subscribers and others Lady Elizabeth Cust's "Records of the Cust Family of Pinchbeck, Stamford, and Belton in Lincolnshire, from 1479 to 1700," in demy 4to., pp. 520, illustrated with arms and facsimiles of letters. The work, which is a most painstaking history, is amply authenticated throughout by copies of original letters and documents from the Record Office and elsewhere, registers of births, marriages, and deaths of the Pury family, pedigrees, wills, and inquisitions. No expense has been spared in the production of this work.

Messrs. Longmans and Co. are issuing "The 'Perverse Widow'; being Passages from the Life of Catharina, wife of William Boevey, Esq., of Flaxley Abbey, in the County of Gloucester," compiled by Arthur W. Crawley-Boevey, M.A., Bombay Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, etc. This book is in 4to., illustrated with family portraits, among them being the "Perverse Widow" herself, also those of the deprived nonjuring Bishops Frampton and Ken, Dr. George Hickes, and the Rev. John Lloyd, by Hogarth. The work is furnished with pedigrees (among which will be found that of Isaak Walton) and appendices, and a very full index.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others.

THE EARLDOM OF MENTEITH.

Your December issue contains an account by Mr. Easton of the Buchanans of Catter, in which he describes James Graham of Leitchtown or Blairhoyle (1734) as "*de jure* eleventh Earl of Menteith," and refers to his article in the *Genealogical Magazine*, vol. i., p. 75, in which he attempts to deduce the pedigree of the Leitchtown family from an alleged second son (called Gilbert) of Gilbert Graham of Gartavertane, fourth son of the third Earl of Menteith, without, however, offering any proof whatever that Gilbert Graham of Gartavertane ever had a second son. Mr. Easton must have much faith in the good-nature of your readers if he thinks they will accept this unsupported statement. Will he kindly give his authorities for the existence of this alleged second son, who cannot be found in the ordinary books of reference, and also state how he proves that this Gilbert Graham can be identified with Gilbert Graham "in Rednock"?

It is of course unnecessary to point out to those conversant with Scottish deeds of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that "in Rednock" would mean the tenant farmer of those lands. The proprietor would be described as "of Rednock." Further, before any collateral heir-male could be properly described as "*de jure*" Earl of Menteith, it would have to be shown that the Earldom of Menteith, which was held by no fewer than four Countesses of Menteith in their own right, and is cited by Lord Hailes (Add. Sutherland Case, chap. v., p. 13) as an apposite example of the female succession in lands and dignities, had its limitation narrowed to heirs-male of the body, when given to Malise Graham, after the forfeiture in 1425 of Murdach, Duke of Albany. In this connection a grant by the Crown under the Privy Seal, dated April 10, 1565, is instructive. It is a grant to William Graham, son and apparent heir to the deceased John, Earl of Menteith, and to any other heir or heirs, male or female, that shall happen to succeed to him, or to the said deceased earl, in his lands and *heritage* (Montrose Charters).

Whether there be any nearer heir-male of the earls than the Duke of Montrose in existence is open to doubt; certainly the late Sir William Fraser, with his exceptional opportunities of access to the Menteith papers in the Montrose charter chest, was not able to find one, and if the letter by John Graham of Claverhouse of July 3, 1680, is to be considered evidence, there was no heir-male, for he points out to the eighth earl that if the title did not pass to a female, "your family *must of necessity perish*" (*Genealogical Magazine*, vol. i., p. 81, note).

In the article referred to Mr. Easton makes several erroneous statements regarding the children of John, Lord Kilpont, son of the seventh earl, which are dealt with in the October number of the *Scottish Antiquary*.

I send these few remarks as a suggestion that Mr. Easton is rather forcing the pace when he describes Mr. James Graham of Leitchtown as "*de jure* Earl of Menteith."

Lostwithiel, Cornwall.

R. BARCLAY-ALLARDICE.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

To Parish Clerks and others.—Required, Baptismal Entry of Thomas Reynolds, who died in 1768 at Bramfield, in Suffolk, aged 63. The entry will probably be found in the neighbourhood of Halesworth in the same county. REGINALDUS.

SMALLWOOD FAMILY.

In addition to my note in the June number of your magazine, p. 82, I have come across the marriage of a Margery Smallwood with Symond Crane, son of John Crane, lord of the manor of Wood Norton, Eynsford, co. Norfolk, in 1428, by Alice (*née* Berry), his wife, and had issue.

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

SMALLWOOD.

Can any of the readers of the *Genealogical Magazine* mention the present whereabouts of the original grant of arms to Matthew Smallwood, Dean of Lichfield, *circa* 1680? I have been told that the patent was some twenty years ago to be found at St. Asaph's.

T. A.

LUMLEY.

Can any of your readers throw any light upon the parentage or identity of the first wife (whose surname was Lumley) of Robert Tanfield, of Gayton, Northants, the first of the name in the Tanfield pedigree given in the Visitation of Northants?

PYM.

The pedigree printed at p. 361 purports to end in 1643, with the attestation of William Ryley, Lancaster Herald, but has been continued to a later date. Sir Charles Pym, the first Baronet, died in 1672, but the date is not given, nor the succession of his son, the second Baronet, who died in 1688; but the marriage of Mary Pym is recorded to Sir Thomas Hales, the second Baronet of Bekerbourne; he lived till 1748, so could not have been married by 1643, as alleged in the document quoted.

A. H.

[We ourselves saw the original pedigree. One or two of the entries were palpably later additions, but as the information was accurate, we made no comment.—EDITOR.]

THE DILLON FAMILY.

Sir Lucas Dillon, = Jane Bathe.
of Moymett, Trim.

Sir James Dillon, 1st Earl of Ros- common, 1622; died 1641.	Eleanor, 2nd dau. of Sir Chris- topher Barn- well.	Henry. Christopher. Oliver. Alexander.	John. Robert. Genet. Elinor.	Elizabeth. Margaret. Ann.		
Robert. Lucas.	Thomas. Christopher.	George. John.	Patrick. Jane.	Elizabeth. Frances.	Margaret. Mary.	Alison.

Sir James Dillon was created first Earl of Roscommon in 1622. He had seven sons and six daughters. Which Earl of Roscommon was it who was the eldest of twelve sons, and what were their names?

54, Verulam Road, St. Albans.

H. R. WILTON HALL.

JENNINGS FAMILY.

Any information concerning the parentage, date and place of birth, date of emigration to the Colonies, now the United States, of the following: Joseph, Zebulon (died in New Jersey, 1777), Jacob (died in New Jersey, April 6, 1787), Benjamin, Johnathan, John, David? Supposed to have come from co. Kent, England.

W. H. JENNINGS.

172, N. Washington Av., Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

THE DILLON FAMILY.

I am desirous of finding the exact descent of Sarah Dillon. The only notes I have are as under, and they are deficient both in Christian names and dates:

Sarah *née* Dillon died, I believe, after 1803. She had a brother who was living during the first twenty years of this century, and who died unmarried.

Sarah Dillon, daughter of — Dillon and Anne Lambert, his wife; the son of — Dillon, one of twelve sons (?), the eldest of whom was Earl of Roscommon.

54, Verulam Road, St. Albans.

H. R. WILTON HALL.

THORP, OR THORPE.

Robert Thorp, of Yarm, married Ann (baptized at Egglescliffe, co. Durham, October 14, 1621), daughter of John Pemberton, of Aislaby. Had Robert Thorp and Ann any issue, and if so, what? Is anything known of the parentage of Robert Thorp? The Rev. Edward Walters, incumbent of Yarm, 1669, died 1696, is stated to have married Margaret, daughter of John Thorpe, 10th in descent from Sir Stephen Thorpe, Knt., 1405, which fact seems to connect Yarm with the family of Thorp, of Welwick, and (afterwards) Dunthorpe in Holderness.

Any information relative to Robert Thorp, of Yarm, will be gratefully received.

R. DAVISON.

FURLEY.

Since my inquiry in the October number of this magazine, I have found that the Rev. Samuel Furley (or Furlly) proceeded to Cambridge as his university in 1754, and is noted as "of the county of Essex"; parentage and parish both not stated. Can anyone tell me if traces of such a name are found in Essex prior to 1754 or 1733?

DR. GIBBINS.

6, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.

CARKEET.

Traces of this name are found in the Visitation of Cornwall of 1620 ("Harl. Soc.," vol. ix., pp. 105, 118, 207) in the following extracts: "*Ped. fin. Cornw.*, 11 *Elizb.*, *Easter*. John Killyowe *qu.*, John Karkycke (Carkeet), et *al. def.* Trethake, etc., in St. Cleer;" also again, "*Ped. fin.*, 1657, *Hill Cornw.*, Henry Spoure *qu.* John Carkeet *def. Brown Park*," etc. Will some reader kindly (1) explain the abbreviations in italics? (2) afford information of any Carkeets in Cornwall (Truro district) prior to 1790?

DR. GIBBINS.

6, Newsham Drive, Liverpool.

BACON.

I shall be much obliged to any of your readers who can inform me to what branch of the Bacon family John Bacon belonged, who assumed the name of Williams, and married Caroline Herbert Metcalfe, c. 1760-1770. He had thirteen children, only seven of whom married and had children, viz.: Howley married Anna Seacord; Harriet married Walter Tireman; Laurence Blount married Arthurina Cuthbert; Augusta married George Houldsworth Lowther Gretton; Montgomery married Caroline Judge; Paulina married George Lewis; and Frances married John Souvener.

UNG JE SERVIRAI.

CUDDON.

Can you, or any of your readers, throw any light on the origin of the Suffolk surname of Cuddon, Codoun, Codon, or Coudun? It is generally said, and is traditionally supposed, to be derived from Coudun, or Codun in Normandy, and this seems to be a very probable derivation; but I should be glad to know if anyone has some definite information to offer.

(REV.) J. E. REID-CUDDON.

Ashow Rectory, Kenilworth.

JENKINS.

I am anxious to ascertain the name of the second wife of Tobias Jenkins, and the place and date of her marriage. Jenkins was of Grimston, co. York, and was son of Tobias Jenkins, also of Grimston. He was baptized at Donnington on June 16, 1660, was M.P. for York in 1695-1698-1701 and 1710, Alderman in 1698, Lord Mayor in 1701 and 1720, and died, intestate, in 1730. It is said that letters of administration to his estate were granted to John Goodrick, Esq., on January 4, 1736-37. Jenkins married first, Lady Mary Pawlet, daughter of Charles, 6th Marquis of Winchester, afterwards Duke of Bolton, and she was buried in York Minster on March 16, 1690-91. By her he had an only daughter, described as his heiress, who was married in York Minster, on April 26, 1707, to Sir Henry Goodrick, Bart., of Ribston. The old baronetages under Goodrick speak of Jenkins' first wife, thus implying that he had a second. Jenkins had other children: William, baptized at Donnington on October 3, 1708, and Anthonina, baptized at the same place on June 12 or 13, 1710 (and perhaps another son Tobias). William and Anthonina are described in the Donnington Register as children of "Tobias Jenkins, Esq.," not mentioning their mother. Mr. Hunter had a suspicion that Tobias Jenkins' second wife was a sister of his first, and there is some allusion to an intrigue between him and Lady Elizabeth Pawlet in the letters of Rachel Lady Russell.

William Jenkins is said to have married Anne, youngest daughter of Joseph Kettle, of Northfield, co. Worcester, and sister and co-heiress of William Kettle, and to have left by her a daughter, Elizabeth, who married at Woodmansterne, co. Surrey, in 1741, John Killeil, of Cheam. She died in August, 1793, aged 78, so that she could not have been the daughter of William Jenkins, unless he was baptized many years after his birth.

From another source William Jenkins is said to have married, at St. Mary's, Jamaica, in 1742, Mary, daughter and heiress of Daniel Munro, of the Crescent Estate in that parish. I. W.

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HARLESTON, GOVERNOR OF JERSEY.

In Morant's "Essex" (vol. ii., p. 349) the descendants of one John Harleston are given. He was the son of Margaret, daughter and coheir of John de Wanton, and father of Ivo Harleston. In a footnote Morant says: "Of this family was Sir Richard Harleston, of the Bedchamber, and Vice-Admiral of England, to King Edward IV., Governor of Jersey, etc." But he does not show Richard's descent from any member of John Harleston's family. This is what I am in search of.

Payne in his "Armorial of Jersey" (p. 75 note) says: "Ivo de Harleston, who died 1403, was the son of John Harleston, Lord of the Manor of Wantons, co. Essex, from whose [*i.e.*, Ivo's, not John's] son John, settled at Shrimpling, co. Norfolk, descended Richard Harleston, Joint-Governor of Jersey."

It will be seen from Morant (vol. ii., p. 349) that this John, of Shrimpling, left at his death in 1457 two sons. The elder died without male issue. The younger, Robert, of Shington, married Alice Bruyn. Their son, John (Morant, vol. i., p. 100), married Jane Heigham, and left a son, Sir Clement Harleston, who died in 1550.

Who was the father of Sir Richard Harleston, Governor of Jersey? As his son-in-law died in 1500, he could hardly connect with the above family later than Clement.

Clare House, Lee, Kent.

CHAS. A. BERNAU.

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MAXWELLS, LAIRDS OF DALSWINTON.

I would feel greatly obliged to any correspondent of your magazine who would give me particulars of the ancestry of a James Maxwell, of Drumbeg, co. Down, whose will is dated March 7, 1681, when he was aged seventy years, and in which he mentions his wife Agnes (daughter of?) by whom he had issue: (1) Arthur, who died January 2, 1720, aged seventy-four years; (2) Margaret, wife of Archibald Hamilton; (3) Elizabeth; (4) Katherine, wife of William Rainey; (5) Helen, married Dalway; (6) Jennat, wife of James Cunningham; (7) another daughter, also married to a Hamilton.

The above Arthur Maxwell in his will, dated 1720, makes a bequest to "Arthur, son of George Maxwell, Laird of Dalswinton, near Dumfries."

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Decoration of the Victoria Cross upon Surgeon William J. Maillard, M.D., of the Royal Navy, for conspicuous bravery at Candia. On September 6, during the landing of seamen from the *Hasard*, Surgeon Maillard, who had reached a place of safety, returned through a perfect deluge of bullets to the boats and endeavoured to bring into safety an ordinary seaman who had fallen back wounded into the boat when the other men jumped ashore. He failed to accomplish his object through the boat being adrift, and it being beyond his strength to lift the man, who was almost dead, out of so unstable a platform, and returned to his post with his clothes riddled with bullets, but fortunately unhurt.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, December 7.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Adrian Louis, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, in the room of Edward, Earl of Lathom, G.C.B., deceased.

INDIA OFFICE, December 3.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Curzon of Kedleston to be Governor-General of India.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Justice Strachey, of the Bombay High Court, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, in succession to Sir Louis Kershaw, who has been appointed Chief Justice at Bombay.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Louis P. Russell, of the Bombay Bar, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in succession to Mr. Justice Strachey, who has been appointed Chief Justice at Allahabad.

November 21.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Martin Winterbotham, of the Civil Service of India, in the Madras Presidency, to be a Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras, in succession to Sir Henry William Bliss, K.C.I.E., retired.

[From the *London Gazette*.]

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, November 28.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Staff Surgeon James Lawrence Smith, M.B., R.N., to be a Member of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.

CHANCERY OF THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER, December 8.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:

To be Knight Grand Cross: Major His Highness Prince Christian Victor A. L. E. A. of Schleswig-Holstein, G.C.B., King's Royal Rifle Corps.

To be Knights Commander: Captain His Serene Highness Prince Francis J. L. F. of Teck, D. S. O., 1st Royal Dragoons; Sec. Lieut. Prince Alexander A. F. W. A. G. of Teck, C.V.O., 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE, Nov. 25.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appointment to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services in Crete: To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Rear-Admiral Gerard Henry Uctred Noel.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointment to the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned Officer during the outbreak at Candia on September 6, 1898: To be a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, viz.: Lieutenant Edward Hugh Meredith Nicholson, Royal Navy.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF SAINT JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND, Dec. 10.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to sanction the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England: Knight of Justice: Captain Nathaniel George Phillips (promoted from Knight of Grace); Knight of Grace: General Sir Richard Harrison, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Lady of Grace: Caroline, Mrs. Shaan.

TREASURY CHAMBERS, Dec. 9.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed E. F. V. Knox, Esq., to be Steward and Bailiff of the Three Hundreds of Chiltern, in the room of G. Doughty, Esq.

Deaths.

PEERS.

- Rt. Hon. David Stuart Erskine, thirteenth Earl of Buchan (Dec. 3), is succeeded by his son, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, Esq., commonly called Lord Cardross.
- Rt. Hon. Anthony Henley-Henley, third Baron Henley (Nov. 27), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Frederic Henley.
- Rt. Hon. William John Legh, first Baron Newton (Dec. 15), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Thomas Wodehouse Legh, M.B.
- Rt. Hon. George William Henry Venables-Vernon, seventh Baron Vernon (Dec. 15), is succeeded by his son, Hon. George Francis Augustus Venables-Vernon.

PEERESS.

- Rt. Hon. Gertrude Bourke, wife of the first Baron Connemara.

BARONETS.

- Sir John Fowler, first Baronet, K.C.M.G. (Nov. 20), is succeeded by his son, John Arthur Fowler, Esq.
- Sir William Earle Welby-Gregory, fourth Baronet (Nov. 26), is succeeded by his son, Charles Glynn Earle Welby, Esq., C.B.
- Sir William Jenner, first Baronet, G.C.B. (December 11), is succeeded by his son, Walter Kentish William Jenner, Esq.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

- Sir William Anderson, K.C.B. (December 11).
- Hon. Sir Thomas Upington, K.C.M.G. Sir Thomas Storey.
- Stephen Jacob, Esq., C.S.I. (December 11). Surgeon-General Alexander Smith, C.B. (November 25).
- George Dennis, Esq., C.M.G. (December 15).

DAMES.

- Dame Beatrice Katherine Frances Waller (December 7), widow of the late Major-General Sir George H. Waller, third Baronet.
- The Hon. Lady Drummond (November 30), widow of the late Sir E. Drummond, K.C.I.E.
- Dame Frederica Eliza Arbuthnot (December 16), wife of Sir Alexander John Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
- Dame Sarah Brown (December 6), wife of Sir William Roger Brown.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

- Lady Clara Sophia Leslie Melville (December 11).
- Hon. Norman Grosvenor (November 21).
- Hon. Henry Hassey Vivian (December 11).
- Hon. Barton Percy Bingham (December 10).
- Mary Augusta (December 12), wife of Captain Hon. Edward T. Needham.

OTHERS.

- Right Rev. H. J. Matthew, Bishop of Lahore, D.D. (December 2).
- Christopher Sykes, Esq. (December 15), second son of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, third Baronet.
- Harriet Phillips (November 22), widow of Captain the Hon. Patrick Oliphant Murray.
- Marjorie Charlotte Athanass (November 26), second daughter of the late James R. Stewart, M.A., and grand-daughter of General Sir John Cheape, G.C.B.
- Vesey-FitzGerald (November 27), at 3, Philbeach Gardens, S.W., of bronchitis, Emily, wife of the Hon. John Foster Vesey-FitzGerald.
- William Fitzgerald Digby (November 18), third son of the Hon. and Rev. K. H. Digby.
- Mary Catherine Whitmore (November 30), second daughter of the late T. Charlton Whitmore and the Lady Louisa Whitmore, of Apley Park, Shropshire.
- Emily Frances Jenkinson (December 9), eldest daughter of the late Sir George S. Jenkinson, Bart.
- Lavens Mathewson Ewart (December 13), second son of the late Sir William Ewart, Bart., M.P.
- John Henry Pelly-Simpson (December 6), only son of the late Sir George Simpson, Governor of Hudson's Bay Company.
- Mary Woodyatt (December 5), youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Woodyatt, of Hastings, and grand-daughter of the late Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, Bart., of Drakelow.
- Rev. Henry Nele Loring (December 11), eldest son of the late Admiral Sir John Wentworth Loring, K.C.B.
- John Barrow, F.R.S., F.S.A., V.D., Lieutenant-Colonel late 18th Middlesex R.V. (retired list), (December 9), second son of Sir John Barrow, first Baronet.
- Eliza Emma Marshall Bull (November 29), widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Bull, 56th Regiment, and eldest daughter of the late Sir George Parker, Bart.
- Harriet Elizabeth Popham (December 14), widow of Christopher Wallis Popham, of Trevarno, Cornwall, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Vyell Vyvyan, seventh Baronet, of Trelowarren.
- Charlotte Lydia O'Rourke (November 28), widow of the late Rev. Patrick O'Rourke, M.A., and daughter of the late Sir Edw. Syngé, Bart.
- Pearson Hill (December 13), only son of the late Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B.

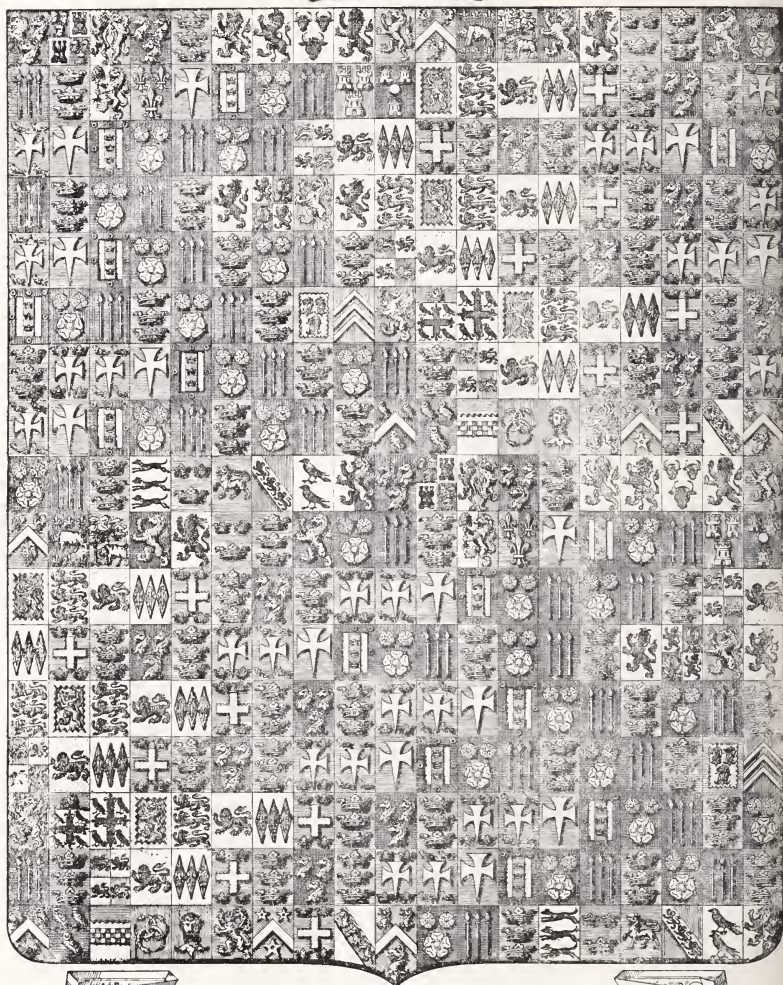
By the Way.

ONE of the most fascinating books which has been issued for a long time has just been published by Mr. Elliot Stock (Paternoster Row), under the title of "Old English Social Life as told by the Parish Register," by T. F. Thiselton Dyer, M.A. Oxon. The knowledge of old English family life may be said almost to originate in the parish registers which are preserved in the churches throughout our land. In these records of the domestic occurrences of separate parishes are to be found faithfully portrayed the many-sided life of our forefathers, which is so interesting to those who care to study the under-currents of human affairs in bygone days. It is not uncommonly supposed that parish registers contain nothing but a bald record of births, deaths, and marriages, but those who have searched them know what a mine of unexpected historic wealth they are in the hands of the diligent student. Here one finds, besides valuable chapters in family history, curious charges for local expenditure, characteristic comments on individuals, records of offences, striking occurrences, exceptional seasons, remarkable providences, quaint endowments, the origin of place-names, etc. In "Old English Social Life as told by the Parish Register" the author has given, in a readable and popular form, some account of this life, collecting his material and grouping it under different subjects, so as to present, as it were, a series of pictures of the old times drawn from the crude material in these registers. The following titles of the sections the book is divided into will give some idea of the variety of subjects dealt with: Parish Life, Parson and People, Superstitions and Strange Beliefs, Epidemics, Parish Scandals and Punishments, Births and Baptisms, Marriage, Death and the Grave, Social Usages, Parish Customs, Some Church Customs, Strange Natural Phenomena, Strange Sights, Local Events.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.—"Turning over some ancient Court rolls belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster," a correspondent writes to a contemporary, "I lighted upon an incident which seems to show that the woman's movement is not so new a thing as we are apt to suppose. It was at a court holden for the manor of Sutton in Holland, at Whitsuntide, 36 Henry VIII. 'The jury say, upon their oath, that they have elected Isabella Wright to the office of Provost of the Sea (*prepositus maris*) for St. Mary's parish. And because it is sufficiently clear that the said Isabella is not a fit person to carry out the office aforesaid, therefore the said jury were ordered to elect another provost in place of the said Isabella. Which jury so to do altogether refused and denied, in contempt of the King and of his Steward there being present, and to the grievous hurt of the whole town of Sutton aforesaid. Therefore each of them is in the mercy of our lord the King.' In the margin may be read the amount of their fine, 47s. 8d., the jurors being fourteen in number, or 3s. 4d. apiece—no light penalty in those days.

A most useful work to genealogists has just been issued, namely, "The Elizabethan Clergy and the Settlement of Religion," by Henry Gee, B.D., F.S.A. (Clarendon Press). In this volume the author gives a very clear and unbiassed account of English Church history in the early part of Elizabeth's reign, founded on materials left untouched by other historians. Apart from its value as a learned contribution to ecclesiastical history, with which we will not deal in this place, the book contains a number of lists that will be of assistance to the genealogist. It is always a matter of especial difficulty, owing to the loss of all clue to locality, to trace the family history of a clergyman after he leaves college. Mr. Gee gives us lists of incumbents, alphabetically arranged, accompanied in almost all cases by the names of their cures, transcribed from returns hitherto unavailable. We have lists both of the clergymen subscribing to the oath administered by the Royal visitors, and of the clergymen deprived for non-compliance, with dates of institution and deprivation. With such a key in his hand, the genealogist will know at once to what parish register to turn for entries regarding the family of any clergymen mentioned in the book, which is well indexed.

It is seldom a book is issued with the imprimatur of an officer of arms. With the vast stores of material at their disposal, one eagerly welcomes any publication which places at the disposal of the public any of the wealth of the facts they possess. The last, and one of the most important of such works, is to be issued by Messrs. A. D. Innes and Co., Ltd., in four volumes, the first of which will be ready in February next. The work in question is, "The Royal Daughters of England," an historical and genealogical work, being a compendium of the public and private history of most of the royal and illustrious families of Europe for over eight hundred years, by Henry Murray Lane, Her Majesty's Chester Herald of Arms. The main object of this work is to show who are the actual living representatives of the sixty princesses (commencing with the daughters of William the Conqueror) who have issue surviving to the present day. The work is divided into two parts. Part I. contains memoirs of one hundred and seventy-seven princesses, commencing with the daughters of King William the Conqueror, and ending with those of King William IV. It contains also seven genealogical tables of the Royal Family of England, viz.: Table I. The Houses of Normandy and Blois. Table II. (divided into Parts I. and II.). The Houses of Plantagenet and Mortimer. Table III. The House of Tudor. Table IV. The House of Stuart. Table V. Descendants of King Charles I. excluded by Act of Parliament. Table VI. Descendants of King James I. excluded by Act of Parliament. Table VII. The House of Guelph or Brunswick. Together with forty-eight pedigrees, showing the representation of those royal daughters of England whose descendants, now living, are not given in the genealogical tables. Part II. gives memoirs of the living princesses of England, and others descended from Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, as also of the Princess Louis of Bavaria, her daughters and aunt, who are in direct descent from King Charles I.



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THE ARMS AND QUARTERINGS OF H. CRAMPTON LLOYD, ESQUIRE.

(From "Armorial Families," *vide* page 458. See Reviews.)



The
Genealogical Magazine.

FEBRUARY, 1899.

A CALENDAR OF THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER
INQUISITIONS POST-MORTEM.

By ETHEL STOKES.



HE Inquisitions *post-mortem* may be termed the genealogist's happy hunting-ground. Much has been done, is being done, and yet remains to be done, to make all the information they contain readily available without the trouble and cost of searching the original documents.

The Inquisitions are returns made, as a general rule, in consequence of a writ issued from the King's Chancery to the escheator of the county, on the death of a tenant-in-chief, to hold an inquiry respecting the nature, value and tenure of the deceased's tenements, so that the amount due thereon to the Royal Exchequer might be properly assessed; the name and age of the next heir is to be returned. The lands inherited by minors remained in the King's hands until they attained their majority, and, with their wardship and marriage, formed a profitable source of income. Beginning with the time of Edward II., the writ further demanded to know the date of the death of the tenant in question.

The series of Inquisitions begins with the reign of Henry III. (1216-1242), and continues till the *practical* abolition of feudal exactions in 1645.

The first endeavour to make these records available to workers resulted in the folio calendar in four volumes, published by the

Record Commissioners of 1800. The errors in this calendar are numerous, but a corrected copy can be used at the Record Office. It cost £9,800 to produce, though it was merely a transcript of an older MS. calendar. The system pursued was to give the name of the tenant, followed by a list of all places in which he held lands, furnishing no genealogical information whatever without reference to the documents themselves.

This was to some extent remedied in 1865 by Mr. Roberts' "Calendarium Genealogicum," giving (in Latin) *merely* the genealogical information of the Inquisitions for the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I., at which point the printing was stopped, though the calendar was continued in MS. into the reign of Edward III., and may be consulted at the Record Office.

Valuable abstracts of *all* information contained in the Inquisitions for several counties have been published as under :

Gloucester Inquisitions, 1625-1645, British Record Society.

Wills, for the same period, by the same Society.

London, reign of Elizabeth, by the same.

These three calendars are still proceeding, and the indexes are not yet made ; they record names of jurors.

The *Lancashire* and *Cheshire* Record Society have published abstracts of Inquisitions for the Stuart period. *Lincolnshire* Inquisitions, *tempore* Henry VII., were issued by the Lincoln and Notts Archæological Society ; and *Yorkshire* Inquisitions of Henry III. and Edward I. by the Yorkshire Archæological Association, with an index.

Last year the first volume of official abstracts for the reign of Henry VII. was published, covering the first eleven years of his reign. The names of jurors are not given. The information is systematized, all personal and genealogical matter preceding a list of land, etc., held, in each successive case. It is furnished with full indexes.

Besides the Inquisitions returnable into the King's Chancery, to which class alone all the above calendars relate, Inquisitions were likewise taken under similar circumstances by other jurisdictions having that power.

Under this heading come (1) The Inquisitions of the Duchy of Lancaster (of which later) ; (2) Those of the Palatinate of Lancaster, which was erected into a Palatinate in 1351. The inquisitions extant range from Richard II. (1377-1399) to Elizabeth. There is a calendar, arranged alphabetically under tenants' names, giving briefly *all* information, in the Appendix to the Deputy-keeper's 39th Report. (3) Those of the Palatinate of Durham, returned to

the Bishop of Durham, 1318 to 1640. These are calendared in the same way as the last in Appendices to the 44th and 45th Reports. (4) Those of the Palatinate of Chester and Flint, from Edward III. (1327-1377) to Charles I. Of these there is an alphabetical index of tenants' names, giving only dates, in the Appendix to the 25th Report, and a MS. Index and Calendar at the Record Office.

The Duchy of Lancaster Inquisitions were calendared by order of the Record Commission of 1800 on a plan similar to that of their calendar of Chancery Inquisitions above described. They form a separate series, and have not been included in any of the county collections printed. They extend in date from Edward I. to Charles I., and relate to lands in the counties of Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Chester, Derby, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Herts, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northants, Nottingham, Stafford, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts and York.

In the following notes it is proposed to give *all* genealogical information furnished by the Inquisitions, whether referring to the family of the deceased tenant-in-chief, or, as is sometimes the case, to the family of previous holders of the land, etc. The evidence produced to the juries, especially in the later reigns, frequently included wills, marriage-settlements, and other deeds, supplying the pedigree of a family for two or three generations.

Note.—The bound volumes also contain Inquisitions *ad quod damnum*, etc.; hence the numbers below are not always consecutive. The dates following the names are those of the taking of the Inquisition.

Agnes Fysshacre. Tuesday before St. George's Day, 10 Hen. V.

Agnes married one John Ursflete, and predeceased her husband, who died 7 May, 5 Hen. V. Edmund Ursflete, their son and heir, is aged 22 and upwards; he was born at Estwolfofordysworthy, co. Devon, 19 April, 1 Hen. IV.; and succeeds to tenements in Tothecote, manor of Bokelond Bruwer, co. Devon. Vol. i., no. 6.

Margaret Jackson. Monday before St. Dionysius' day, 2 Hen. V.

Margaret, who was wife of Geoffrey, s. of Robert, and mother of John Jakson of Sutton, co. Lincoln, died seised of tenements held of the manor of Sutton. On her death the whole were claimed by said John, and claim to 7 acres put in by Emma, his sister; the tenements were seised into the late King's hands on account of this dispute, and still remain in the hands of the crown. Vol. i., no. 8.

Ralphe Parles, Esq. 6 October, 8 Hen. V.

In Feb., 1 Ric. II., Ralph granted to Thomas Tailor of Helmenden, co. Northants, to Ellen his wife, now deceased, and Isabel, their daughter (who afterwards married one William Gybbons), a messuage called "le Netherbury" in Helmenden, with land, etc., for their three lives; and afterwards, 10 Jan., 7 Hen. V., granted the reversion thereof, after the death of Isabel, to one Agnes Bluet, now surviving, for her life. And 11 March, 7 Hen. V., granted all his tenements and reversions at Helmenden to Thomas Wake, George de Burneby, John Mortymer, Esquires, Thomas Byllyng & John Dytton of Wotton. He died 21 August 1420. Ralph Parles, his grandson, son of his son Walter, is his heir, and is 14 and upwards. Vol. i., no. 9.

Margaret, widow of John Maynwaryng. Saturday before 6 May, 6 Hen. V.

Margaret held, *inter alia*, for the term of her life the manors of Boton & Skegeton, co. Norfolk, by grant of John Davenport of Hendebury & John Whytewell of Felmyngham, with remainder to Nicholas, son of John Wareyn and the said Margaret, which Nicholas died in his mother's lifetime. She died on Tuesday after last April 4. Laurence, son of the said Nicholas, is her heir, and is 24 and upwards. Vol. i., no. 12.

Henry de Dyneley. Saturday before Epiphany, 3 Hen. V.

Henry held the manor of Donum, co. Lancaster, and married Alice, daughter of John de Mallum, who after his death bore a daughter Margaret, born on Monday before August 10, 8 Ric. II. One John Dyneley now occupies the manor, by title unknown. Margaret survives, aged 29 and upwards. Vol. i., no. 15.

James Cresacre. 1 March, 5 Hen. V.

James died seised of the manor of Barneburgh [co. York], held of the manor of Sprotburgh, out of which Sibilla Cresacre has an annuity. Percival Cresacre is his son and heir; aged 18 and upwards. Vol. i., no. 19.

Dame Margery Felbrygge. Saturday after St. Leonard's day, 9 Hen. V.

She died on Friday before December 13, 7 Hen. V., seised of the manor of Cowlenge (*sic*), co. Suffolk. William Drowry, Esq., son and heir of Roger Drowry, knight, and Margery his wife, is her next heir for a moiety of the said manor. Vol. i., no. 27.

Dame Margery Felbrygge. Tuesday after May 6, 8 Hen. V.

Dame Margery died on Friday before December 13, 7 Hen. V., seised of the manor of Sprouton (*sic*), co. Suffolk, by inheritance from John Aspale, knight, deceased, her father. Simon de Felbrygge, clerk, is her son and heir, and is of full age. Vol. i., no 29.

(*To be continued.*)



THE GRANT OF A CREST TO THE CITY OF NOTTINGHAM.

“~~To~~ all and singular to whom these Presents shall come SIR ALBERT WILLIAM WOODS, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Garter Principal King of Arms GEORGE EDWARD COKAYNE Esquire Clarenceux King of Arms and WILLIAM HENRY WELDON Esquire, Norroy, King of Arms Send Greeting WHEREAS Edward Henry Fraser Mayor of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City hath represented unto the Most Noble Henry Duke of Norfolk Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal of England, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased by Letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date the Seventh day of August One thousand eight hundred and ninety seven to ordain, constitute, declare and appoint that the Town of Nottingham and County of the same Town shall for the future and for ever hereafter be a City and shall be called and styled “The City of Nottingham and County of the same City” instead of the Town of Nottingham and County of the same Town and shall have all such rank liberties privileges and immunities as are incident to a City and to declare and direct that the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Town and County shall henceforth by virtue thereof be one body politic and corporate by the name and style of “The Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City” with all such and the same powers and privileges as the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the said Town and County of a Town and as if they had been incorporated by the name of The Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City instead of the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Town of Nottingham and County of the same Town That amongst

the privileges of Incorporation granted under Charter to the Town of Nottingham and County of the same Town was the right to use a Common Seal That the Arms on the Common Seal were duly entered as appertaining to the Town of Nottingham at the Heralds Visitation of the County of Nottingham made in the year One thousand six hundred and fourteen, but without a Crest; he therefore requested the favour of His Grace's Warrant for Our granting and assigning a Crest as may be proper to be borne and used by the Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham and County of the same City and their successors on Shields, Seals, Banners or otherwise, according to the Laws of Arms. AND FORASMUCH as the said Earl Marshal did by Warrant under his hand and seal bearing date the Thirty first day of March last authorise and direct Us to grant and assign such Crest accordingly KNOW YE THEREFORE that We the said Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy in pursuance of His Grace's Warrant and by virtue of the Letters Patent of Our several offices to each of Us respectively granted do by these presents grant and assign unto the said Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the Incorporated City of Nottingham and County of the same City the Crest following that is to say On a Wreath of the Colours Or and Gules, A Castle walled, triple towered, and domed proper, the dome of the dexter Tower surmounted by an Increscent Argent and the sinister by an Estoile Or, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted to be borne and used for ever hereafter by the said Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the Incorporated City of Nottingham and County of the same City and their successors on Seals Shields, Banners or otherwise according to the Laws of Arms. IN WITNESS whereof we the said Garter, Clarenceux and Norroy Kings of Arms have to these presents subscribed our names and affixed the seals of Our several Offices this Tenth day of June in the Sixty first year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith &c. and in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety eight.

(Signed) "ALBERT W. WOODS, Garter.

(Signed) "G. E. COKAYNE, Clarenceux.

(Signed) "WILLIAM H. WELDON, Norroy,"

[Can any of our readers supply us with the authoritative blazon of the arms of the city and any details relating to them? We are under the impression that a pamphlet on the subject was issued some time ago. Drawings and details of the seals of the Corporation would be acceptable.—EDITOR.]

NOTES ON THE WALPOLES, WITH SOME
ACCOUNT OF A JUNIOR BRANCH (*continued*).

BY H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.



THE Hon. Thomas Walpole married for his second wife, in 1787, the Countess de Villegagnon (born Jeanne Marguerite Bataille de Montval).

Horace Walpole mentions in a letter to George Montagu, May 11, 1769, that on the occasion of his giving an entertainment at Strawberry Hill to M. and Mme. de Chatelet, the Duc de Liancourt, and other French notabilities, Madame de Villegagnon was one of the party. He relates how he received his guests in a cravat carved by Grinling Gibbons, and a pair of gloves embroidered up to the elbows which belonged to James I., much to the astonishment of the French servants. The Strawberry Hill Press produced the following not very brilliant verses in her honour.

(The allusion is to the fact that her baggage had been detained on her arrival in the Custom House.) They were translated for her benefit by M. de Lille :

"Pardon, fair traveller, the Troop
That barr'd your wardrobe's way,
Nor think your silks and gowns and hoops
Were objects of their prey.

"Ah, who when authorized by Law
To strip a form like yours,
Would rest content with what he saw,
And not exert his powers?"

She died September, 1821, aged ninety and a half years.

Horace Walpole, on the announcement of his second marriage, wrote him the following characteristic letter :

"STRAWBERRY HILL,

"December 9, 1787.

"It was not at all extraordinary that I should tell your daughter that I thought your marriage with Madame de Villegagnon very sensible. I have long had great respect for that lady, and have no doubt but her virtues and understanding will make you very happy ; and since you despair of returning to your own country, so creditable a match in France seems a very wise measure, and the alliance will replace agreeably (*sic*) the friends you have left in England. I should

have been very glad if your affairs would have allowed your bringing Madame Walpole over, and consequently my making my court to her in person; but though I should hope the former may still happen, I am much too old to form any projects at all distant, and therefore must beg you to offer my most respectful compliments and congratulations to her.

"I am exceedingly glad of peace: I always wish for it for the sake of others, and now very interestedly, as my last time of life makes me desirous of perfect tranquillity, and of not suffering uneasiness for any of my friends, or, on their account, for their friends. Whether the treaty of commerce will be advantageous or the contrary to this country I do not pretend in the least to judge. You know, I think, how utterly ignorant I am of all matters of trade; I may say, truly, of any thing useful. I never had a head or an inclination for business, and have passed an idle life in amusing myself with trifles; nor do I regret my option.

"The Abilities, Integrity, and Temper of my father seldom meet, and without them all, Ambition, I believe is no path to much felicity or to solid reputation.

"I am not better acquainted with the present internal politics of France, with which I have had little or no correspondence since my dear friend Madame Du Deffand's death. I did cast my eye on M. de Calonne's book, but not understanding the Finances or terms of Finance of France, I was little the wiser; the part I did understand I admired very moderately. Eloquence has advanced with us to such masculine superiority, even in the youngest men, that studied flowers and affected Pathos composed by the Pen are in my eyes quite puerile.

"Calonne's apostrophe to the Manes of his Father made me smile instead of touching me; and when I recollected the anecdote of La Charolais, my smile was converted into an emotion less tender.

"For my own amusement, I am sorry the Press of Paris is so barren of everything but Politics, unless it were to send us more *Figaros* and *Paravres*!

"Our own Press produces full as little entertainment. We lived two years upon the dotage of Dr. Johnson and his foolish biographers. Yes, I have seen one French book which I should be glad to have, and cannot get, Mons. D'Argenson's (I think it is called) '*Loisirs*.' There is much good sense in it and many anecdotes, and I do not dislike it for *not* resembling what he calls his model, Montaigne, who surfeits me with his own vanity.

"I cannot conceive why Montaigne is so much admired, unless by people who would like to talk as much of themselves. Adieu!

"HOR. WALPOLE."

After his second marriage Mr. Walpole returned to England and bought a house on the Mall at Chiswick, which is still unchanged, or was so a year or two ago. It is still called Walpole House.

Here he died on March 21, 1803, and was buried in a vault under the north aisle of Chiswick Church. On the wall above is a marble tablet to his memory and that of his two daughters; on the top is a coat-of-arms, Walpole impaling Van Neck.

When a few years ago, after the restoration of the church, I went to have a look at them, I found that the arms had been replaced upside down!

By Elizabeth Van Neck, his first wife, the Hon. Thomas Walpole had four children, two sons and two daughters:

1. Thomas, born May 23, 1755.
2. Catharine Margaret, born July 8, 1756.
3. Lambert Theodore, born December 28, 1757.
4. Elizabeth, born March 8, 1759.

Catherine Margaret died June 2, 1816, and was buried in the same vault with her father.

Elizabeth died June 26, 1842, and was also buried at Chiswick.

The younger son, Lambert Theodore, was born December 28, 1757. (He was named Lambert after Lambert Van Neck, next brother to Sir Joshua Van Neck, and Theodore, after Theodore Hoste of Sandringham.)

After being educated at Lochee's military academy, he entered the 12th Foot as Ensign, 1775; promoted Lieutenant, 1778; got his company in the 96th Regiment, April 11, 1780; appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 107th Foot, April 8, 1794, and full Colonel, January 1, 1798, and Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland.

In 1798 the Rebels had formed a camp at Vinegar Hill, which commands the town of Enniscorthy, and from thence a large body of men advanced and took post at Corrigena Hill and Ballymore Mountains, threatening to march in force upon Gorey. Wishing to distinguish himself, he obtained a command of troops to attack these Rebels, with the result which is shown by the following:

Copy of a gazette, dated Dublin Castle, June 5, 1798, five o'clock p.m.

"Major Marley is just arrived from Major-General Loftus, and brings an account that the Major-General, finding that Colonel

Walpole's detachment had received a check, thought it prudent to move to Carnen, which he effected without the loss of a man.

"It appears that Colonel Walpole had met with the main body of the Rebels in a strong post near Sleiveby Mountain, and having attacked them, he was unfortunately killed by a shot in the head in the beginning of the action, when his corps, being in a situation where they could not act with advantage, was forced to retire to Arklow. The loss was fifty-five men killed and missing, and two six-pounders. Captain Starke, Captain Armstrong, Captain Duncan were wounded, but not dangerously, and Sir Watkin Williams Wynn received a contusion in the hand."

Mem.—The troops under General Loftus were advancing in two columns by different roads from Gorey, to attack the Rebels on Ballymore Mountain with a body of troops, two six-pounders, and a howitzer.

Mem.—Colonel Walpole was marching towards Ballymore by Clogh, and was advancing to Tubberneering, a little beyond Clogh, when he fell in with the Rebels, who had formed an ambuscade. (It afterwards transpired that the Rebel army at Vinegar Hill had formed a junction with that posted on Ballymore Mountain, making about 20,000 men.)

Late the night before his death, Colonel Walpole addressed the following note, written on a piece of paper which looked as if it had been torn from a book, to Colonel L'Estrange, the Governor of King's County (there was at that time no Lords-Lieutenant of counties in Ireland), then on the march with his regiment, the King's County Militia, from Lough to meet the force with Colonel Walpole:

"MY DEAR COLONEL,

"I start early to-morrow morning, and hope to meet you about noon. We shall soon settle this affair. There is a great deal too much made of it."

Before noon, however, he was dead.

His body was hastily buried by the side of the road on the spot where he fell. It was subsequently disinterred and buried in the churchyard of Gorey with military honours, and a tablet erected inside the church to his memory.

"TO THE MEMORY OF

Colonel Lambert Theodore Walpole, who unfortunately for his friends and country, in the meridian of life,

Was killed at the head of the King's troops by a strong party of the Rebels. Who had entrenched themselves behind the rocks of the Sleiveby Mountains on the 14th day of June, 1798."

Etc., etc.

The following letter was written on the occasion by Lord Camden, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland :

"MY DEAR MADAM,

"It falls to my lot to impart to you the unfortunate event which happened yesterday. The long, the unvaried, and the true friendship I have always had for your excellent husband makes it unnecessary to say what I feel upon this occasion ; but it becomes me to endeavour to overcome those feelings which are so much affected, for the purpose of being useful to you and his family.

"His anxiety to distinguish himself inclined him to request a command which was useful to him, and in an attack upon the Rebels yesterday he fell gloriously fighting in defence of his country. When the first effusion of your grief is over, you will reflect that he has died as a soldier ought to do, and that he has left a character behind him which all must love and respect.

"Most truly and sincerely your affectionate friend,

"CAMDEN.

"Dublin Castle,
"June, 5, 1798."

Colonel L. T. Walpole married, at Englefield, Berks, April 11, 1788, the Honourable Margaretta Clive,¹ younger daughter of the great Lord Clive, by Margaret, daughter of Edmund Maskelyne, and had issue :

1. Frances Margaretta, born in Albemarle Street, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, December 24, 1788. Died September 21, 1886.

2. Charlotte Louisa, born in Margaret Street, St. Mary-le-Bonne parish, March 29, 1790. She died.

These old ladies had apartments till their death, from early in the century, at Hampton Court Palace, and they outlived a ninety-nine years lease of 9, Grafton Street, Bond Street, where, during the season, at their most hospitable board we ate many a good dinner, and were present at many a cheerful and talkative gathering of the clan Walpole.

They were presented to four reigning sovereigns of England, and preserved their faculties and charm of manner to the very last.

¹ This was the daughter who was drawing one day in Berkeley Square, when Lord Clive entered the room. She held out her pencil to him, and he took out his pen-knife and cut it for her, and passing into the next room with the knife open in his hand, destroyed himself.

The elder son, Thomas Walpole, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge—M.A. 1775.

In 1780 he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Court of Bavaria, by Charles James Fox.

My grandfather had the opportunity, while waiting for an interview with Mr. Fox on the day of his appointment, of having a good look at him, and being clever with his pencil, produced the following speaking likeness of him.



"Drawn from recollection the day I received from Mr. Fox my appointment."

He held this appointment till 1797.

(To be continued.)



THE ARMS OF MOWBRAY AND HOWARD.

(Continued.)



THE Duke of Norfolk was himself attainted on the 20th of January, 1546-47, and all his honours were therefore forfeited. A Bill for the Attainder of the Duke received the assent of Parliament, and for the Royal Assent a Commission was issued, as the King was in "extremite of sicknes & p'ill of deathe" and unable personally to be present in Parliament.

Owing to the timely death of King Henry VIII., the sentence of death was not carried out, but the Duke remained a prisoner throughout the reign of King Edward VI.

Immediately upon the accession of Queen Mary the Duke

petitioned for the reversal of his attainder, alleging that the Royal Commission was not signed by the King, but only bore his stamp, and that in an improper place, and that there was no proof that the King had assented to the Act, or, in fact, that the Commissioners had actually given the Royal Assent. The petition also states:

"And forasmuche most gracious sovereigne ladye as th'offence wherwithe yo^r said subjecte and suppliant was chardged and wherof he was indited was for bearing of armes whiche he and his auncesto^{rs} thertofo^re of long time and continuance had borne aswell within this realme as without and aswell also in the presence of the said late king as in the presence of divers of his noble progenitours kings of this realme of Englande and whiche said armes yo^r said suppliant and subjecte and his an'ce'to^{rs} might lawfullye and justlie beare and give as by good and substanciall matter of recorde it may and dothe appeare," etc.

If, after his own sentence of death, if after more than six years' imprisonment, and if after the execution of his son, the Duke still openly asserted his right to the arms of Edward the Confessor, even in his petition for the clemency of the Crown, there must surely have existed a very real and definite right. The prayer of the petition was granted, and by Act of Parliament the Act of Attainder was declared void, and the Duke was fully restored.

But the grant of the arms of Plantagenet are not the only armorial honours to which the Howards have succeeded. They bear the augmentation granted to their ancestor, the Earl of Surrey, to commemorate his victory over the Scots at the Battle of Flodden Field. The sword of the King of Scotland, and the turquoise ring taken from the dead body of the King after the battle, are now (1899) preserved in the library of the College of Arms in London. The Earl's reward for his victory in one of the most decisive battles that has ever been fought came a few months afterwards. By Letters Patent dated the 1st of February following (1513-14) he was created Duke of Norfolk, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. These Letters Patent, which are remarkable in many ways, confer the Dukedom upon him "in tam ampl' altior' 't honorific' modo 't forma p'ut aliquis dux Norff' p'antea unq'am h'uit usus aut gavisus fuit." The words "aliquis dux" could not possibly refer to any *one* Duke, and consequently be construed to only confer the precedence of his father's creation, so that the evident meaning is a grant of the precedence enjoyed by the earlier (Mowbray) Dukes, which precedence dates from 1397.

The same Letters Patent granted the famous augmentation

upon the arms of Howard, and as much interest attaches thereto, we quote that part in full as follows:

“ . . . Et ut illa victoria impostum h'eat in memoria t cunctis videat illam p'pet^a fuisse conducce o'e regimine t gub'nac'o'e d'c'i consanguinei n'ri de ub'iori gr'a n'ra dam' t concedim' p'fato duci t hered' suis temporibz futuris imp'p'm in signu' illius victorii q'd ip'e dux t hered' sui p'd'c' portent t gerant in medio bende armor' p'prii no'is p'fati ducis videl't scuto de Haward integram medietatem sup'ioris partis leonis rubei sagitta ore confossi depictat'q' rectis coloribz armor' regni Scocie que d'cus idem Jacobus nup' Rex Scotor' portavit H'end' tenend' t gerend' d'cam medietat' sup'ioris partis leonis rubei sagitta ore confossi depictat'q' modo t forma p'dict' p'fato duci t hered' suis p'd'c'is imp'p'm . . . ”

Of the foregoing Grant of Augmentation the following is a translation:

. . . And in order that that victory (the Battle of Flodden) may hereafter be had in memory, and that it may be known to all that it was achieved by the generalship, guidance and governance of our said kinsman, of our more ample grace we give and grant to the aforesaid Duke and his heirs as a sign of the said victory for all time to come, that the said Duke and his heirs aforesaid shall carry and bear in the middle of the bend of the arms of the proper name of the said Duke, to wit on the shield of Howard, a demy lion gules, pierced in the mouth with an arrow, depicted in the colours proper to the arms of the Kingdom of Scotland, borne by the said James, late King of Scotland, to have and hold the said demy lion gules, pierced in the mouth with an arrow, and depicted in the manner and form aforesaid to the said Duke and his heirs aforesaid for ever.

The foregoing gift is remarkable inasmuch as it is one of the earliest grants of augmentation for which documentary evidence can be produced, and especially remarkable inasmuch as whilst it is contained in the same Letters Patent creating the Dukedom of Norfolk with a limitation to the heirs male of his body, the augmentation is given to the Duke “et heredibus suis.” The qualifying limitations of “heirs male” and “heirs of the body” are alike omitted, as is also the term “according to the laws of arms,” which is usually nowadays inserted. Now, the meaning of “heredibus suis” is “heirs general.” Of that there can be no question. The “heirs general” of the said Duke at the present time (1899)

are Lord Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton, and Lord Petre, and it has frequently been stated that the augmentation has descended to them and to them only, such devolution being of course the strict and proper interpretation of the grant. Probably, however, subsequent records and exemplifications have regularized its use by other members of the Howard family. The subsequent execution of a descendant for the display of the arms of Edward the Confessor, and the grant of those arms and the arms of Thomas "of Brotherton" to which we have already alluded, naturally lead one to wonder whether the Howard family had customarily adopted the armorial privileges of their Mowbray ancestor, and whether the words "portent 't gerant in medio bende armor' p'prii noi's p'pati ducis videl't scuto de Haward" were a gentle hint from the King to the Duke that his "proper arms" were those of Howard, and not those of King Edward.

The same Letters Patent conveyed to the Duke the gift of thirty manors and two castles, to have and hold of the King by the service of one Knight's fee. The limitation of this gift is also stated, and is to the heirs male of his body, which only renders the different limitation which was attached to the augmentation the more striking.¹

Now, a very popular idea is that a Royal quartering must precede all other arms, except those for the paternal name. Many writers lay this down as an accepted rule, and some of these writers have been men who knew what they were talking about, and who, in their day and in their way, did their little utmost with the work which lay to their hands for the perpetuation and true understanding of real armory. But such an idea is now held to be wrong, and though nearly all the rules which relate to Royal armory differ from those to which less noble coats-of-arms are subject, this particular variation from ordinarily accepted rules is not one which possesses authority.

The true way to learn heraldry is by deduction from acknow-

¹ By a curious coincidence the *Court Journal* (January 14, 1899) contains the following notice: "A very interesting piece of personal property has just been sold by the Duke of Norfolk. The property dates back to the time of Flodden Field, when the conquering general was the Earl of Surrey. The reward of his Monarch was £40 to be paid to him (the Earl of Surrey) and his heirs for ever. The pension has during all the intervening years been duly enjoyed, but the Duke of Norfolk, availing himself of a Treasury minute, has disposed of his pension for the sum of £800. It is pointed out that the Treasury have a good bargain, inasmuch as the sum only represents twenty years' purchase."

[This grant was to him and his heirs *male*.—ED.]

ledged precedents. Now, probably, after his own, the arms of the Earl-Marshall are almost the first with which a novice becomes familiar, when starting upon the arduous journey in pursuit of heraldic knowledge, and to the arms of the Earl-Marshall one would naturally look in the first case for a precedent. Of course it is now, as it was then, a well-known fact that the Howards derived these arms of Plantagenet through the intervening families of Mowbray and Segrave, and not in virtue of any marriage of a Howard and a Plantagenet. Consequently, with the example ever before their eyes of the shield of the Earl-Marshall, where Plantagenet follows immediately after Howard, it would only be a natural conclusion that this was the ordinarily correct way in which to bear a Royal quartering, for the knowledge that the arms of Plantagenet had been regranted to the Mowbrays is not very general, and we take it that there are very few who are aware that in the strictly technical sense, and also, by the way, in strict conformity with the laws of arms, the Duke of Norfolk and his predecessors of the House of Howard bear and have borne these Royal Plantagenet arms, not as the quartering for "Thomas of Brotherton," but as a quartering for Mowbray, to which family the arms of Plantagenet were granted, as we have seen, to be borne (with the arms of King Edward the Confessor) as their chief and principal arms. And it is not unlikely (though the supposition cannot positively be asserted as a fact) that from this exceptional case of Howard the mistaken idea has originated that a Royal quartering takes precedence of all others. In ordinary cases it does not.

There is one other question which crops up. The grant of the inescutcheon states that it is to be borne in the middle of the bend of the arms of Howard. But one invariably sees it depicted actually upon the bend in the dexter chief point. Now, there is no other augmentation which is borne in this manner, and considering the importance which it was desired to give to this augmentation, one cannot but feel surprised to see it, figuratively speaking, "shoved away in a corner"; and there is this other objection, that, placed entirely upon the bend, it becomes metal upon metal, which heraldic law holds in abhorrence, and in Tudor days the laws of armory were well known, and were esteemed, and were conformed to. Now, the grant of an augmentation upon an inescutcheon to be superimposed upon the arms is a method of procedure which has been frequently followed, but the only other instance that we call to mind of the grant of an augmentational inescutcheon as a charge upon an ordinary is the case of the Wolfe augmentation, in which the in-

escutcheon is upon the chevron of the Wolfe arms; but in the grant of this, or at any rate in the record of it in the College of Arms, the inescutcheon is not wholly within the limits of the chevron, but extends beyond it on either side. If the words of the grant to the Howards be closely scrutinized, it will be seen that it was granted to be borne *in the middle of the bend*. It is not granted to be borne *on* the bend, as, had it been so, the word "super" would seem a more likely word to have been used in the place of the word "in," before the word "medio," and one cannot but imagine that the intention at the time of the grant was that the inescutcheon of augmentation was to be borne in the position of an escutcheon of pretence in the centre of the shield, which would give it that real prominence which is the intention of an augmentation, and which also would be no breach of accepted heraldic law (as is the presently adopted method): for the gold inescutcheon if not confined within the dimensions of the bend, becomes supercharged upon the gules of the field of Howard, as well as upon the argent bend. If this be the case, one naturally feels curious as to how the augmentation got placed in its present position. Three generations later, the Howards married the heiress of the House of Fitz-Alan and all the honours of the Fitz-Alans, one of the most historic families in the kingdom, vested in the Dukes of Norfolk. They would naturally desire to add the arms of Fitz-Alan to the arms of Howard, and it is by no means an improbable supposition, that it was in order to make room for the Fitz-Alan or some other escutcheon of pretence that the position of the Flodden augmentation was moved higher up the bend. The present position of the augmentation is certainly not a matter of recent change. That supposition, however, whether it be a correct one or not, does not alter the fact that it is difficult to translate "in medio bende" into "the dexter chief point."

F.D.



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY
SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.



INFESTMENT to John Murray, younger of Touchadame and Anna Gibsone, his spouse, and to the longest liver of them two, in conjunct fie and liferent, of the lands and baronie of Cowie, with the parsonage teinds thair of, and to the said Anna Gibsone of ane annual rent during her lifytyme of ane 1000 lib Scotts yearlie furth of the lands and baronnie of Touchadame, and to the said John Murray of the said lands and barronie of Touchadame, and others, with fishings, teinds, and others; holds of his Majestie blensch, few, and taxt ward, for payment of 40 lib for the ward, als much for the relieffe, and 500 merks for the mariage. It hath a confirmatione of the teinds of the saids lands granted be the Earle of Marr, upon the resignatioun of John Murray, elder of Touchadame, and the Earle of Marr. It hath a confirmatione granted be the right reverend father in God, the Archbishop of St. Andrews.

Composition 100 merks.

John
Campbell,
takin out. Infestment to Archibald, Earle of Argyle, and the aires of tailzie thairin mentioned, of the lands and barronie of Dowart and others, upon two several rights, the one of apprising flowing to him by progresse from Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbett, appriser for 34,623 merks 12s 8d, and the other right upon the resignatioun of Coline Campbell of Kinochtrie, to be hadin of his Majestie in manner mentioned in the said Earle's former chartour.

Composition 10 merks.

Remission for theft to John Armstrong of Sorbie, under the King's hand.

Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Escheat of the deceast George Wilsone, merchand in Fraserburgh, to William Wilson, writter in Edinburgh.

Composition 20 lib.

Hary
Graham,
takin out. Escheat and liferent of Robert Graham of Morphie to John Scott of Comestoune.

Composition 20 lib.

William Pontoune, takin out. Remissionne for adulterie to William Ogilvie now in Sheillhill. The escheat of the said William Ogilvie is sought be Thomas Buntine. The remission is only past.
Composition 40 lib.

Alexander Muirhead, takin out. Bastardie of the deceast Mr. Walter Martine, minister at Abotruele, to Barbara Kinneir, his relic.
Composition 20 merks.

Presentatione to the said Barbara Kinneir to all and hail that wester tenement of land, back and fore, high and laigh, with the yaird and pertinents, lying within the towne of Hawick, pertaining of before to the deceast Mr. Walter Martine, her husband.
Composition 10 merks.

takin out. Escheat and liferent of umquhill William Wood, merchand in Edinburgh, to James Cunningham, merchand there, under the King's hand. It is also sought be John Niccoll, merchand there, upon his owne horning, and be James Ogilvie, merchand thair. James Cuninghame preferd.
Composition 10 merks.

Escheat of the deceast George Angus, sometime merchand in Aberdene, and late recedenter in Dansick, to Thomas Cushney, thesaurer, burgess of Aberdeen.
Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of the deceast Major William Arnot to James Clerk, lawfull sone to the deceast John Clerk of Pennecooke, upon his owne horning. It is also sought be George Home, merchand in Edinburgh, upon his owne horning. George Home preferd.
Composition 10 merks.

SIGNATURES PAST JUNE 30, 1676.

Infetment to David Hunter, younger of Burneside, of the towne and lands of Auchterforfar, and the lands of Balgillo and others; holds of his Majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward for payment of 200 merks for the Ward and also much for the releiffe and 400 merks for the mariage, under the King's hand upon his own resignatione.
Composition 100 lib.

James Carnagie, takin out. Infetment of the lands of Corbie and Newtoun and uthers to Sir John Leslie of Newtoun in liferent, and to John Leslie, his lawfull sone, to be holden of his Majestie few, blensch and taxt ward, for payment of 6 lib: 13s: 4d for the ward, also much for the releiffe, and 26 lib: 13s: 4d for the mariage,

upon the said Sir John, his owne resignatione. Composition, *gratis* in respect his father was killd in the King's service.

Carnegie
takin out. Confirmatione of ane contract of wodsett to Mr James Guthrie, eldest lawfull sone to the deceast Mr James Guthrie, sometime minister at Abirlott, and Margaret Raitt, his spouse, of the halfe of the lands and Maynes of Connonsyth; redeemable be payment of 6000 merks; and sicklike of ane annual rent of 40 lib yeirly out of the other halfe lands and Maynes of Connonsyth and others. Composition 40 lib.

Mr William
Thomson
takin out. Confirmatione of severall charters granted to Jonnett & Margaret Lucklawes of the lands of Wester Newtoun and Rires; holds of his Majestie few.

Composition 20 merks.

George
Dallas. Confirmatione to Hugh Dallas, Comissar Clerk of Rosse, of the lands of Meikle Budzett, Easter Torbeg and others redeemable be payment of 20,000 merks; holds of the Laird of Caldell. Composition 100 merks.

Infetment of the lands and Maynes of Glenbervie to Mr Robert Burnett, brother to the Laird of Leyes; holds of his Majestie taxt ward for payment of 6 lib for the ward as the proportionall part of the soume of 40 lib. of taxt ward dutie of the old barronie of Glenbervie, also much for the releiffe and 500 merks for the mariage, upon the resignatione of Captain Robert Dowglas of Glenbervie, under the King's hand. Composition 200 merks.

Enterkin
takin out. Legitimatione to Umphra Welsh, late Bailie of Linlithgow. Composition 10 merks.

Escheat and liferent of Mr John Smith, advocate, to himselfe. Composition 10 merks.

Andrew
Nisbett
takin out. Escheat and liferent of Robert Wallace, writter in Edinburgh, lawfull sone to umquhill John Wallace, merchant there, and of Elizabeth Henrisone, relict of the said umquhile John Wallace, to James Gilchrist, merchand burgess of the said burgh, upon his owne horning. Composition 20 lib.

Escheat of Hugh Fraser, younger in Easter Leadeloyne, John and Alexander Frasers, his brothers, to Hugh Fraser, younger lawfull sone to James Fraser of Meiklegarth. Composition 40 lib.

Takin out. Bastardie of umquhill William Douglas tayleour at London, to Elizabeth Mowatt, his relict, under the King's hand. Composition 10 merks.

Takin out. Presentatione to the said Elizabeth Mowat to the lands of Chanrahill, and also ane yeirlie annuall rent of 180 merks out of the lands called Haughs of Ashogill, both holdin of Mr William Clark, Doctor of Medicine.

Composition 10 merks.

James Bastardie of umquhill John Brice, cotter in Garren-
Johnstone hauch to Lillias Weir, his relict. It is also sought be
takin out. Thomas Stewart of Cultnes his master. The relict
preferd. Composition 10 merks.

(To be continued.)



A TREATISE ON THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAMES (*continued*).



ONSIDERING the expense which is incurred by the procuring of a Royal License, and considering also the difficulties frequently attendant upon the proof of the right to the various coats-of-arms, the advisability may well be questioned of so drawing the clause that a Royal License is necessitated thereby as in the precedents which we have given; but we would point out to those who contemplate inserting such clauses in the settlements of their estates, that if they wish to make such clauses and conditions valid and *binding*, there is no alternative but to make such clauses operative only after the obtaining of a Royal License or Private Act of Parliament. For this reason, that in spite of all the decisions to the effect that the mere unauthorized assumption of a name is sufficient to justify inheritance (when a Royal License is not expressly stipulated for, and where no question of the assumption of the arms arises), the fact still remains, as we shall presently show, that the assumption of a name of mere motion is an improper assumption, and it is absolutely and admittedly impossible to lawfully assume a coat-of-arms without the sanction and interference of the Crown; consequently, if the question of a Royal License be ignored, and the assumption of the name be required to be made by a deed poll, the condition is not *binding*, and may be totally ignored or can be legally avoided, inasmuch as no man has the right to assume a name

without the license of the Crown, as we shall presently show, and no man has the right to procure or require another person to commit or perform an illegal act. The result is that such a condition has no weight or effect, and consequently the wishes of the testator remain absolutely inoperative, and the expression of them valueless.

Therefore it behoves every man who desires his name and arms to be borne by those who are to follow him (when these future successors are not originally of that name or entitled to those arms) to take care that this clause requiring a Royal License to be obtained is duly inserted, for by its due insertion, and by this means only, can a man *enforce* upon his successors the fulfilment of his wishes. There is no clause which has yet been drafted which can be *relied* upon to attain this object, unless it has stipulated for a Royal License or Act of Parliament to be obtained, for the common law will compel no man to deliberately break the accepted and recognised laws and regulations of the Crown.

If it be a matter of indifference to you whether or not your successors take your name and arms, there is of course no necessity for such a clause at all of any sort or kind requiring them to do so; but if it be your desire or intention that they must and *shall* do so, and shall only succeed to your property on condition of having done so, this end can only be certain of attainment by making the Royal License absolutely essential.

If it be desired to make a voluntary application for a Royal License to assume a new name or arms, or if a Royal License be necessary under a will or settlement, the method of procedure is as follows. It is not customary to petition the Crown direct, and doubtless a petition sent direct to the Crown or to any member of the Government would be referred back to the usual channel, which is through one or other of the officers of the College of Arms. It is very desirable that an Officer of Arms should be personally consulted, inasmuch as he will always be in a position to say whether the case is such that a voluntary application would be likely to be granted, and would also be in a position to explain the force and future effect of the different wordings of a petition. Some cases have come to our knowledge where the application, having been put forward through third parties, the consequent Royal License has been granted with the names in a different order from that which was desired, or with other unwished-for variations. It is possible the will or settlement may leave no choice in the matter, but it is not an unfrequent occurrence for a decision as to the terms of the

petition to be decided by the validity or otherwise of the armorial bearings thereby affected; and only an Officer of Arms with access to the official records can properly advise upon this point. For example, it is idle to petition for the new arms to be borne quarterly with the arms of the petitioner when the said petitioner possesses none; so that the advantage of personal consultation with an accredited Officer of Arms is very apparent. The terms of the petition being then decided upon, the petition is drawn up in the usual form and signed, and then transmitted by the Officers of Arms through the Home Office to Her Majesty. If the prayer of the petition be granted, a Royal License under the actual Sign Manual and Privy Seal of the Sovereign is issued and transmitted to the College of Arms. It is there recorded, and any exemplification of the arms required under its terms is made if the same can be made according to the laws of arms. The fees upon a Royal License in England are somewhat as follows: For a voluntary application to assume a name and having no reference to arms, the fees and stamp duty amount to between forty and fifty pounds. Upon a Royal License to assume a name and arms, the fees for the Royal License and the consequent exemplification of the name and the arms amount to about one hundred guineas; but to this must be added the cost of establishing and proving the validity of each separate coat-of-arms which is exemplified in pursuance of the Royal License. If the right of the petitioner to his own arms is recorded in the College, together with the right of the testator (or, if it be a voluntary application, the right of the ancestor, with the descent of the petitioner from such ancestors, whose name he assumes), there is no additional expense involved, but if it be found that all or any of the arms are destitute of authority, the cost of establishing the right thereto must be added. If the assumption of either name or arms be in pursuance of a will or a deed of settlement, there is in any case an *additional* stamp duty of forty pounds imposed by the authorities of the Inland Revenue.

The stamp duty consequent upon the change being made under a will or settlement, *i.e.*, the additional forty pounds, can frequently be saved through a little family arrangement by making a voluntary application before the date at which the provisions of the will or settlement become operative. For instance, if a person knows that he is likely to benefit under a will on the condition of assuming a certain name—it is frequently the case that the rules governing these matters will permit a successful voluntary application to be made during the lifetime of the testator.

Now the Crown has the absolute right to grant or withhold at its pleasure its license and authority for a change of name, and, if all one hears be correct, almost as many applications are refused as are granted. Needless to say, the refusals are not the personal refusals of Her Majesty, but emanate from the Home Office through which all petitions pass, and the Home Office has assumed to itself the decision as to whether or not a case shall be put forward for the personal consideration of Her Majesty. In no circumstances can anyone compel either the Home Office to put forward a petition, or Her Majesty to grant her license. But judging from past experience one is able to indicate generally the cases in which an application is likely to be successful. To begin with, *no case has ever been known* in which the Crown has refused its license for any change or assumption which is *in conformity with* either a will or settlement so that *it may be taken for granted* that any application for a Royal License in pursuance of either a will or settlement will be granted without the least difficulty being raised. Applicants desiring to assume a name under other circumstances must show what the Crown can consider to be good and sufficient reason why the change should be effected. The refusals as to which one hears occasionally do not all seem to be dictated from identical reasons, but it is difficult to get exact particulars of such cases, and though one would hesitate to say that the granting of a Royal License upon a voluntary application was a matter of the caprice of the Crown or its officers, one cannot, however, definitely say that such and such a case would be invariably permitted, or that such and such a case would be invariably refused. Consequently, one can only indicate the probabilities of consent or refusal. These will usually be found to be somewhat as follows, though as each case has its special circumstances, it is naturally difficult to speak with any certainty. An application to assume a name where no descent can be shown from any family of such name, and where it is a mere matter of personal caprice, is almost invariably refused. An application to assume the name of a family from whom descent in the female line exists is generally granted, if it can be shown that the female ancestor of that name through whom descent is proved was an heraldic heiress *in blood*, or where the applicant can show that he is an *heir of line* of any male of that family. An application put forward in a case of adoption to assume the name of the guardian is usually granted if the application is made by the guardian and in his lifetime; but the matter is on an entirely different footing if the application is made merely at the

caprice of the ward, and after the death of the guardian when the latter has left behind him no indication of his wish that his ward should adopt his name. An application to assume the particle "De" in front of a name is usually granted where unquestionable evidence can be produced of descent from some ancestor who so wrote his name. A Royal License is almost invariably granted to a bastard to assume the name of his putative father *when the application is made by the father*. But if the application is left until after the death of the father, and if the latter has left no instructions to that effect either in his will or in any settlement, the Crown requires very certain proof to be produced of the fact of the parentage before it will grant its license, and the mere presumption of illegitimate descent unsupported by evidence is not sufficient. The application of a husband to assume his wife's name is usually governed by the fact of the heirship or otherwise of the wife. If she be an heiress *in blood* the application is usually granted, but it is not infrequently refused in cases to the contrary. But the Crown does not sanction the assumption of a name by the wife whilst her husband is alive, unless the husband joins in the petition to assume the same name.

The Crown, if reason is produced why its license should be granted, does not trouble to decide in what order the name shall be borne, and in cases where a Royal License is granted, it is usually in the terms of the petition in which it is prayed for; consequently, care should be taken in putting forward the petition that the request it contains shall be precisely what it is desired to obtain. Judging by past precedents, the Crown will grant its license to bear the new name in lieu of the old one, or else, in addition to and before the old one, or else, in addition to and after the old. It will grant its license for a name to be borne during lifetime, but not to descend to the children; or it will grant its license for the new name to descend to all the children from birth, or to the eldest son only, or (and this is a frequent limitation) to such persons as shall succeed to a certain estate or under a certain settlement. It will grant its license for a name to be assumed without reference to the arms of either family, *and in that case the arms remain precisely as they were previously and without alteration*. It will grant its license for a new name and the accompanying arms to be borne in lieu of the old name and arms. It will grant its license for a new name to be assumed in lieu of an old one and the arms of the two families quarterly. It will grant its license for the new name to be used in addition to and after the old one, and for the new arms to be borne alone. It will grant its license for two, three, four, or five names to

be borne in a string, but it will not grant its license for either a name or a coat-of-arms to be borne or discarded at pleasure. The petition must ask for a definite thing, and if the prayer of the petition be assented to that definite thing will be granted.

The arms for the last and principal surname in England will always be exemplified in the first and fourth quarters, with the arms for the first name in the second and third. But it is possible to obtain an exemplification and a Royal License for two surnames to be borne together with the arms of the assumed name only, provided this assumed name is the last and principal surname; but arms for the first name will *not* be exemplified alone and without arms for the last and principal name. If it is desired that the Royal License shall confer the right to two crests, it is a matter of necessity that the petition must pray *for the two coats-of-arms to be borne quarterly*.

Royal Licenses have been issued for the use of three, four, and even five distinct surnames as one compound name; but the consequent arrangement of the arms carries the subject into the highly technical laws of armorial marshalling, and need not be here pursued beyond that the arms of the last name always go first.

But it should not be forgotten that a change of arms *cannot* be made without the interference of the Crown. A person who has persuaded himself that a deed poll or a newspaper advertisement is sufficient for his purpose, and imagines he can at his pleasure adopt the arms of the family whose name he has appropriated, will simply find he has rendered himself ridiculous, has infringed the prerogative of the Crown, and has handed himself over to the tender mercies of his many friends and acquaintances, who will be only too ready to hold him up to the ridicule his vanity and mistaken economy have richly entailed upon him: and after he has borne the expenses attendant upon his pursuit and employment of unauthorized methods, and after he has accepted and lived down the ridicule and chaff of his acquaintances, and paid the other penalties of his actions, he will have the happy comfort to himself of the certain and definite knowledge that at the end of it all he will be no nearer the desired end, and will be simply using a *bogus* name and a *bogus* coat-of-arms. He will *not* have obtained any right to the name, and there will be many to point out his faulty title to the arms.

A. C. F.D. and A. M. R.

(*To be continued.*)



ROYAL DESCENT OF AGNES CASSANDRA
CARLYON-BRITTON.

(WIFE OF PHILIP WM. POOLE CARLYON-BRITTON, ESQ., F.S.A.,
D.L., J.P.) *Recorded in the College of Arms, Arundel, 2, 155.*

Edward III., King of England, Founder of the Most Noble Order of the Garter; born at Windsor Castle November 13, 1312, and baptized there 16th of same month; crowned at Westminster February 1, 1326-27; died June 21, 1377, at Shene, co. Surrey; buried in Westminster Abbey, M. I.; will dated October 7, 1376; proved at Lambeth June 25, 1377.

Philippa, third daughter of William, Count of Hainault; married at York Minster January 24, 1327-28; crowned at Westminster February 20, 1328; died August 15, 1369; buried in Westminster Abbey, M. I.

Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Ulster, K.G.; third son; born at Antwerp November 29, 1338; died October 17, 1368, at Alba Pompeia, in Piedmont; buried first at Pavia, but brought to England, and buried at the Augustine Friars at Clare, co. Suffolk; will dated October 3, 1368; proved at Lambeth, 1369.

Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster; aged 1 year at the death of her father, June 6, 1333; married about 1354; died 1363; buried at the Augustine Friars at Clare.

Edmund Mortimer, third Earl of March, Earl of Ulster (*jure uxoris*) and Lord of Wigmore; born February 1, 1351; died December 27, 1381, at Cork, in Ireland; buried at Wigmore; will dated May 1, 1380; proved January 22, 1382.

Philippa, daughter and sole heir; born August 16, 1355; baptized at Eltham, co. Kent; married about 1368; died before her husband; buried at Wigmore.

Sir Henry Percy, K.G. (surnamed Hotspur), aged 20 years, October 2, 1386; slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter; born at Usk February 12, and baptized by the Bishop of Exeter February 16, 1371; married before 1380. She remarried Thomas, Lord Camoys, K.G., and died April 20, 1417; Inq. P.M. taken at Tapcliffe, co. York, in March following.

a

Henry Percy, second Earl of Northumberland, K.G.; Lord High Constable of England; born February 3, 1393; restored in blood 1414; found heir to his mother and aged 22 years by Inquisition abovenamed; slain at the battle of St. Albans May 22, 1455; buried in the Lady Chapel of the Abbey of St. Albans.

Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Nevill, Earl of Westmoreland, K.G.; a legatee in her father's will in 1424.

Henry Percy, third Earl of Northumberland, K.G.; born at Leckenfield, co. York, July 25, 1421; slain at the Battle of Towton March 29, 1461, and attainted.

Eleanor, daughter and heir of Richard Poynings, aged 25, and then married, as appears by Inquisition taken in 1446-47; died February 20, 1484; Inq. post-mortem taken (*inter alia*) at Doncaster October 26, 1484.

Henry Percy, fourth Earl of Northumberland, K.G.; Lord Great Chamberlain of England; aged 30 years and upwards, as appears by Inquisition taken at his mother's death in 1484; restored in blood and honours; murdered by the rabble at Cork Lodge, co. York, April 28, 1489; buried in Beverley Minster; will dated July 27, 1485; proved August 9, 1491.

Maud, daughter of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, K.G.; unmarried in 1468; buried in Beverley Minster.

Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, K.G.; Lord High Constable of England; restored in blood, 1486; beheaded on Tower Hill May 17, 1521, and attainted.

Eleanor, not 18 years old and unmarried in 1485; will, in which she directs to be buried in the White Friars, Bristol, dated June 24, 1528; proved May 15, 1531.

George Nevill, Lord Abergavenny; died 1535; buried at Burling, co. Kent; will dated June 4, 1535; proved P.C.C., June 24, 1535-36.

Mary, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham.

b

Sir John St. Leger,
of Annerie, co. Devon; Admon.
of his effects granted in P.C.C.,
November 6, 1596.

^b
Katherine, daughter of George
Nevill, Lord Abergavenny.

Sir Richard Grenville,
of Stow, co. Cornwall; killed in
the sea fight in the *Revenge* under
Sir Francis Drake, 1591; Admon.
P.C.C., Feb. 15, 1592-93.

Mary, daughter of Sir John
St. Leger, of Annerie, co.
Devon; buried at Bideford, in
the said county, November 5,
1623.

Sir Barnard Grenville,
of Stow aforesaid; living 1620;
buried at Kilkhampton, co. Corn-
wall, June 26, 1636.

Elizabeth, daughter and coheir
of Philip Beville, of Killigarth,
co. Cornwall; married at
Withiel, co. Cornwall, July 10,
1592.

Sir Beville Grenville,
of Kilkhampton aforesaid; aged
24 years in 1620; knighted at
Berwick June 23, 1639; slain at
the Battle of Lansdowne (*ex parte*
Regis) July 5, 1643; buried 26th
of same month at Kilkhampton.

Grace, daughter of Sir George
Smith, of Exeter; buried at
Kilkhampton aforesaid June 8,
1647.

Sir Peter Prideaux,
of Netherton, in the parish of
Farway, co. Devon, Baronet;
baptized at Farway July 13,
1626; died November 22, and
was buried November 24, 1705,
at Farway, aged 79, M. I.;
will dated September 11, 1705;
proved P.C.C., December 29
following.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter; had
precedency as an Earl's
daughter granted her by Royal
Warrant dated August 27,
1675; married at Kilkhampton
aforesaid November 17,
1645; buried at Farway May
28, 1692.

Sir Edmund Prideaux,
of Netherton aforesaid, Baronet,
eldest son and heir; aged 26 in
1672-73; buried at Great Stan-
more, co. Middlesex, March 1,
1719-20; will dated January 24,
1716-17; proved P.C.C., Janu-
ary 4, 1720.

Susannah, daughter of James
Winstanley, of Braunston, co.
Leicester, and widow of John
Austin, of Derhams, near
Barnet, co. Middlesex; mar-
riage licence, Faculty Office,
dated November 23, 1672;
buried at Great Stanmore
aforesaid October 29, 1687;
Admon. granted P.C.C., No-
vember 8, 1687.

c

Sir Edmund Prideaux, = Mary, daughter of Samuel Reynardson, of Hillingdon, co. Middlesex (first wife); died November 13, and baptized at St. Giles-in-the-Fields, co. Middx., November 21, 1675; died February 26, 1728-29; buried in Westminster Abbey March 2 following; M. I.; will dated April 3, 1722; Admon. granted P.C.C., May 3, 1729, and October 10, 1743.

|

James Winstanley, = Mary, sole child by the first wife of Braunston, co. Leicester; buried there March 26, 1770; Admon. granted P.C.C., May 4, 1770.

|

and coheir with her step-sister Anne; born July 30, and baptized at St. Giles-in-the-Fields August 4, 1712; married at St. John's, Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex, March 1, 1732-33; died July 6, and buried at Braunston aforesaid July 8, 1758.

|

Rev. John Carlyon, LL.B., = Mary, baptized at Braunston aforesaid May 5, 1734; married at Bath Abbey, co. Somerset, April 7, 1763 (marriage settlement dated 5th same month); will dated December 27, 1806; codicils April 22, 1809, and May 14, 1813; admon., with will annexed, granted P.C.C., May 30, 1818 to son, Rev. Thomas Carlyon.

|

Rev. Thomas Carlyon, = Mary, second daughter of William Stackhouse, of Trehane, co. Cornwall; married January 22, 1801 (settlement dated January 19, 1801); buried at St. Mary's, Truro, March 24, 1843, aged 70 years.

a

d

<p>Rev. Thomas Stackhouse=Emily, daughter of Clement Carlyon, M.A., Pembroke College, Cambridge; Rector of Glenfield, co. Leicester; born June 15, and baptized at St. Clement's, Truro, September 8, 1802; died at Bath, co. Somerset, March 15, 1877; buried at St. James's Cemetery there; will dated September 23, 1868; proved P. R., June 14, 1877.</p>	<p>Carlyon, M.A. and M.D., Pembroke College, Cambridge; married at Kenwyn, co. Cornwall, February 28, 1832; died at Bath, co. Somerset, June 23, 1891; buried at St. James's Cemetery there; will dated March 5, 1889; proved P. R., July 7, 1891.</p>
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<p>Charles Alfred Carlyon, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge; baptized at Egloshayle, co. Cornwall, October 11, 1838; died July 26, 1887; buried at Redland Green Church, Bristol.</p>	<p>Betsey Green, daughter of Isaac Squires, of Woodhouse Eaves, co. Leicester; married at St. John's, Waterloo Road, in the Parish of Lambeth, co. Surrey; November 3, 1863.</p>
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<p>Philip William Poole Carlyon-Britton, of Hanham Court, co. Gloucester, and of Britton House, Enfield, co. Middlesex; late Captain 3rd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; J.P. co. Middlesex; D.L. co. Gloucester; F.S.A.; assumed additional surname and arms of Carlyon by Royal Licence dated April 29, 1897; born October 13, 1863; baptized at St. Clement's, Bristol.</p>	<p>Agnes Cassandra, baptized at Christchurch, Leicester, November 6, 1864; married at St. John's, Clifton, Bristol, September 8, 1886.</p>
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<p>Winstanley Carlyon-Britton, born July 25; baptized at St. Saviour's, Redland, Bristol, Oct. 9, 1887.</p>	<p>Ella Carlyon Poole, born October 22; baptized at St. Michael's, Wood Green, co. Middlesex, December 2, 1888.</p>	<p>Henry Courtenay Carlyon-Britton, born January 21; baptized at St. Michael's, Wood Green, co. Middlesex, February 15, 1891.</p>	<p>Raymond Carlyon Carlyon-Britton, born September 16; baptized at St. Mary Magdalene, Enfield, co. Middlesex, November 5, 1893.</p>
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REVIEWS.

Armorial Families. A Directory of Some Gentlemen of Coat Armour. Third Edition, 1889. Compiled and edited by Arthur Charles Fox-Davies. (Edinburgh: T. C. and E. C. Jack. £5 5s.) The object of this book is succinctly stated on the title-page, as an "attempt to show which arms in use at the moment are borne by legal authority." To this end the entries relating to those who have an undoubted right to the arms they use are printed in ordinary Roman type; the remainder are printed in italics, with various and varying qualifying remarks concerning the arms they use. That the book is slowly but surely effecting the result of a definite distinction between good arms and bad is evident from the fact that

the publishers have found it worth their while to have produced three editions. It goes without saying that it is by no means complete as yet, and the editor in his preface asks that his attention should be called to omissions of undoubtedly genuine arms lawfully borne, and each succeeding edition must, of course, make the list of arms more perfect than the previous issue. A great feature of the book is the artistic excellence of the illustrations. In previous editions these have been collected together at the end of the volume, but in the present edition each illustration appears in its place, with the entry it concerns. The illustrations in the first edition were, without exception, copper-plate engravings, chiefly from drawings by Mr. G. W. Eve, A.R.P.E., of which the achievement of the arms of De Tonge are a good example. In the second edition some number of bookplates, by various artists, were included for purposes of illustration. Perhaps the best in that edition was the plate of Mr. James Nield Sykes, which we reproduce herein, inasmuch as it is an excellent example of the work of Mr. C. Helard, a large number of whose designs have of late come into our hands. In the present edition there seem to be a great



DE TONGE.

many additional reproductions of bookplates, many by prominent artists—namely, Mr. C. W. Sherborne, Mr. G. W. Eve, Mr. J. Forbes Nixon, Mr. Metcalfe, and others of Mr. C. Helard. But in the majority of the recently-executed illustrations for the volume resort has been had to the older and more artistic style of heraldic art. Tincture lines have been abandoned, and the bolder heavy lines of mediæval heraldic art adopted with considerable success. Of these newer illustrations the arms of Fenton are from a design of Mr. G. W. Eve, the arms of Nutting are by Mr. Graham Johnson, of Lyon Office, whilst the arms of Morrell are by Mr. R. Holme. The arms of Mr. H. C. Lloyd, which appear on our frontispiece, are an example of another kind of illustration to be found in the volume. We leave the excellence of the illustrations to speak for themselves. As for the book itself, it appears to be steadily gaining favour and making the position it has sought for itself. The editor, however, must be making a thorny bed for himself, and we pity him for the abusive correspondence which he must receive. We must express our thanks to Messrs. Jack for the loan of the blocks we have made use of.



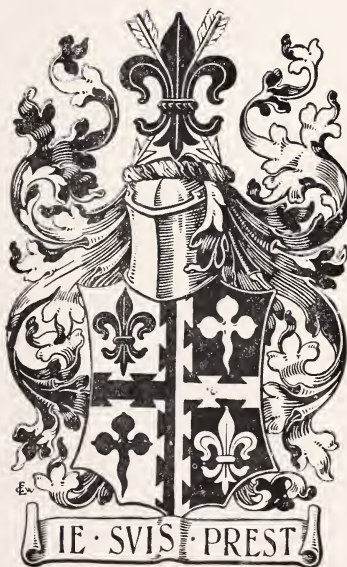
SYKES.



NUTTING.



MORRELL.



FENTON.

West Irish Folk-Tales and Romances. By William Larminie. (London: Elliot Stock. 3s. 6d.) This, the latest volume of the Antiquarian Library, has a weird and fascinating charm which is all its own, and which is difficult to assess. We are not given to reading fairy tales—we dropped them at an early age—but we frankly admit that we have read this book with both interest and pleasure. It is one of the keen disadvantages of education that it disabuses one of the simple trust which could believe in and assimilate fairies good and bad, wicked and wonderful witches, and devils of all kinds and colours. The book issued under the above title is a collection of the quaintest legends and stories which exist in the folklore of the remotest districts on the western coast of Ireland. In this work the tales were all written down in Irish, word for word, from the dictation of the respective narrators, whose names and localities are in every case given. The translation is closely literal, no attempt being made to conceal imperfections of style or confusions in the narrative, when such actually occur; so that the varied contents of the book, interesting both from the general and the specially Celtic points of view, are presented in a manner which will, no doubt, satisfy the most rigid requirements of the scientific folklorist.

Book-Prices Current, 1898. Edited by J. H. Slater. (London: Elliot Stock.) The twelfth edition of this most marvellous volume was issued in the month of September, but pressure on our space has prevented our previously referring to it. The present volume of "Book-Prices Current" was completed in September instead of December as formerly. The reasons for this change are that the auction year closes with September; that it is more convenient to subscribers to receive their copies then than in the following January; and that the present volume contains more material than usual, including the second and final portions of the Ashburnham sale. The book is well known to all those who have a weakness for books which are not hot from the press, which is but another way of saying it appeals to everyone possessed of antiquarian taste, for it is to the book auctions that we turn for the sources of the knowledge that forms the connecting-link between so many of our readers. That the present volume is compiled with the care and rigid accuracy we have been accustomed to look for by the excellence of its predecessors goes without saying.

The Whartons of Wharton Hall. By the late Edward Ross Wharton, M.A. (London: Henry Frowde.) This little volume, for which the responsibility rests rather with Mrs. Wharton, fulfils a triple object. It contains the obituary notice of the late Mr. E. R. Wharton which appeared in the *Academy*, a bibliography of his published writings, and lastly an article on the Whartons of Wharton Hall, the last thing upon which he was engaged, and the result of his genealogical researches. Dainty as is the little volume, which contains an excellent photogravure portrait, the portion devoted to family history is both accurate in its facts and penned in a delightful manner, which makes it interesting reading, a characteristic not always to be met with in genealogical writing; but we demur to the assumption on p. 66, that the son of a blacksmith, merely on account of the use of the same coat-of-arms, must have been a scion of the ducal House of Wharton.

Debrett's Peerage for 1899 (Dean and Son) has reached us, and in our next issue we hope to devote some space to its consideration.

The Antiquary for 1898 (Elliot Stock) has reached us, and we purpose referring to it shortly. A casual glance through its pages reveals more than can be dealt with summarily.

The History of the Family of Dean, Deane, and Adeane, by Miss Mary Deane, will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. It will contain many interesting pedigrees of the Dean family, and will be copiously illustrated with arms and other heraldic drawings.

The Right to Bear Arms, by "X," of the *Saturday Review*, is now ready, and will be in the hands of subscribers in the course of the next few days.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. In reply to many letters upon the subject, he feels compelled to point out that only a limited space can be devoted each month to this department. All queries received are inserted in the order they reach the office, which frequently means the postponement of the publication for some little time.

GUNDRADA, COUNTESS OF WARRENNE.

A Correction.

I MUST humbly apologize for an inexcusable blunder committed in the paper under this heading in the number of the magazine for November, 1898, p. 298, where I have confused together objects perfectly familiar to me, viz., the tombstone of Gundrada recovered from Isfield Church, and the coffins of reburial of William and Gundrada recovered, from the Priory ruins, all now in the Chapel of St. John Baptist, Southover. The inscription "Stirps Gundrada ducū" is of course on the tombstone, and not on the coffin, as I have wrongly said. Such evidence as the epitaph gives is consequently more or less contemporary, as being the inscription placed over her first grave. The fact that the inscription gives no hint as to her age remains true.

HAMILTON HALL.

MARK, MARKE, MARKES, MARKS.

Messrs. Palmer, Howe and Co., of Manchester, have just completed a very handsome work, in large quarto, privately printed, at the cost of John Mark, Esq., J.P., etc., Mayor of Manchester for two years in 1890 and 1891, of Greystoke, West Didsbury, and of Cefn Mawr Hall, Mold. The book includes fourteen plates of family portraits, etc., facsimile of grant of arms, of patent of Chevalier of the Order of the Saviour, registered pedigree of Mark of Bowscale, co. Cumberland, a large collection of biographical excerpts, besides a copy of an old vellum roll compiled for a member of the family in Dublin in the year 1746, and numerous notes to the same on the descent of families of the name, with introductory matter, the whole making a large-sized volume in the best style of the printer's art.

The notes have been compiled at odd hours whilst the work was in progress, and are therefore not of an exhaustive character. They begin in Essex, however, with the Conquest, and are carried down to the fourteenth century; in Yorkshire from 1300, and in Cumberland and Ireland from more recent times. These family notices, however, are of so much interest to me that I hope to see other branches of the family take a like interest in them; and although my time is well filled up otherwise, I should be very pleased to exchange information with any of the name who might be inclined to assist in adding to the various branches.

West Didsbury, near Manchester.

JOHN YARKER.

NICOLSON, BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER.

Can any of your readers give me information about the marriage of William Nicolson, Bishop of Gloucester 1660-1671? His wife's name was Elizabeth, who died 1663, as appears upon their monument in Gloucester Cathedral. William Nicolson was (from 1616-1629) master at Croydon Grammar School, and I fancy his wife was widow of Robert Brigstocke, of Croydon, who died 1618; but I have no proof, as the marriage is not recorded in the registers.

Ryde, Isle of Wight.

G. R. B.

FITCH, OR FYTCHE FAMILY.

In answer to your correspondent at p. 36 regarding the ancestors of the Fitch family of Essex, I may say that they are descended from John Fitch, of Fitch Castle, in the north, living 25 Edw. I. (1296-97). The following arms are recorded in Add. MS. 12,225: 1. Vert, a chev. between three leopard's faces or; 2. Sa., a cross patent or; 3 per cross az. and or, a cross between four crosses patée, all within a bord.; the whole counterchanged. Crest, a leopard pass. or, the dexter foot on a shield vert, charged with a leopard's face of the first.—Vide *Genealogist*, vol. xv., p. 61.

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

EYRE.

Giles Eyre, Barrister-at-Law, Middle Temple (son of Giles Eyre, Esq., of Bristol), married, 1738, Elizabeth Smith. particulars of their issue and descendants.

X. Y. Z.

STANHOPE.

Your correspondent, Mr. Simpson, may like to be referred to the *Kent Magazine* for 1896, where he will find a long account of this family, commencing with Walter de Stanhope, of Stanhope, co. Durham, living *circa* 1270; but I do not find the connection he inquires after explained.

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

ROYAL DESCENTS.

Could any of the Kings of England down to Edward III. claim descent from Canute "the Great" or his son Sweyn, King of Norway, *circa* 1034, and how?

ELGIVA.

HAMILTON-MAXWELL.

Can any reader give the names of the children of James Hamilton-Maxwell and Letitia —, his wife, both of Drumbeg, co. Down, probably contained in his pedigree, which is said to be in the Collection of MSS. of John Lodge, vol. v., No. 23,697 in British Museum—*i.e.*, "James Hamilton-Maxwell, Drombegg, 9 E., 21 Feb., 1750"?

Manor House, Dundrum, co. Down.

WM. JACKSON PIGOTT.

KENDRICK FAMILY, OF WHITECHAPEL, CO. MIDDLESEX.

I shall be grateful to any reader who can give me information regarding the Kendricks of Whitechapel, Shoreditch, or Bethnal Green, co. Middlesex. John Kendrick, whose will dated March 10, 1753, and proved in the P.C.C. December 23, 1758, describes himself as a silk-thrower of St. Mary Matfelon, Whitechapel. He held lands at Cheshunt, co. Herts, and also at Shoreditch, which he gives to his son James, and mentions a grandson John and a daughter Elizabeth. Descendants of this family are still living at Hackney. I believe they are a Huguenot family, and that he or his father came to Bethnal Green after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. It is well known that a large number of silk-workers made their home in the vicinity of Bethnal Green at this time. I shall be pleased to have any proof of this statement.

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

WHITBY FAMILY.

I should feel much obliged if any of the subscribers to your magazine could give me particulars concerning the ancestors and descendants of Thomas Whitby, who was Vicar of Poddington, Beds, about the year 1600. I am writing a history and compiling pedigrees of the several branches of the family, and should be pleased to correspond with anyone of the name of Whitby who could furnish me with any information, no matter how trifling.

26, Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

E. A. WHITBY.

UNDERWOOD—NEWCOMEN.

I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers could give me any information with regard to the names Underwood and Newcome, or Newcomen, from about 1799, about when John Underwood married Mary Newcome, or Newcomen; they lived at Glasnevin, co. Dublin, where the former was Curator of the Botanical Gardens. He was of Scotch extraction; she is said to have been the daughter of a Meath or Westmeath squire, and was born about 1780. I believe the form Newcomen the correct spelling of the name.

B. N. F.

HERALDRY AS SHE IS WRIT.

The following, cut from the *Kerry Sentinel* of September 24, 1898, appears to me worthy of reproduction; the first words of the sentence following the "blazon" are distinctly appropriate, but the learned writer did not intend them to apply to it: "The Falvey coat-of-arms is: Bear vert a lion ra, crowned saltier ways, ppr., hilted or; a ship under sail, ppr., or in chief two swords. What What a lesson—" The Falveys of Fahagh, co. Kerry (extinct *circa* 1807) really bore: Vert, a lion ramp. or, crowned of the same; in chief, two swords saltier-wise, ppr., hilted of the 2nd. Crest, a ship under sail ppr. Burke's "Armory," 1844, does not give the coat.

13, Moore Street, Chelsea-on-Thames.

ROSS O'CONNELL.

WAKEFIELD FAMILY.

The following particulars I copied from a sixteenth-century Bible kindly lent to me by the book-dealer below mentioned:

"The Birth of the Sons & Daghtors of John & Margrate Wakefield.—John Wakefield Born Aug. 2 in year 1701.—Margrate Wakefield Born April 3, 1703.—Ann Wakefield Born March 22 in 1704.—Mary Wakefield Born March 5 in 1706-7.—Elizabeth Wakefield Born May 8th in y^e year 1709.—John Wakefield Born Sept. 11th in y^e year 1711.—Son, John Wakefield Born Nov. 4 in y^e year 1713.—Susannah Wakefield Born Augst. 10th in y^e year 1716.—John Wakefield son of John Wakefield and Margaret his wife deposed (?) his Life Jan. 1711 aged 22 weeks ould.—Ann Wakefield dag'ter of John Wakefield and Margaret his wife deposed her life Jan. the 27, 1722-3, aged 18 years.—Mary Wakefield deposed her life March 28, 1725, aged 18 years."

I regret to add that this very Bible was sold by a Mr. Wakefield, a descendant, to a second-hand bookseller as what he termed "rubbish." The least he could have done would have been to have kept the family register, but, Ichabod! the present generation in not a few cases have no care for their remote ancestors.

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

THE YORKSHIRE THORNTONS.

Can any of your readers give me any particulars of the *several branches* of the Yorkshire Thorntons, particularly Dr. Thornton of Aubry? Arms: Argent, a chevron sable between three thorn-trees proper. Crest I am not sure about, but believe it to be a griffin.

Gunnersbury, Chiswick, W.

B. R. THORNTON.

"HON. HENRY BROMLEY, 26TH FOOT, 1803" (p. 548).

Thomas, 2nd Baron Montfort, had son *Henry Bromley*, who succeeded October 24, 1799, as 3rd Baron Montfort. Probably this is the Hon. Henry Bromley inquired after. Title extinct.

I have several oil-paintings of this family, including Henry Bromley above.

H. S.

THE YORKSHIRE BARNARDS.

Any information concerning the Yorkshire Barnards (particularly those round Leeds, Barnsley, Garforth, etc.) would be very acceptable. Dates of probates or

death would also be of advantage. Will some of your Yorkshire readers kindly oblige with what information they may have from 1700 downwards, or even earlier.
 Gunnersbury, Chiswick, W. B. R. THORNTON.

~~~~~  
 WORSLEY.

I should be grateful if any of your readers could give me information concerning members of the family of Worsley, in any station of life, during the last eight hundred years.

7, Rylett Crescent, Ravenscourt Park, W.

C. FRANCIS WORSLEY.

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 DANSIE—BINDER—GODWIN.

I should be glad of information of any branch of the Dansie family. Abram and Nicholas Dansie, brothers, are supposed to have come from Germany; the former settled in Suffolk, and died at Boxford in 1830, aged 87. Also of the Binder family, particularly of the Eastern counties. And of the Godwins of Kent. Is there a pedigree of Earl Godwin, showing his descendants, extant?

Ely, Cambs.

G. MINNS.

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 ASHBURNER FAMILY.

I shall be greatly obliged to any correspondent who can give me particulars, no matter how small, regarding the above family, especially those of Olney, co. Bucks, of Dublin, of London, or of Lancashire. Were the Ashburners of Olney connected with those of Lancashire? I should also like to know if there are arms recorded of this family, and also what branch used them. I have seen the volumes of the *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica* and also vol. xii. of the *Evangelical Magazine*.

South Hackney.

C. H. C.

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 PHIPPS—MASON—PHILPOTT—VAUGHAN.

I should be extremely grateful if you or any of your readers would be kind enough to throw any light upon any of the following questions:

1. *Roger Phipps*, described in *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1789, as "the late Roger Phipps, Esq., of Roehampton," and in his will (proved in 1787) as of Bridgnorth, co. Salop, left eventually only two daughters: (1) Mary Hollomby, who m. Captain John Irwin, R.N., in 1789, and (2) Dorothea Spooner, who m. Rev. John Wylde, of Belbroughton, co. Worc., and Rector of Aldridge, co. Staff., in 1799, and died in giving birth to a son in 1803. Wanted, *parentage and wife* of Roger Phipps.

2. *Mary Mason*, of Derby (æd. circa 25) was married in 1722, at Spondon, near Derby, to John Wylde, of Belbroughton, at that time of Derby, solicitor. Wanted, *parentage* of Mary Mason.

3. John Philpott (2), of Droitwich (Town Clerk for fifty-one years), married (probably circa 1660) *Anne* ——. *Who was she?* John Philpott (1) father of (2) — of Blockley, co. Worcester, who died 1674; also married *Anne* ——. *Who was she?* The mural inscription of a daughter of J. P. (1) and sister of J. P. (2) speaks of her as "à bona familia Philpottorum de Blockley" as though they were settled there, but the Blockley Registers give none earlier than these. John Philpott, Somerset Herald, had a second son John (see Visitations, London, 1633-35), but he could not have been J. P. (1), since the latter's son, J. P. (2), was born in 1629. Can any reason be found for believing J. P. (1) to be the son of Thomas Philpott of Ludlow and Elizabeth Carr? (see Visitation, Gloucester, 1623).

4. Who was the wife of Henry Vaughan (ob. 1720), a younger son of John Vaughan, of Hergest Court, co. Hereford?

St. Saviour's Vicarage, Leeds.

JOHN WYLDE.



A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

New Year Honours.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the following New Year Honours:

VISCOUNTY.

Her Majesty has created Lord Cromer a Viscount of the United Kingdom.

PEERAGES.

The Queen has further been pleased to confer the dignity of a Peerage on each of the following: The Right Hon. Sir Philip Currie, G.C.B.; Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, Bart.; Sir Henry Hawkins; Mr. Robert Thornhaugh Gurdon.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

The Queen has been pleased to direct that the following be appointed Members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council: Sir William Walrond, Bart., M.P.; Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., M.P.; Colonel Sanderson, M.P.; Mr. William Kenrick, M.P.

BARONETCIES.

On each of the following gentlemen Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the dignity of a Baronetcy: Sir Henry Thompson, F.R.C.S.; Mr. William Henry Hornby, M.P.; Mr. Francis Tress Barry, M.P.; Mr. John Murray Scott.

KNIGHTHOODS.

The honour of Knighthood has been graciously conferred by the Queen on each of the following: Mr. Fortescue Flannery, M.P.; Mr. John Furley; Mr. Edward Lawrence; Mr. Henry Evelyn Oakeley; the Lord Provost of Glasgow; Dr. Hermann Weber; Mr. Arthur Strachey, LL.D., Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad; Mr. William Mure, late Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Mauritius.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath (Civil Division):

TO BE G.C.B.

Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B.; Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K.C.B.

TO BE K.C.B.

Mr. Carey Knyvett, C.B.; Mr. Henry Primrose, C.B., C.S.I.; Professor William

VOL. II.—NO. XXII.

Chandler Roberts-Austen, C.B., F.R.S.; Mr. Edward Wingfield, C.B.

TO BE C.B.

Mr. Charles Alderson; Mr. Jasper Badcock; Mr. Robert H. Bryce; Mr. Evelyn Ruggles-Brise; Sir Charles Cameron, M.D.; Mr. Henry Cockburn; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Collins, M.V.O.; the Hon. Sidney Greville; Mr. Frederick John Jackson; Mr. John J. Jones; Mr. Walter Langley; Mr. H. W. Simpkinson; Mr. John Steele; Mr. George Wilson.

The following notification has been issued from the Foreign Office:

The Queen has approved the following promotions and appointments in the Order of St. Michael and St. George:

TO BE G.C.M.G.

His excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg; Major-General Sir Herbert Chermishe, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., Her Majesty's Military Commissioner in Crete.

TO BE K.C.M.G.

Boutros Pasha, Foreign Minister to His Highness the Khedive; Mr. Henry Howard, C.B., Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague; Mr. Edmund Fane, Her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen; Colonel James Hayes Sadler, late Consul-General at Valparaiso.

TO BE C.M.G.

Captain Sir E. Chichester, Bart., R.N.; Major Henry L. Galloway, D.S.O., Acting Commissioner in the Niger Protectorate; Major James Bor, R.M.A., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; and the following three officers of the Uganda Administration: Dr. T. E. MacPherson, Dr. R. N. Moffat, Mr. W. Grant.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 31.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

His Highness Rasul Khanji Mahabat Khanji, Nawab of Junagarh; Charles Cecil Stevens, Esq., C.S.I., Indian Civil Service.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Mackenzie Dalzell Chalmers, Esq., Member of the Governor-General's Council; Arundel Tagg Arundel, Esq., Indian Civil Service; Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Indian Staff Corps; His Highness Raja Kirti Sah of Tehri (Garhwal); John Prescott Hewett, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service; Colonel William Preece Warburton, M.D., Indian Medical Service; Colonel David Sinclair, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:

TO BE KNIGHTS COMMANDERS.

Andrew Wingate, Esq., C.I.E., Indian Civil Service; Kunwar Harnam Singh Ahluwalia, C.I.E., of Kapurthala; Major-General Gerald de Courcy Morton, C.B.; Major-General George Corrie Bird, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

TO BE COMPANIONS.

Joy Gobind Law, Esq., Additional Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Kellock M'Kay, Indian Medical Service; John Sime, Esq., Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab; Alexander Izat, Esq.; Rai Bahadur Thakur Mangal Singh; Rai Bahadur Dhanpat Rai Sardar Bahadur; Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhai Fakirji Commodore; Major Winthrop Benjamin Browning, Indian Medical Service; Major John Joseph Holdsworth, Gorakhpur Light Horse; Francis Jack Needham, Esq.; Edulji Dinshah.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve that a personal salute of twenty-one guns be granted to His Highness Shri Padmanabha Dasa Vanji Sir Balarama Varma Kulashekhara Kritapati Mani Sultan Maharaja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, of Travancore, G.C.S.I.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL AND SAINT GEORGE.

Downing Street, Jan. 2.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George: To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order: The Right Honourable Viscount Hampden, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales; Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., K.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Australia.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Sir John Madden,

Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria, who has on several occasions administered the government of the colony; William Turner Thiselton Dyer, Esq., C.M.G., C.I.E., Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in recognition of services rendered to Colonial Governments; Neville Lubbock, Esq., Chairman of the West India Committee, for services rendered in connection with the West Indian colonies.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Major-General William Julius Gascoigne, lately General Officer Commanding the Militia of the Dominion of Canada; Charles Walter Sneyd Kynnersley, Esq., Resident Councillor at Penang; Major (local Colonel) James Willcocks, D.S.O., for services with the West African Frontier Force on the Niger; Frank Rohweger, Esq., for services as Political Officer attached to the Forces in the Lagos Protectorate; Major John Hanbury-Williams, Military Secretary to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope; Major Matthew Nathan, R.E., Secretary to the Colonial Defence Committee; Major the Honourable Charles Granville Fortescue, for services in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; Captain John George Orlebar Aplin, Inspector in the Gold Coast Constabulary.

The following honours were announced in Dublin:

TO BE MEMBERS OF HER MAJESTY'S PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

The Earl of Dunraven, K.P.; Colonel Cooper, Her Majesty's Lieutenant for County Sligo.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has, with the approval of Her Majesty, intimated his intention of conferring the honour of Knighthood on the Lord Mayor of Belfast; the Mayor of Londonderry; the Recorder of Cork; Dr. Plunkett O'Farrell, Commissioner of Control and Inspector of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland.

WHITEHALL, December 19.

The Queen has been pleased to order a Congé d'Elire to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Bangor to elect a Bishop of that See, the same being void by the resignation of the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Daniel Lewis Lloyd, late Bishop thereof, and declared vacant by Her Majesty's Order in Council; and Her Majesty has been pleased to recommend to the said Dean and Chapter the Very Reverend Watkin Herbert Williams, D.D., Dean of the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph, to be by them elected Bishop of the said See of Bangor.

CROWN OFFICE, December 22.

The Queen has been pleased to cause Letters Patent to be issued, under the Great Seal, dealing with the precedence of the several Classes of the Royal Victorian Order.

SCOTTISH OFFICE, December 15.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, to appoint George Wardlaw Burnet, Esq., Advocate, M.A., B.L., to be Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, in the room of William Alexander Brown, Esq., resigned.

DOWNING STREET, December 23.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Ernest St. John Branch, Esq., assistant to the Attorney-General, Dominica, to be a Member of the Executive Council of that Presidency.

WHITEHALL, December 24.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 23rd inst., to appoint John Frederick Peel Rawlinson, Esq., Q.C., to be Recorder of the Borough of Cambridge, in the room of James Redfoord Bulwer, Esq., Q.C., resigned.

December 28.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Clinton Edward Dawkins, Esq., Under Secretary of State in the Finance Department of the Egyptian Government, Her Majesty's royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Grand Cordon (First Class) of the Order of the Medjidieh, conferred on him by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey.

BOARD OF TRADE, December 28.

The office of Official Receiver for the Bankruptcy District of the County Court holden at Cardiff having become vacant through the resignation of Mr. Thomas Henry Stephens, the Board of Trade have appointed Mr. George David, Solicitor, of Cardiff, to be Official Receiver in Bankruptcy for the said district, as from January 1, 1899.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, January 1.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Captain Wyndham Frederick Tufnell, 3rd Battalion the Buffs, to be an Extra Gentleman Usher to Her Majesty.

DOWNING STREET, December 31.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Nicholas Darnell Davis, Esq., C.M.G. (Comptroller of Customs), to be Auditor-General of the Colony of British Guiana.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint James Stewart, Esq., C.M.G. (Assistant Colonial Secretary, Fiji), to be

Comptroller of Customs of the said Colony of British Guiana.

SANDRINGHAM, January 2.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the Honourable Sidney Greville, C.B., to be Equerry-in-Waiting to his Royal Highness, vice Major-General Sir Arthur E. A. Ellis, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., resigned; Major-General Sir Arthur Ellis to be an Extra Equerry; and Sir James Reid, Bart., K.C.B., a Physician in Ordinary to His Royal Highness, vice Sir William Jenner, Bart., G.C.B., deceased.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, January 1.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments: Sir Richard Douglas Powell, Bart., M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician Extraordinary, to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary; James Edward Pollock, M.D., F.R.C.P., to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary; Thomas Barlow, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to the Household, to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians Extraordinary.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 29, 1898.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Alexander Carnegie Ross, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Portuguese Province of Lourenço Marques, to reside at Lourenço Marques.

November 1.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint R. C. Fulke Greville, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Quilimane.

December 14.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George Young, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

December 17.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint George Dixon Graham, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

December 19.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Edward Thornton, Esq., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Athens; Arthur Francis Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at the Hague; Arthur Stewart Raikes, Esq., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Brussels; Frederick Seymour Clarke, Esq., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Buenos Ayres; and Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., to be Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro.

December 22.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Alfred Biliotti, K.C.M.G., C.B.

to be Her Majesty's Consul-General for the Island of Crete; Lionel Edward Gresley Carden, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul-General in the Island of Cuba, to reside at Havana; John George Haggard, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul in the Island of New Caledonia and its Dependencies; Alfred Grenfell, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Argentine Republic, to reside at Buenos Ayres; Charles Henry de Lemos, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the States of Bolivar and Bermudez, to reside at Ciudad Bolivar; Percy John Frederick Staniforth, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, to reside at Rio Grande do Sul; and William James Anderson, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Sivas.

WHITEHALL, January 5.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto William Christopher Macdonald, Esq., Merchant, of Montreal, in the Dominion of Canada.

CROWN OFFICE, January 6.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint Thomas Townsend Bucknill, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to be one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

The Queen has also been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint Henry Studdy Theobald, Esq., of the Inner Temple; Charles Frederick Gill, Esq., of the Middle Temple; William Ellis Hume-Williams, Esq., of the Middle Temple; Arthur O'Connor, Esq., of the Middle Temple; and Butler Cole Aspinall, Esq., of the Middle Temple, to be of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

WAR OFFICE, January 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B., late Permanent Secretary to the Local Government Board; Sir Charles Lennox Peel, K.C.B., late Clerk of the Council.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Carey John Knyvett, Esq., C.B., late Principal Clerk, Home Office; Edward Wingfield, Esq., C.B., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; William Chandler Roberts-Austen, Esq., C.B.,

F.R.S., Chemist and Assayer to the Royal Mint; Henry William Primrose, Esq., C.B., C.S.I., Chairman of the Board of Customs.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.: Charles Henry Alderson, Esq., Charity Commissioner; Jasper Capper Badcock, Esq., Controller of London Postal Service; Robert Henry Boyce, Esq., Office of Works; Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Esq., Chairman of the Prison Commission; Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., M.D.; Henry Cockburn, Esq., Chinese Secretary to Legation, Peking; Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Collins, M.V.O.; Sidney Robert Greville, Esq. (commonly called the Honourable Sidney Robert Greville); Frederick John Jackson, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul and First Class Assistant, Uganda; John Joseph Casime Jones, Esq., Chief Commissioner, Dublin Metropolitan Police; Walter Louis Frederick Goltz Langley, Esq., Foreign Office; Henry Walrond Simpkinson, Esq., Education Department; John Steele, Esq., Chief Inspector of Excise; George Wilson, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul and First Class Assistant, Uganda.

DOWNING STREET, January 12.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Jacob Garrard and Albert John Gould, Esquires, who have served for more than three years as Members of the Executive Council of the Colony of New South Wales.

CROWN OFFICE, January 11.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint Henry Edward Duke, of Gray's Inn, in the County of London, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, January 2.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George:

To be Ordinary Members of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Distinguished Order: His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Charles Stewart Scott, K.C.M.G., C.B., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of Russia; Major-General Sir Herbert Charles Chermide, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., for distinguished services in Crete.

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order: Henry Howard, Esq., C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands;

Edward Douglas Veitch Fane, Esq., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Denmark; Colonel James Hayes Sadler, late Her Majesty's Consul-General at Valparaiso.

To be an Honorary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Boutros Pasha Ghaly, Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Highness the Khedive of Egypt.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order: Captain Sir Edward Chichester, Bart., R.N., for services during recent events at Manila; Major Henry Lionel Gallwey, D.S.O., Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General for the Niger Coast Protectorate; Major James Henry Bor, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Marine Artillery, for services in Crete; Robert Unwin Moffat, Esq., M.B., James Simpson Macpherson, Esq., and William Grant, Esq., for services during the recent Uganda Mutiny.

CROWN OFFICE, January 10.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to grant to Sir Henry Hawkins, Knt., late one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, an annuity of £3,500.

WAR OFFICE, January 16.

With reference to the notice in the *Gazette* of January 13 of the appointments Her Majesty has been pleased to make to the

Most Honourable Order of the Bath, the names of John Joseph Casimir Jones, Esq., Chief Commissioner Dublin Metropolitan Police, and Sir Charles Alexander Cameron, M.D., Chief of the Public Health Department, Corporation of Dublin, should read as now stated.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 1, 1898.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the Honourable Odo William Theophilus Villiers Russell and Granville George Leveson-Gower, Earl Granville, to be Second Secretaries in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

December 26.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Joshua Milne Crompton Cheetham, Esq., to be a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

December 29.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Vincent Corbett, Esq., a Second Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, to be Her Majesty's Commissioner on the International (Financial) Commission now sitting at Athens, under the provisions of the Greek Law of Control of March 10, 1898.

December 31.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major William Pulteney Pulteney, D.S.O., to be Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Congo Free State.

Deaths.

PEERS.

Most Noble Sir Algernon George Percy, sixth Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (Jan. 2), is succeeded by his son, the Rt. Hon. Henry George Percy, Baron Lovaine, commonly called Earl Percy.

Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Napier, ninth Lord Napier and Ettrick, K.P. (Dec. 19), is succeeded by his son, the Hon. William John George Napier, Master of Napier.

Charles Colmore Grant, Baron de Longueuil, of Quebec (Dec. 13), is succeeded by his brother, Reginald d'Iberville Charles Grant.

PEERESSES.

Most Hon. Julia, Marchioness of Ailsa (Jan. 11), widow of the second Marquess of Ailsa.

Rt. Hon. Elizabeth, Countess of Harrington (Dec. 24), widow of the fifth Earl of Harrington.

Rt. Hon. the Countess of Mexborough (Dec. 23), wife of the fifth Earl of Mexborough.

Rt. Hon. Mary Selina Charlotte, Viscountess

Portman (Jan. 4), wife of the second Viscount Portman.

Rt. Hon. Maria Georgina Elizabeth, Baroness Athlumney (Jan. 6), widow of the first Baron Athlumney.

KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Surgeon-General Sir James Mouat, K.C.B., V.C. (Jan. 4).

Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Edwin Weare, K.C.B. (Dec. 31).

Colonel George Alderson Milman, C.B. (Dec. 29).

General J. Gordon, C.B. (Jan. 1).

DAMES.

Dame Frances Dryden (Jan. 4), wife of Sir Henry Dryden, Bart.

Dame Georgina Larcom (Dec. 15), widow of Major-General Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Ailsen Larcom, Bart., K.C.B.

Dame Elizabeth Beresford (Dec. 23), widow of Sir George de la Poer Beresford, Bart.

Hon. Dame Erica Townsend-Farquhar, widow of Sir Walter Minto Townsend-Farquhar, Bart.

Dame Eliza Caroline Seymour Hardy, widow of Sir William Hardy, Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

Dame Annie More-Molyneux (Dec. 17), wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert More-Molyneux, K.C.B.

BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Rev. and Hon. Arthur George Wallop (Dec. 22).

Lady Louisa Elizabeth Fortescue (Jan. 9).

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild (Dec. 17).

Hon. Elizabeth Georgiana Lake-Gloag (Dec. 15).

Lady Edith Bootle-Wilbraham (Jan. 12).

Hon. Mabel Corbett.

OTHERS.

Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, Catholic Bishop of Meath (Dec. 24).

Sibell Evelyn Lumley (Nov. 21), daughter of Major the Hon. Osbert Lumley.

Commander William Grant Douglas, R.N. (Dec. 16), eldest son of the late the Rev. the Hon. Charles and Lady Isabella Douglas, of Earlsgrift, co. Tyrone.

Jane Phoebe Greene (Dec. 16), only daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Wilson Greene, Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.

Colonel Arthur Collett Nightingale, late 93rd Highlanders (Jan. 10), grandson of Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart.

Rev. Charles Augustus Hope (Dec. 30), Rector of Barwick-in-Elmet and Honorary Canon of Ripon, youngest son of the late Sir John Hope, Bart., of Craighall.

Aeddán Donnithorne (Jan. 2), widow of Captain Arthur Donnithorne, 17th Lancers,

and youngest daughter of the late Hon. R. A. Arundell.

Hervy Charles Pechell (Dec. 28), youngest son of the late Rev. H. R. Pechell, Rector of Bix, and of the Lady Caroline Pechell. Alianore Maria Julia Vereker (Dec. 15), youngest daughter of the Hon. Henry Vereker, of The Pitts, Binstead.

Joanna Wynne Souttar (Jan. 4), wife of John Souttar, and daughter of the late Sir Dominic Daly.

Julia de Stern (Jan. 3), wife of the late Baron Stern.

Sarah Maria Digby (Jan. 3), wife of William Digby, C.I.E.

Major-General Sussex William Lennox (Dec. 15), eldest son of the late Lord Sussex Lennox.

Oscar William Chetwynd Scudamore (Dec. 14), youngest surviving son of the late Frank Ives Scudamore, C.B.

Bellonie de Kilfrush (Dec. 25), wife of Frédéric Gubbins de Kilfrush, C.B., late Governor-General's Agent at Benares.

Caroline Barbara James (Dec. 20), widow of William James, of Plymouth and Bombay, and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Rose Cormack, M.D., of Paris.

Helen Græme Boyle (Jan. 14), only child of the Hon. Alexander Boyle.

Charlotte Raeburn (Jan. 11), eldest surviving daughter of the late Henry Raeburn, and grand-daughter of Sir Henry Raeburn, of St. Bernards, Edinburgh.

William Moir Summerfield Twynam (Dec. 28), eldest son of Sir W. Crofton Twynam, K.C.M.G., late Government Agent, Northern Province, Ceylon.



By the Way.

THE Marquess of Tweeddale has been made a Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle in place of the late Earl of Mansfield, who at the time of his death was the oldest holder of the Order. The foundation of the Order is very ancient; but it was revived by James II. in 1687, and again by Anne in 1703. The badge is a collar composed of sixteen gold thistles interlaced with golden sprigs of rue, enamelled green, with a small golden image of St. Andrew in a gold badge attached to the collar. The "rue" is said to be a pun—Thistles And-rew (*rue*).

We get many curiosities sent to us, but of all the curious communications we have ever received, we think the following printed notice must be placed first:

LORD BARRETT.

(TITLED "THE POET," BY PRINCESS MAY.)

Lord Barrett was born in the year 1867. He was twenty-eight years of age on September 13, 1895. He is not married. He has experienced adventures in America,

France, and other countries. When Princess May and he played together in Richmond Park they were children. In after-years Princess May formally titled him "The Poet," the documents of which he holds in his possession in her own writing. Although in modern history a mere nothing is recorded of the Barretts, ancient history is very prolific regarding them. About 900 years ago Richard Barrett, Bishop of Killala, led an army into Connaught. In Thomas Wright's "History of Ireland," you can read on p. 276: "Among the documents sent from Ireland to the English Court, was one which is still preserved in the English State Paper Office in the first volume of State Papers relating to Ireland. This document states that more than thirty great captains of English noble folk, every one of them maketh war and peace for himself without any license of the King, or of any temporal person, save to him that is strongest and of such that may subdue them by the sword, being Sir Gerald on Desmond, the Lord Barrett, and others. In the year 1515 they defied the King's laws." On p. 156 it will be seen that "The Lord Barrett led an army in the year 1280 into Connaught." On p. 215 it states that "the Berminghams, the Lord Barrett, and the Geraldines were independent rulers in 1399." The antiquity of the Barretts is most extreme. England was anciently called "Barat-anak" by the Phenicians (see De Rapin Thoyra's "History of England," p. xiv). The Greeks and Romans afterwards changed the name to Britannia. Under the Gaelic form of their name ancient history describes the Barretts as princes of Ireland, Egypt, and Spain quite 2,000 or more years ago (see Comerford's and other Histories of Ireland). In the family it was customary for the grandfather to will the title to the grandson, if the son behaved in a manner derogatory to the dignity of the race. Lord Barrett's father offended Lord Barrett's grandfather by fighting as a private soldier for the English Queen, and the title was therefore willed to the grandson, "The Poet," the present Lord Barrett. Lord Barrett has composed and written books of poetry and prose, and sold them himself.¹ He possesses letters, which enclosed payment for his books, from the following persons (here follows a remarkable list of people, from royalty downwards).

Lord Barrett's books "Poems," "Ivy of Sorrow," "Roses of Ruth," "Lilies of Love," and other books, are now out of print. Lord Barrett has also written under the names "Lord Barrett of Mayo," "Lord James Joseph Barrett," "Vivian Chatterton," and "James Joseph Barrett," also other names.

All postal orders and letters must be addressed to

LORD BARRETT,

52, King Henry's Walk,

Mildmay Park, London, England.

Here is another curiosity. The paragraph appeared in the *Bristol Mercury* of September 23, 1898. Can any of our readers add to our knowledge on the point, or is it simply a newspaper fairy tale from end to end?

PEERS OF THE UNITED STATES.—It will come as a surprise, perhaps even as a shock, to most people to learn that there is a real House of Lords in the United States. It is situated in the State of New Jersey, and its members, although citizens of the United States, are, at the same time, vassals of her Majesty. Charles II. gave to his brother James the land which is now New Jersey, and James in his turn gave the land to twelve of his friends, with a deed of grant creating them and their descendants lords. The Lords meet twice every year in Perth Amboy, in a little two-roomed house erected on the site of the first meeting-house, which was erected in 1686. They are summoned by a crier with bell, dressed after the manner of a beefeater. His summons begins with the usual "Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye—all manner of men to whom these presents do come, that in pursuance of his Majesty King Charles," etc. The Lords, who have been waiting in the outer room, then proceed to the inner or council chamber, where their deliberations are presided over by the Lord President.

¹ Which is more than some other poets have managed to do.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the *Daily Mail* states that the charge against Charles Gunn, who claims to be the brother of the late Duke of Hamilton, is that he attempted to borrow money on false pretences. He alleges that he wanted the money to go to England to claim the Hamilton property. He declares that he was born in May, 1847, and is the second son of William Alexander Archibald, eleventh Duke of Hamilton, and of the Princess Mary of Baden, and the only brother of William Alexander, the late Duke. After the duel, he says that under his instructions his men, Charles Stuart, of Hunt House, Cadzo, and Robinson, Rotherwell Haugh, filled the coffin so as to give it the usual weight. He was married in the name of Gunn to Miss Rosie Fuch, and has two children.

A new Druce claimant has, it is stated, arisen in the person of Mr. William Druce, who claims to be a grandson of Mr. T. C. Druce. According to the new story, the late Mr. Thomas Charles Druce married first in 1816, and had a family consisting of one daughter and four sons, one of whom—George Druce—emigrated to Australia, where he was lost sight of. The new claimant, Mr. William Druce, is said to be a son of Mr. George Druce, and is now on his way home to England, for the purpose of endeavouring to substantiate his claims. The *Daily Telegraph's* New York correspondent telegraphs: Mr. F. W. Goulder, of Rock Island, Illinois, says he has evidence to substantiate Mrs. Druce's claim that her son is the rightful Duke of Portland. Mr. Goulder says he was a nurse in the London asylum where Thomas C. Druce died, and that Druce was registered as Dr. Harper. Mr. Goulder also says that he has information in regard to Druce's domestic life, and that Mrs. Druce offered him 25,000 dollars to go to England to testify, besides promising to reward him liberally if she proves victorious.

A French paper (quoted by *Truth*) reported the transit through Paris and Marseilles of "Sir Dar Kitchener, Duke of Khartoum, member of the Chamber of Lords, Chief of the Military Council of Great Britain, and Governor-General of the Central African Indies."

Many of the oldest of Christmas rural customs are decaying. Two of them are "Thomassing," by which was meant the custom of the poorest of the inhabitants of a village visiting the houses of well-to-do farmers and others on St. Thomas's Day, for the purpose of begging or receiving Christmas boxes of various kinds, and "mumming." Neither will, however, be much regretted. "Thomassing," though by no means defunct, is rapidly declining, chiefly for the reason that the farmers are not so generously disposed, or at least cannot generally afford to be charitable, as they used to be, and "mumming" was the lowest form which any custom of the kind has been used to take.

Abdication House, High Street, Rochester, formerly the residence of Sir Richard Head, Bart., M.P. for the city some 220 years ago, who received James II. there previous to that King's flight to the Continent, has just been sold by auction for £2,200. The garden at the rear of this house, from which James escaped to the river Medway, still exists.



BOX PRESENTED TO GENERAL DUMOURIEZ BY THE FRENCH CONVENTION,
IN RECOGNITION OF HIS MARTIAL EXPLOITS.

(Vide "Notes on the Walpoles, p. 490.")



The
Genealogical Magazine.

MARCH, 1899.

NOTES ON THE PEDIGREE OF PYM OF
BRYMORE, 1643.

(GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, DECEMBER, 1898, pp. 361-364, AND
PLATE.)

BY WALTER CROUCH, F.Z.S., ETC.



HE original parchment roll, over seven feet in length, which contains the descent of Alexander Pym, the eldest son of John Pym, M.P., of Brymore, in the parish of Cannington, co. Somerset, was signed by William Ryley, Lancaster Herald, on December 22, 1643, just fourteen days after the death of the said John Pym. Including the final achievement, there are twenty-five shields of arms, and the direct line is carried back for fourteen generations.

It is among the muniments of the present owner of Brymore, Mr. H. Pleydell-Bouverie, D.L., who has kindly given me full permission to publish it. The Pym pedigree, by Dethick, York Herald, 1583, also remains in his possession, with a large number of MSS. which formerly belonged to the great Parliamentary leader, which are all scheduled, and many voluminously quoted in the tenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission (Appendix, Part vi, 1887). Some of the more important papers were presented by the late Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P. (his grandfather), to the British Museum in 1840, where they are preserved in Add. MSS. 11,692.

From an inspection of the original roll, it is quite manifest, apart from the date, that the pedigree when signed ended with the name and arms of the children of "King Pym," and that the Gerard impalement on Sir Charles's shield, with the notices of his two children, were subsequent insertions. This is quite apparent from the differences in writing and the painting of the arms, while these additions crowd upon the achievement, which would be at least unusual. Indeed, the base of the shield of "Charles, his son" (afterwards the second Baronet), is placed between the ears of the griffin's head crest.

The chief interest in this hitherto unpublished pedigree lies in the fact that it gives the lineage of John Pym, who was the most distinguished member of the family; and for over thirty years, during the reigns of James I. and Charles I., a Burgess or Member of Parliament; a man of great power, integrity, and vigour, who has made his mark in the political history of our country, and was mockingly dubbed by the Royalists "King Pym."

The following lines, which occur under two of his portraits, will show the estimation in which he was held by many. The first is under a small engraving by G. Glover :

"Reade in this Image him, whose dearest blood
Is thought noe price to buy his Countryes good,
Whose name shall flourish, till the blast of fframe
Shall want a Trumpet, or true worth a name."

The other lines are under a small and poor woodcut

"Loe Reader here presented to thine eye,
Great Brittaines Friend, Vertues Epitomy.
Inspir'd with Heavenly wisdom from above
None more deserves, none hath more generall love :
In Times to come, the honour of his name,
Shall live and flourish, crown'd with lasting Fame.
Bene vivere, bis vivere est."

An extract from the unpublished letter of John Pym to his son, now among the Add. MSS. quoted above, throws a curious side-light upon the domestic trouble which beset the great patriot, and probably helped the embarrassment in which his affairs were at the time of his death. It is addressd :

"To my sonn Alexandere
pym on of the gentlemen
of Colonells Harbuts Company
in the Dukes army dly these
With speed.

THE PEDIGREE OF PYM OF BRYMORE 477

"ALEXANDERE

" . . . I have spoken with Mr Darby he hath given me a good report of you. . . . I have some hope that I shall finde you a changed man, wherfore I am very willing to call you home. But I have not yet compounded with your creditors. . . . If they ever take notice you are reconcild to me I shall bring them to no reason, there for keepe yourself privat & send to me before you come. I will then give you directions what to doe. . . . Assure yourself as I am very apt to receive you if you be truly a reformd man so you will easily fall back into my displeasure if you bring home youre old faults & follyes with you. Thus I pray God direct you in his feare & comend you to his blessing, resting

"Your loving father,

"JO: PYM.

"LONDON, 21 Nov., 1634."

Lysons, in the "Environs of London" (ii., 89), quoting from Nelson's "Collections" (ii., 490), states that John Pym lived at Chelsea during the Civil War. He died on December 8, 1643, and was interred on the 15th in Westminster Abbey.

In some of the short pedigrees which have been published his eldest son is given as John Pym, M.P. for Poole 1640. But this is entirely in error, the true name of this member being John Pyne.

Alexander was his eldest son and heir, for whom this descent was augmented, and he died unmarried within a year after his father, when the estate passed to his brother Charles, who had served in the Parliament Army, and was created a Baronet by Cromwell in 1657, being confirmed in the honour by Charles II. in 1663. At his death in 1672 his son Charles succeeded as second Baronet. He was baptized in Hatton Garden, February, 1663-64 (Register of St. Andrew, Holborn), and was killed in a tavern brawl in London on May 4, 1688, when the Baronetcy became extinct, he having died *sine prole*. He was buried at Harrow-on-the-Hill, where his widow, Dame Catherine Pym, of Beaksbourn, was also interred on November 29, 1705.

The estates passed to his sister Mary as sole heiress who married Sir Thomas Hales, Bart., of Bekesbourne, Kent; and by the second marriage of their daughter Anne, Brymore became vested in the Bouverie family, subsequently created Earls of Radnor.



NOTES ON PEDIGREE-MAKING (*continued*).

BY AN OFFICER OF ARMS.



THE Universities, in the various college archives, a vast amount of exceedingly useful material relating to the members thereof can often be found. The "matriculation" of an individual almost invariably gives the name and description of his father, and also his age when he matriculated—particulars which, taken together, frequently are sufficient to establish his identity and position in a pedigree, which has hitherto eluded the searcher. Cases exist where a pedigree of several generations could be unquestionably established from the University records alone, such pedigree being, of course, meagre as to details and scrappy as to extent, but still sufficient in certain eventualities to establish a right to bear arms. The archives of the Admiralty and the War Office should also not be neglected, when it is believed, or there is evidence to show, that some of the line have been in the navy or the army. Most important and often most essential facts as to marriages, etc., in foreign parts or stations, can often be found in these archives, and not elsewhere.

Should the descent run up into a family of Quakers or "Friends," the searcher may deem himself most fortunate, since the records kept by the members of this religious body are most careful, detailed, accurate, and elaborate: giving the fullest particulars of the events recorded both as to time and place, and names and descriptions of those taking part in them; and the inquirer may look for courtesy and help from the officials in whose custody these records remain. The publications of The Huguenot Society and kindred societies should not be neglected, if indications of name or locality point in the direction of a French refugee descent. The often curious spelling of foreign names by those who made the entries relating to such refugees, in some cases makes the question of identity a very difficult one. In France itself at the present time, and for a number of generations past, the records relating to births, marriages and deaths are in the most admirable order, and the information to be obtained therefrom is always most full and interesting; indeed, they are models of what registers should be. When such are necessary, and are forthcoming, the pedigree-maker will have but little trouble in proving his facts.

The periodical publications of the last and the present centuries should never be neglected, as in them may often be found notes of

events relating to families and individuals which, even if not (as is often the case) themselves important, serve as clues where to look for information which will be found of the greatest importance. Obituary notices of the end of the last and the beginning of the present century usually gave many particulars of the family of the deceased, and in several cases, by speaking of traditional ancestry or descents which have been subsequently forgotten or overlooked, have proved of real service to the descendants of a later day.

Having collected all possible available information relating, in the first case to those in the direct male line—by which *alone* the right to bear arms can in the ordinary way descend—and then (if it is intended so far to extend the pedigree) to the collaterals, let the pedigree-maker write out, at the head of a piece of ruled paper of a convenient size, the earliest of the ancestors his searches has disclosed: giving, after his full name, his description, date and place of birth, date of making and of proving of his Will, where and when he was buried, and if a monumental inscription (“M. I.” in short) exists to him, and where it is. On the right-hand side of this name, separated by a small space, and connected with a =, put the name and as many of the above particulars as have been ascertained relating to the wife, adding also where and when the marriage took place, or if this is not known, referring to the authority which shows the parties to have been married. From this = mark let a perpendicular line depend, far enough down the paper to clear the particulars relating to the husband and wife, and at right-angles to this line draw another, against which place the names and similar particulars of each of the children, the sons in order of birth coming first, followed by the daughters, the husbands of the latter being placed to the right of their wives, and connected as in the parents’ case. The repetition of this arrangement forms a pedigree that will be intelligible to a herald or practised genealogist.

The employment of irresponsible agents in making searches in the various public offices before referred to is not, for many practical reasons, one to be recommended, unless in those exceptional cases—previously referred to—where an expert in deciphering ancient documents must be engaged. The College of Arms does not accept, as evidence, the lists, abstracts, etc., of such persons; and the unwary searcher will often find that an apparently complete and satisfactory descent, deduced by someone of this description employed by him, comes to fatal shipwreck when exposed to the critical examination of experts, whose experience leads them to promptly distinguish between convenient and comfortable assumptions, and carefully ascertained and demonstrated facts. Apart, too,

from the question of irresponsibility and more or less ignorant enthusiasm, there is that also of deliberate fraud to be taken into consideration. A recent notorious case in the criminal courts will recur to many of our readers, in which an unscrupulous adventurer, by an elaborate system of fraud and forgery (which nearly had an entirely successful issue), defrauded his confiding employer out of a sum of money large enough to have furnished the latter with genuine Armorial Bearings ten times over—the non-existent “ancestors,” of course, not included. The net value of this person’s “investigations” must be very small indeed: since, tainted as they are by discovered fraud, the whole of the ground alleged to have been covered by them would have to be gone over again before any part of the results could be available for actual use in the ordinary way.

Another warning to amateur pedigree-makers is, not to take everything *in print* for gospel truth, either as to Arms or pedigree. Pedigree-making—where their own pedigrees are concerned—appears to have a fatal attraction for many excellent people, whose education, training, and the utter absence of the critical faculty where *their own wishes* are concerned, makes them about as fit to investigate their own genealogy as to navigate a first-class fighting vessel to the South Pole. This class of individual, if he has the means of doing so, almost invariably rushes into print: often with disastrous results. The pedigree usually begins with the mere name of an individual of whom no particulars, authentic or otherwise, are stated, except that he was “of the family” of Brown, Jones, or Robinson, as the case may be, the full achievement of some illustrious family of the name being set out in full at the head of the pedigree, the compiler being fully convinced that, if the truth were known, the “missing registers” found, etc., he could certainly establish his right to these Arms, which in the meantime he might just as well “use,” since he has them “on all the silver and on his grandfather’s seal.”

Into the fascinating questions of “Royal Descents” and “Quarterings” I will not go. A “Royal Descent” sounds a very startling and magnificent affair, but a little careful thought and a few simple mathematical calculations, introduced into a subject which seems foreign to such methods, will remove many of its special charms, and tend to show that the blood of kings—Plantagenet or otherwise—flows in the veins of the bulk of the nation, and is not confined to those individuals (by no means few or far between) who can, and often do, boast of an ascertained descent from one who wore “the round and top of sovereignty” in the days that are long past and gone.

THE NEW "DEBRETT."



WITH the opening of the new Parliamentary Session Debrett's "House of Commons and Judicial Bench" again comes to us, following rapidly upon the heels of the "Peerage and Baronetage" for the present year. Both of them are recognised books of reference, and a long experience and intimate acquaintance with each of them enables us to say that of all books of reference we know none that can compare with "Debrett" for its accuracy in current matters—for example, in dates of birth, marriage, and death, and the accuracy of names and descriptions. Moreover, it is always up to date at the moment it leaves the press, and we are pleased in this point to notice that the new arms of Warrington and the recently-granted crest and supporters of Nottingham have been properly inserted. We wish, however, that Debrett would discard some of the atrocious designs which do duty for town arms. We do not greatly blame Debrett; we rather blame the towns that use them, and beg Debrett to no longer take notice of them. We should like to point out to the editor that Mr. James Bailey, the Member for Newington, has a lawful right to bear arms, though they do not happen to be the coat-of-arms opposite his name in "Debrett." Mr. Muntz, M.P., is another instance of the same thing. We are glad to miss from the new edition of the "House of Commons" many bogus coats which have appeared in former editions, and if the editor will go on quietly weeding out the monstrosities, he will be doing good service. Save on this point, there are few, if any, improvements which we can suggest for the editor's consideration, though we should like to put forward as a point which might be thought over the advisability of adding the Standing Orders of the two Houses of Parliament to the book. We think it would popularize it in quarters where this would be a manifest advantage. We cannot forbear the inquiry as to where on earth the coat-of-arms came from which is attributed to Mr. H. S. Samuel, the Member for the Limehouse Division of the Tower Hamlets. That any English subject possesses a right to the closed crown of Sovereignty which appears above the crest we decline to believe. We have little but unqualified praise for "Debrett," and we should wish to put upon record our admiration for the care, the accuracy, the patience, and immense labour through which the editor has achieved the reputation which "Debrett" has

acquired within the last few years. That being so, there is little, if anything, to criticise in the volume, and we turn to the preface, which is becoming a rival to the annual fund of amusement with which the editor of "Crockford" has yearly supplied the public. After stating that there have been 320 honours conferred by the Crown during the past year, the editor goes on to say:

"As foreshadowed in last year's 'Debrett,' the Provisional Committee of the Baronetage convened a general meeting of the members of this Hereditary Dignity in January last, at which a permanent Society was formed, to be styled 'The Honourable Society of the Baronetage,' open to all Baronets, sons of Baronets, heirs-presumptive of Baronets, and brothers of Baronets in the line of succession—all being of full age—and formed with a view to maintaining the ancient rights and privileges of the Baronetage, and endeavouring to put a stop to the unauthorized assumption of the dignity—a course systematically advocated in 'Debrett' for very many years past. To this end, as suggested in the last issue, the Earl Marshal has been approached to obtain his assistance in the matter, and it is understood that the Society will shortly present a petition to Her Majesty for a Charter of Incorporation, with power to require proofs of the pedigrees of Baronets, and failing to obtain such a Charter, legislation may be resorted to, to give the Lord Chancellor power to receive proofs of pedigree on succession to Baronetcies, as he now receives them in the case of Peers. But would not this be an infringement of the rights and prerogatives of the Earl Marshal? As pointed out last year, the necessary machinery for proving the rightful succession already exists at the College of Arms, and only needs a Royal Warrant to properly set it in motion, and to render *compulsory* the due recording of the necessary pedigrees.

"It will be remembered that in August, 1897, a notice appeared in the Press that Her Majesty intended to grant to the children of living and deceased Life Peers the title of 'Honourable,' and to give precedence next after the younger children of hereditary Barons and before all Baronets. After a long delay, it appears that a Royal Warrant on this subject was duly put on record, dated March 31, 1898; but this Warrant was never gazetted. Subsequently, however, it leaked out that this Warrant, while granting the children of Life Peers the precedence originally announced, omitted to give them any style whatever; and as late as August 15—just a year after the notification—a further Royal Warrant was placed on record, also dated March 31, 1898, giving them *both* style and pre-

cedence, but without cancelling the first one, so that at present there are on record two Warrants, both dated the same day, the one giving the precedence only, and the other both courtesy title and precedence. Had only the first Warrant been dated April 1 ('All Fools' Day'), it might have been accepted as a joke at the expense of the individuals interested; but presumably the last entered is the one really intended to be effective.

"It is, however, still difficult to understand why, if it were desired to confer on the children of Life Peers a place in the General Table of Precedence, it was necessary to grant them a *special* position. Surely it would have been simpler, rather than add another anomaly to the Precedence Table (already worn out with dignity), to have accorded them rank among the children of hereditary Barons according to the dates of their fathers' patents, in the same way as their fathers (although only Peers for life) rank among hereditary Lords according to the dates of their creations. By so doing, in all probability much friction with the Baronets might have been avoided, as their principal ground of complaint with the course adopted has all along been the conferring of *special* precedence above all Baronets, which, they contend, is a contravention of the decree of King James I., that he himself nor his heirs and successors would create or constitute any style, title, or dignity, or give precedence above Baronets to anyone below the degree of a Lord of Parliament.

"It may not here be out of place to point out the real meaning of the word 'Nobility,' which, however incorrectly in itself, has in recent times come to be used in the United Kingdom as comprising the members of the Peerage and those bearing certain Courtesy Titles in right of their relationship to Peers. Such, however, is not the true meaning of the word, which now, as always, rightly indicates the lawful possession of Armorial Insignia, and embraces both the *nobiles majores* and *nobiles minores*. It is in this sense, too, that the word 'noble' is still habitually used on the Continent, where precedence is always regulated by the date of grant of Arms, and not, as in England, by titular distinction.

"On May 31 last the Queen was pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal, to declare that the children of the eldest son of any Prince of Wales shall have and at all times hold and enjoy the style, title, or attribute of 'Royal Highness'; but these letters patent confer only style, and give no precedence to the children of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, who still rank only as the children of a Duke according to the date of their parent's title."

A TREATISE ON THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAMES (*continued*).



WHEN arms are exemplified under a Royal License and no blood relationship whatsoever can be shown to the family whose arms they originally were, certain marks are added to the coat-of-arms to indicate the fact. These marks naturally have to be such that will not interfere with the arms themselves. Usually it will be found that the mark of distinction is a plain canton upon a coat-of-arms, and a cross crosslet upon the crest; frequently, however, a cross crosslet is substituted upon the arms for the canton if this seems more advisable, and in rare cases other charges have been introduced for the same purpose. These marks are made *perpetual* when blood relationship will not follow in the future, but when a husband obtains a Royal License to bear his wife's surname or the surname of some ancestor of hers, the children will naturally obtain through their mother some blood relationship to the family whose name has been assumed. And in such cases the marks of distinction are governed by a special clause in the patent of exemplification under which the husband (who has no blood relationship) is required to bear the marks of distinction, whilst the children (who have the relationship) are specifically exempted from so doing.

In cases of illegitimacy a son taking his putative father's name and arms has the recognised marks to indicate the fact of illegitimacy added to the arms in the exemplification, and the Royal License is only granted to him on condition that he bear these, and it is impossible at any future date for them to be discarded. But it is desirable to point out that there is one way out of the difficulty and that is, that the condition of the bequest or settlement shall relate only to the name. It is then open to the son to obtain a grant of arms to himself without any reference to the arms of the testator, and this grant *de novo* will not contain these marks. But the arms would be different from the arms of the testator, and will be an entirely new coat-of-arms.

In cases where the illegitimate child is a daughter a certain procedure has sometimes been adopted, though whether it is still always possible we are unable to say. This procedure is as follows: the daughter is ignored in the bequest, which is specifically made to her husband and his children, on condition that the husband

assumes the name and arms. Now there exists no blood relationship, legitimately or illegitimately, between the husband and the testator, and it would be a manifest injury to the husband to require him to bear marks of illegitimacy when there is no stain whatever upon his own birth, so that the arms will be exemplified to him with the mark indicative of the absence of blood relationship. But the daughter must be absolutely ignored, as if the entail is limited to her descendants in order to exclude any possible inheritance by other children of the husband by another marriage, then it is evident that the bequest is to the daughter and to the descendants of the old family through her bastard descent, and consequently such descendants must bear the penalty accruing to the manner of their descent. In putting forward this method of overcoming the penalty attaching to illegitimacy, it should be remarked that there is a manifest risk of the property passing in a direction which is not intended, and this risk should be well weighed before this procedure is adopted. From the point of view of the laws of arms, it is somewhat of the nature of a shuffle and is undesirable, and those endeavouring to adopt it will find that many difficulties are put in the way of its being carried out.

But in every Royal License which is issued the following clause will invariably be found: "And to command that this our Royal License and authority shall first be duly recorded in our College of Arms, otherwise this our License and authority be void and of none effect." And, moreover, if the petition and consequent Royal License concern the arms in addition to the name a clause is also inserted that the said arms "shall be duly exemplified according to the laws of Arms, and recorded in our College of Arms."

If the petition be that of a bastard, the Royal License stipulates that the arms shall be borne and exemplified *with due and proper marks of difference*, and in the case of a Royal License granted to a person to take the name and arms of a family, to which family he can show no blood relationship, the arms are required to be borne and exemplified *with such marks of distinction* as may be necessary.

The Crown will not grant its licenses without the aforesaid conditions, consequently, if the Royal License in any way relates to arms, the recipient of the royal favour will find it necessary to formally establish and record the right of the person to arms under whose will or settlement he derives benefit, or, if the application be a voluntary one, the right of his nearest ancestor of the name to those arms which he is desirous to assume. Further, if the Royal License requires that the arms to be assumed shall be borne or exemplified

quarterly with any other coat of arms, then it at once becomes necessary to equally prove, establish and record those other arms.

Consequently, it behoves every testator or settlor who contemplates inserting in his will or settlement the clause requiring the assumption of his arms to take care to ascertain that he himself has an unquestioned right to those arms, and to establish and record such right in his own name and person. When this has not been done, the beneficiary is frequently involved in great expense in establishing and recording this right and in obtaining information and details of proofs which may all the time have been within the personal knowledge of the testator or settlor.

Now it is a curious fact, and one singularly indicative of the vanity of a *nouveau riche*, that fully half of the arms which under wills or settlements are required to be assumed are found upon investigation to be bogus or void of authority, or (what is perhaps more frequently the case) that the right of the testator or settlor to the arms which he had assumed, and which he desired to perpetuate, was absolutely incapable of proof.

Now the Crown will not allow any man to meddle with the arms of a family to which he is not allied, or to which he himself could show no claim; consequently a clause in a will which related to a specific coat-of-arms by description would be held to be absolutely void unless the testator, or settlor himself, or his proved and admitted ancestors, unquestionably had a right to bear those arms in some manner or other; so that, if the testator desires that there shall be no question as to what arms he intends shall be assumed, he would be well advised to ascertain what are his own rights in the matter. It is seldom, however, that a will or settlement specifically details a particular coat-of-arms by a formal and technical description thereof. A beneficiary is usually only required to assume the name and arms of, for example, Smith. The Crown then grants its license to the petitioner to assume the name and arms of, *e.g.*, Smith, such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms in the College of Arms. The matter is thus specifically committed by the Crown to the control and jurisdiction of its College and officers of Arms. It is no good kicking against the authority of the College, for the officers of arms are the officers of the Crown, and the Royal License is only granted *on condition* that the Royal License is recorded in the College of Arms, and that the arms are there exemplified according to the law of arms.

Therefore, unless the arms can lawfully be exemplified according to the law of arms, the College of Arms will point blank refuse, and

rightly refuse, to exemplify them. It is not the faintest use trying to bring pressure to bear upon the College of Arms, because the officers of arms are under no control whatever save that of the Crown, whose officers they are, and that of the Earl Marshal, who has been placed in control of the College by the Crown, and neither the Earl Marshal nor the Crown will interfere unless the arms can properly be exemplified according to the law of arms.

The frequent result is that many arms which are required to be assumed by will or settlement are incapable of lawful exemplification, and a deadlock immediately ensues. Consequently there is a fault in the inheritance, for the license to assume the name is granted subject to a condition which, being impossible of fulfilment, renders this license absolutely void and of none effect. Though it has occasionally been held in the ordinary law courts that where the will or settlement does not specifically stipulate for a Royal License to be obtained, the assumption of a name by mere motion is sufficient to justify inheritance, no law court has up to the present presumed to take upon itself to say that the assumption of arms of a man's mere motion, and without the interference of the properly constituted Crown authorities, is a sufficient compliance with the clause in a will or settlement requiring arms to be assumed. Consequently, if the will or settlement relates to the assumption of arms, which arms are incapable of lawful exemplification, the result, as we have said, is an immediate deadlock. There are two ways out of this, and, to the best of our knowledge, only two. The Crown is usually willing to grant new arms which may be lawfully borne and lawfully exemplified in order to comply with the stipulation in the will or settlement. This is the course usually adopted, but it stands to reason and is evident that these arms are not the exact arms that the testator used and wished his successors to assume, but this is the only manner in which the Crown will permit the attempt to be made to fulfil the requirements of the will. The other method, which is but seldom adopted, but which in the eyes of the law is perhaps the *safer* plan, is the course which was taken in the recent case of Joicey-Cecil *versus* Joicey-Cecil. The course is simple. The matter is taken to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, and it is demonstrated before the judge there sitting that the will or settlement contained the clause for the assumption of arms or of certain arms; that the testator or settlor had no right to arms or to those certain arms; that the Royal License granted in pursuance of the petition contained the usual clause to the effect that before it could take effect arms, or these

certain arms, should "first be duly exemplified according to the laws of arms in our College of Arms"; otherwise the Royal License to be void and of none effect; that these arms, being illegal, were incapable of lawful exemplification and that the College of Arms refused to exemplify them.

Such demonstration having been made, the Court will make a declaration that the condition requiring the assumption of the arms is a condition incapable of being complied with, and that therefore it is inoperative and may be disregarded.

Therefore, it will be seen that the vanity of the *nouveau riche*, which has required the assumption of his name and of arms to which he had no right title, has simply landed his beneficiaries in the expenditure of large sums of money and in costly litigation without having had the least permanent effect for the furtherance of his desire. Therefore, we emphatically say that it is foolish and insane to the last degree to insert a clause requiring the assumption of arms either as a condition precedent or as a condition subsequent, unless the testator had an unquestioned right to arms. Without such a right, as has been shown, the insertion of the clause will have no effect whatever, and can be overridden and ignored at pleasure.

A. C. F.D. and A. M. R.

(To be continued.)



THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES.

Permit me to send the following notes on the Irish portion of your contributors' article on this subject.

Your contributors are apparently not aware of the most important legislation concerning names in Irish history when they refer to the English Statute of "as long ago as 1366." In the year 1000 A.D., Brian Boroma, High-King of Ireland, by the advice of his Brehons ordered that every man should choose a surname, and this was in most instances taken from that of an ancestor. It will be seen from this that it is not correct to say "the sources from which Irish names have been derived are the same as in England," though it is so, of course, as regards the Celtic parts of Scotland. This general adoption of the names of more or less remote ancestors accounts for the prevalence in Ireland of those beginning with "O," which means "descendant of," while "Mac" means "son of," though in the north, where it is the more common prefix, it has also the wider meaning of "descendant."

It is true that there are some persons in Ireland descended in the male line from Celtic ancestors who bear English names. These are, however, very few, though on the other hand the number of English-looking corruptions of Celtic names is very large. The repressive legislation concerning names (with which alone your contributors appear to be acquainted) had full force only in the eastern counties which formed "The Pale." Yet here we find the old tribal names quite as numerous as the corresponding ones are in Connaught. In most cases the heads of Celtic-Irish families can trace their descent from the ancestor who first adopted the name, and in some the list of Chiefs of the Clan is recorded for several generations prior to the Chief whose name was adopted. I need only

refer to such works as the "Book of Lecan," etc., in which the pedigrees have the force of legal documents, since each petty chief's share of the tribal lands depended on his relation to the head chief.

The Norman origin of such names as FitzGerald, De Lacy, Fitz-Harris, etc., is universally known, and, notwithstanding the last has fallen to base uses to so large an extent, there are still some Harrises in Ireland who are rightly entitled to call themselves Fitz-Harris, as long, of course, as they do so without intent to defraud.

The great mass of Anglo-Irish names originated in the Seventeenth Century, most of them being those of the Adventurers, or, as we should now call them, shareholders, who advanced money on the security of the Irish estates for the purpose of carrying on the war against Charles I. A few, like the Wallers, Massys, etc., are descended from the Parliamentary military chiefs who went with Cromwell to Ireland, "not for the avenging of blood, but to put the Adventurers in possession of their security"; but in a great many instances the troops, sick of the campaign in Ireland, were only too glad to return home on receiving a portion of their arrears of pay by the sale of their certificates for confiscated lands to the civilian adventurers. Ireland was in more senses than one the South Africa of the time, and many humble English tradesfolk acquired great Irish estates and created "families" by these transactions.

The modern Anglo-Irish names are not, however, entirely drawn from the Roundheads, for many of the Cavaliers did not scruple to share the plunder wrung from their Irish fellow Royalists. There are even some Celtic-Irish families, some of whom figure in Burke and Debrett, and who are enabled to pose as the chiefs of their names by a little timely "burning of their Prayer-books" and buying up of soldiers' certificates on the part of Seventeenth Century ancestors, who are pointed out by Burke as having been tradesfolk in the towns just before the Cromwellian Settlement.

The Act against the "Mac" or "O" was worked for all it was worth in the reign of Elizabeth, but it is only fair to say that, once a man was stripped of his estate, the authorities did not trouble how he called himself. It was only in those rare cases, when circumstances made it expedient to use the "politic shift" of restoring part of the lands, that the proprietor was obliged to drop the "Mac" or "O," not so much because it was an Irish form of surname, as because in such a case it was generally a mark of chieftainship as well. I am aware of more than one instance in Connaught in which Elizabeth's letter, restoring part of the confiscated lands on this condition, has been preserved.

In later times, other influences brought about the rejection of the Celtic prefixes. On the departure of the Irish regiments to France in 1691, the wives and children of both officers and men were left in great destitution. A well-known instance is that of MacGuinness (or MacGennis), Viscount Iveagh, who raised a regiment officered by his kinsmen for James II. A petition for assistance for their wives and children to William and Mary is preserved in the British Museum. Many of the children of these and other officers were seized on by the various proselytising agencies of the time, to be made "Englishmen, or at least Christians," and the outward mark of this regeneration is the docked surname. Considerable light would be thrown on one or two well-known Irish pedigrees if they were frankly followed up through some of these children.

BREASAIL.

[The above letter is here inserted as relating to the article in question; that being so it should be stated that neither the Editor nor the writers of the article accept any responsibility for the statements of fact therein.—E.D.]



NOTES ON THE WALPOLES, WITH SOME
ACCOUNT OF A JUNIOR BRANCH (*continued*).

BY H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.



Y grandfather was often in England during these years, and in Paris about his father's affairs. In 1793 he was on his way to Schaffhausen, in Switzerland, when the French National Convention decreed the arrestation of all the Bourbons.

Mademoiselle D'Orleans made her escape to the frontier in his train; at least, that is the family tradition (Madame de Genlis, who accompanied the Princess to Schaffhausen, does not mention this), where, in May, 1793, she was joined by the Duc de Chartres.

General Dumouriez, who was on the point of throwing off the mask, gave her the box depicted on the frontispiece of this number as a safe conduct in case she was arrested in passing through the French troops. Most of the colonels, being in his conspiracy, would have recognised the box and released her. At Schaffhausen she was confined to her bed from fatigue, and on May 3, 1793, the Duc de Chartres handed this box to my grandfather, saying that he had nothing in the world but what he stood upright in, and that he presented him with the box on behalf of his sister. It then contained a lock of her hair, which in lapse of time unluckily has been lost.

Dumouriez's portrait is accompanied by that of his valet, Baptiste (Renard), who, in the Battle of Jemmapes, when the centre of the French line had retreated under cover on the approach of the enemy's cavalry, thus leaving a vacant space through which this cavalry would have been able to have pierced the centre, galloped to General Drouet, made him ashamed of his retreat, brought back the brigade and seven squadrons of French cavalry, and restored the victory, which at that moment seemed to have been lost.

Dumouriez, more generous than Bonaparte at the Battle of Marengo, when Kellerman, who charged on the flank with the heavy cavalry, entirely on his own initiative, and won the victory after the French army had been almost destroyed, and messengers had gone to Paris to announce their defeat, gave due credit to Baptiste Renard, and acknowledged that the victory he gained was mainly due to his courage and presence of mind.

When my grandfather retired in 1793 he came to England,

and bought a small place in Surrey called Stagbury, near Banstead, where he resided till his death, November 3, 1840.

He was buried in a vault on the south side of the churchyard of St. Margaret's, Chipstead, where also is buried his wife, Lady Margaret, who died December 12, 1854. Over them is an altar-tomb.

After his return to England in 1807, his brother-in-law, Spencer Perceval, appointed him Secretary and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

In 1804, by the irony of fate, Lord Camden offered him the Government of *Grenada*, which, however, he declined with thanks!

I may add that, owing to the steady deterioration of West India property, he was glad to sell his interest in Grenada for a few thousands, and get rid of a source of annoyance and expense.

Thomas Walpole, elder son of the Hon. Thomas Walpole, was married by special license to the Right Hon. Lady Margaret Perceval, youngest daughter of John, second Earl of Egmont, and Catherine Compton (in her own right Baroness Arden of Lohort, in the kingdom of Ireland, his second wife), at St. George's, Hanover Square, December 1, 1803, and had issue:

I. Catherine Margaret, born October 2, 1804; baptized November 1 following. She married, April 8, 1861, James, Baron de Teissier, and died March 18, 1876, and was buried at Brighton.

II. Thomas, born September 30-October 1, 1805, at midnight; baptized November 9 following at Stagbury, in the parish of Woodmansterne, Surrey.

Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; ordained by Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, September 27, 1829. Ordained priest by John, Bishop of Lincoln, in Christ College Chapel, Cambridge, December 20, 1829.

Rector of Beechamwell, co. Norfolk, January 26, 1830.

Rector of Limpsfield, co. Surrey, July 14, 1841.

Appointed by the Crown to the living of Alverstoke, Hants, April 2, 1846. Hon. Canon of Winchester, July 29, 1871.

Died February 7th, 1881, at Alverstoke. Buried in a vault on the south side of St. Mark's Church, Anglesey. Over him a monument. He was married January 15, 1833, at St. Mary-le-Bone Church, to Margaret Harriet Isabella, eldest daughter of Colonel Hugh Henry Mitchell by the Lady Harriet Somerset, daughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort. She died at Alverstoke June 29, 1876, and was buried in the same vault with her husband. They had issue:

(a) Henrietta Elizabeth, born November 17, 1833, at Swaffham, co. Norfolk; baptized April 3, 1834, at Beechamwell, in the same county, by her father. She married April 15, 1856, at Alverstoke, Major John James Charles Irby, only son of the Hon. Charles Leonard Irby, R.N. (Major Irby carried the colours of the 47th regiment at the battle of Alma, and, after being in the front ranks at Inkermann, was severely wounded at the taking of the quarries, losing his left leg. He was many years Adjutant of Chelsea Hospital, and died there May 20, 1895. He was buried with military honours at Brompton Cemetery).

(b) Gertrude, born at Swaffham September 10, 1835, and baptized at Beechamwell by her father January 17, 1836.

(c) Henry Spencer, born March 10, 1837, at Swaffham; baptized at Beechamwell May 25, 1837, by his father. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford (cox of the University eight in 1858). Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn 1864. Took the additional name of Wade by Royal License October 22, 1892, on succeeding to the Norfolk estate of his cousin, Richard Henry Wade-Walpole. He married, July 19, 1877, at St. Michael's, Chester Square, Frances Selina, second daughter of Thomas Bourke, of Urey and Jamaica, by Seline, daughter of General Denzil Onslow, of Great Staughton, co. Hunts, and Drungewick, Sussex (Frances Selina was widow of her cousin, Captain Denzil Thomas Chamberlayne, 13th Light Dragoons, eldest son of Thomas Chamberlayne, of Cranbury, co. Hants). They have issue:

1. Thomas Henry Bourke, born September 2, 1879, at Upper Teddington, co. Middlesex; baptized at Alverstoke by his grandfather November 23, 1879. Is (1898) at King's College.

2. Horatio Spencer, born July 19, 1881, at Upper Teddington; baptized at St. Peter and St. Paul, Upper Teddington, October 5, 1881. Is (1898) at Eton.

(d) Frances Margaret, born August 17, 1839, at Swaffham; baptized October 27 following at Beechamwell by her father. She died at Alverstoke March 23, 1861, and was buried in the same vault with her father and mother.

(e) Horatio John Thomas, born at Limpsfield, co. Surrey, July 26, 1842, and baptized there by his father September 11, 1842. Educated at St. Peter's, Radley. He entered the Rifle Brigade August 14, 1860. Lieutenant, May 24, 1865; Captain, February 26, 1872. He retired as Lieutenant-Colonel in 1881, after serving through the Afghan campaign of 1878-79 (medal).

(f) Ralph Charles, born at Limpsfield June 5, 1844; baptized

there June 28, 1844. Educated at St. Peter's, Radley. Librarian to the House of Commons since 1887.

(g) Perceval Thomas, born at Alverstoke April 28, 1848; baptized there July 9, 1848. Died there June 9, 1854, and was buried in the north extension of St. Mary's churchyard, Alverstoke, under an altar-tomb.

III. Right Hon. Spencer Horatio, Q.C., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.S.A., born September 11, 1806, and baptized October 21 following at Stagbury, in the parish of Woodmansterne, Surrey. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1831. Home Secretary in Lord Derby's first Administration, 1852; also in 1858 and 1866. M.P. for Midhurst 1846 to 1856; M.P. for Cambridge University 1856 to 1882. He died at Ealing May 22, 1898, and was buried in the same vault with his wife and daughter in Ealing cemetery May 26, 1898. He married, October, 1835, his first cousin, Isabella, fourth daughter of the Hon. Spencer Perceval by Jane, second daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart. She died July 16, 1886, and was buried in the same vault with her husband. They had issue:

(a) Jane Margaret, born in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, August 10, 1836; died September 6, 1874, at Ealing, buried in same vault with her father and mother.

(b) Sir Spencer Walpole, K.C.B., LL.D., born February 6, 1839, in Serle Street. Educated at Eton. Inspector of Fisheries, 1867. Governor of the Isle of Man, 1884. Secretary to the Post-Office, 1893. Author of "The Life of Spencer Perceval," "The Life of Lord John Russell," "The History of England since 1815," "The Land of Home Rule," "The Electorate and the Legislature," and "Foreign Relations." He married at the British Embassy at Florence, November 12, 1867, Marion, fourth daughter of Sir John Digby Murray, Bart., by Frances, daughter and coheirress of Peter Patten Bold, and has had issue:

1. Spencer Digby, born in Coleshill Street, Eaton Square, April 17, 1869; baptized at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; died February 22, 1871.

2. Maud Constance, born at Coleshill Street May 6, 1870; baptized at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge; married at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, November 9, 1897, to Francis Caldwell, third son of Canon F. T. Holland, by Mary Sibylla, daughter of the Rev. Alfred Lyell. He is nephew of Lord Knutsford.

(c) Isabella Margareta Elizabeth, born in Serle Street December 29, 1840, married, June 15, 1869, George Parker, Captain

52nd Foot, second son of Sir William Heathcote, Bart. He died February 15, 1871, and was buried at Hursley, co. Hants.

(d) Sir Horace George, K.C.B., born September 9, 1843, in Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn. Educated at Eton. Assistant-Under-Secretary of State for India, 1883; J.P. for Westminster. He married, at St. George's, Campden Hill, his first cousin, Selina Maria, daughter of John Thomas Perceval, June 23, 1870, and has issue:

1. Margaret, born July 28, 1873, at the India Office; baptized at St. Mary's, Ealing.

2. Reginald Horace, born October 27, 1875, at the India Office; baptized at St. Margaret's, Westminster. Educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford.

3. Robert Spencer Hobhouse, born in Linden Gardens, Bayswater, January 11, 1881; baptized at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington. Educated at Wellington College.

4. Sophia Frances, born December 18, 1807; baptized February 5 following at Stagbury, co. Surrey. Married, August 27, 1840, the Rev. Edward Riou Berens, who died 1867.

(To be continued.)

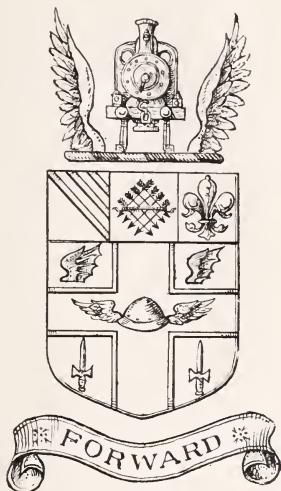


THE FIRST RAILWAY ARMS.



WE believe that there are in this country various houses of call and of refreshment which rejoice in the sign of "The Railway Arms." Our heading has no reference to these highly estimable resorts, but to the fact that a railway company has at last been found which has possessed a sufficient sense of rectitude to lawfully obtain arms of its own, and obey that certain Commandment which enjoins a respect for the goods and chattels of one's neighbours. To put it briefly, the Great Central Railway, the newest of the great railway lines, has petitioned for, and obtained a grant of, the arms we illustrate, and of which the official blazon is as follows: Arms—Argent, on a cross gules, voided of the field, between two wings in chief sable, and as many daggers erect in base of the second, in the fesse point a morion winged of the third, on a chief also of the second a pale of the first, thereon eight arrows saltirewise banded also of the

third, between on the dexter side three bendlets enhanced and on the sinister a fleur-de-lys or. Crest, on a wreath of the colours —A representation of the front of a locomotive engine proper, between two wings or. The grant is dated February 25, 1898, and in itself is typical of many things. To begin with, what railway company twenty years ago would have troubled to bow to the authority of the Earl Marshal? In the next place, what herald 300 years ago would have granted a locomotive for a crest, even if such an awesome instrument had been then invented? That such a charge should be introduced into an armorial achievement testifies to the fact that heraldry, like every other science which has a presently operative existence, takes cognisance of the changes of these rapidly moving times. Doubtless many heraldic pedants will dub the charge “unheraldic,” but with a railway company there can be no objection to thus openly dating the arms as modern. There *can* be no ancestry behind. And with reference to the wider subject of the introduction of such charges in personal achievements, we ourselves have always frankly admired the pluck and the honesty which have led to the selection of such charges as the “telescope” in the arms of Herschell, the “vase” in the crest of Doulton, and the “corrugated boiler flue” in a recent grant of arms to a well-known manufacturer. Though we ourselves should be the first to ridicule the “meanings,” heroic or otherwise, which are so frequently attached to coats-of-arms, it is, however, interesting to notice the evident sources which have been drawn upon in designing these arms for the Great Central Railway. The cross gules upon an argent field is derived from the arms of the City of London. Probably it is voided because “argent, a cross gules” is now appropriated to St. George, the Order of the Garter, and other royal purposes. The daggers in base very probably have their origin in the same quarry, though the charge in the arms of



the City of London, as is well known, is the sword of St. Paul, and not the dagger of Wat Tyler. The winged morion is but another name for the winged cap of Mercury, and the insertion of the charge is singularly appropriate. The bendlets enhanced are taken from the coat of Manchester, the arrows from the shield of Sheffield, and the fleur-de-lys from the arms of Lincoln. Thus are amply typified the towns of the original Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln Railway. The eagle's wings in the crest, and the winged Mercury's cap upon the shield, no doubt refer to the winged speed for which we are to look when the new railway is in full swing. But we cannot help a sneaking conviction that, in a race between the Great Central and the eagle, or between the Great Central and the winged god Mercury, the editorial cash-box, shirt, cuffs, and everything else would be upon the other competitor rather than upon the Great Central.

There are some other railway companies which might with justice follow the excellent example of the Great Central. The London and North-Western, while committing no heraldic crime, are poaching upon the rights of every British citizen in having appropriated the blessed figure of Britannia to their use. The realms of her ladyship and the region of her dominion, we have been told, are the waves of the sea. It is highly improper that she should be careering along the steel-laid tracks of the North-Western Railway, to which she is cribbed and confined. The Great Western Railway Company impale the arms of London and Bristol; and though the building of the line may, in a measure, have wedded the two cities to one another, we are ignorant as to the occasion upon which a marriage ceremony took place between them. We certainly protest against the ermined mantle of estate upon which the arms of the two towns are depicted. The Great Northern have satisfied their greed by the appropriation of the shields of England and Scotland. What warrant they have for so doing is to us a mystery. The Chatham and Dover, the Midland, and the South-Eastern have gone wholesale for the arms of the towns along their route. With such terrible examples before them, all praise to the Great Central for not having copied the errors of their predecessors.



BUCHANAN GENEALOGIES.

By A. W. G. B.



R. WALTER M. GRAHAM EASTON, in his article on the Buchanans of Catter, takes exception to certain points in the account of the Buchanans of that ilk as given in the late Mr. Guthrie Smith's "Strathendrick and its Inhabitants from Early Times" ("Buchanan Genealogies"), and is of opinion that the author had adopted these views without sufficient authority. While disposed to agree with Mr. Easton's theories to some slight extent, I must point out that Mr. Smith had good reason, and in some cases high genealogical authority, to justify his occasional dissent from Buchanan of Auchmar's conclusions.

The first point is Mr. Smith's denial of the existence of Auchmar's "John, twelfth Laird of Buchanan." Let us see what the older accounts of the family have to say on the subject. The old "genologie of the laird of boquhannanis hous . . . writin and set fvrth be William Colqvhovn in the zeir of God, 1602,"¹ has the following:

"Sir Valtir yat conquest pairt of ye landis frae ye Macauslains mariet Glengarns dochter and bigat ane sonne johne, secondly he mariet ye lord of ye yles dochter and bigat Valtir yat gat ye landis.

"Johne Laird of Boquhannan mareit The Eritrix of Lany quilk standis zeit a guid house."²

"Sir Valtiri Boquhannan of that ilke Knycht mariet steuart dochter to duik Murdoc steuart and bigat ii sonnes.

"Patrik Laird of boquhannan mareit calbreth eritrix of bantoit, killern, bachintrach, and bigat on dochtir, secoundly he mareit coninghame dochtir to the laird of baddindalloch and bigat ii sonnes."

Alexander Deuchar, in his MS. "Genealogical Collections Relative to the Family of Buchanan," states on the authority of certain notes among the Arnpryor papers³ that Sir Walter Buchanan

¹ Original is in the possession of Mr. Buchanan-Hamilton, of Leny. A reduced facsimile is given in "Strathendrick," facing p. 284.

² Auchmar (p. 29) states that "This John, twelfth Laird of Buchanan, is the first mentioned in the genealogical tree of Buchanan, there being a part of that tree cut away, the actor as well as design of that action being unknown." The part referred to, which is a piece of about four inches square, has since been found and replaced. It comprehends the whole of the first paragraph.

³ Deuchar attributes these notes to Geo. Crawford, the well-known Scottish genealogist.

was married twice, his first wife being a daughter of Cuningham of Glengarnock, by whom he had a son John, married to Jonet Lany, heiress of Lany, who had two sons, Andrew of Lany and William, ancestor of Auchneiven. Sir Walter's second wife was a daughter of Macdonald of the Isles, by whom he had one son, Sir Walter, who succeeded him in the lands of Buchanan, and married Isobell, daughter of Murdoch, Duke of Albany.

In an "Account of the Families of Leny of Leny and Buchanan of Leny," sent by Robert Buchanan of Leny to the Laird of Keir about 1560,¹ it is stated that, "Johne Buchquhanane, second sone to the Laird of Buchquhanane, marrieth ane Jonat Lany, heritrix of that ilk, and bowir to him sones and dochteris. . . . This Johnis eldest sone wes callit Androw. . . . This Androw had ane brothir quhay wes the first Buchquhanan in Achinyin. . . . Achinyin quhayis fathir wes oye to the Laird of Lanyis sone Williame."

From the above it is evident that the old traditions of the Leny family, while acquiescing in the seniority of the second Sir Walter to their ancestor, did not recognise the existence of Auchmar's twelfth Laird John. The appearance of the latter in the old tree is, I think, open to suspicion, my own theory being that William Colquhoun's first draft possibly showed John and the second Sir Walter as brothers—John's line not being continued—and that afterwards, either by accident or design, the original and true arrangement has been departed from.

Another reason for doubt is that Walter Buchanan, younger, of Leny, who was killed by Shaw of Cambusmore, had a charter confirmed under the Great Seal of Scotland in 1524,² when he was probably just of age. If he was great-great-great-great-grandson of John Buchanan and Jonat Lany, this would mean an average of only about twenty-one and a half years to a generation, which seems too short for so many.

Mr. Smith makes Alexander *second* son of Sir Walter Buchanan the first. He states that the second Sir Walter had a charter (of the lands of Ledlewan) as laird in 1394, and is mentioned as witness to a charter in 1398, consequently Alexander, if his existence be accepted, cannot have been an elder brother, as he lived till 1424. Auchmar himself states (p. 30) that the charter of Ledlewan was to the second Sir Walter.³ I am, however, very doubtful of the existence of Sir Alexander Buchanan. The book of Pluscarden merely

¹ Fraser's "Stirlings of Keir," p. 413.

² "Registrum Magni Sigilli," 1513-46, No. 286.

³ See also Auchmar, p. 136.

states "the common report was that a Highland Scot, named Alexander Macausland, a native of Lennox, of the household of the Lord of Buchan, killed the said Duke of Clarence."¹ Auchmar appeals to the arms of Buchanan in confirmation of the tradition; but the present arms were probably only assumed after 1585, those borne from 1450 to 1585 being three bears', or boars', heads, either with or without a chevron;² and as regards the crest, the earliest record of it now known is in the grant of arms of December 10, 1675.

The question whether the three sons of the second Sir Walter Buchanan were by Isobell Stewart or not has been discussed by the late Lord Lyon, Mr. George Burnett, in the Introduction to the "Exchequer Rolls of Scotland," vol. iv., and "The Red Book of Menteith Reviewed." He comes to the conclusion that they must have been by a former marriage, and that Isobell Stewart left no issue, as otherwise "they must of necessity have cut out from the Lennox representation the issue of the junior Lennox co-heiresses." The children of Walter Stewart of Morphie seem to have been barred by "illegitimacy, or dubious legitimacy," but no such objection could be urged against the children of Isobell Stewart; nevertheless, no claim was made by them, if such persons existed, when the partition of the Lennox took place.³ I agree so far with Mr. Easton that the chronological difficulty is not great. It does not exist in the case of Thomas Buchanan of Gartincaber, the third son, whose birth might quite possibly have been as late as 1430,⁴ and the same remark might have applied to Patrick Buchanan, the eldest son, were it not that Maurice, the Treasurer of the Dauphiness Margaret, who was the second son, can be identified as a Master of Arts in 1427.⁵

As regards Walter Buchanan, first of Boquhan, I suspect Auchmar's vagueness has given rise to the doubts as to his legitimacy.

¹ "Historians of Scotland," 1880, edited by Felix J. H. Skene, vol. x., p. 268. Mr. Skene suggests that possibly "Buchaniæ" might in this instance be translated "Buchanan," not "Buchan" as above.

² See Stodart's "Scottish Arms." The seal of John Buchanan of that ilk, appended to a deed of 1585, has a chevron between three boars', or bears', heads. The present arms (Or, a lion rampant sable within the royal tressure) are, however, to be found in Sir David Lindsay's Heraldic MS., but are among those inserted in the middle of the pages, which are evidently of somewhat later date, and may or may not have been blazoned by Sir David himself, who died 1567.

³ See "The Red Book of Menteith Reviewed," 1881, pp. 28, 32.

⁴ If Thomas was only a stepson of Isobell Stewart, he must have been born before 1427, as there is some proof that she was the wife of his father by that year.

⁵ See "Historians of Scotland," vol. vii., p. xxi.

Auchmar places him as a cadet in the position of a son of Thomas, fourth of Carbeth, and then says, "Of the time and *manner* of whose descent off that of Carbeth I am not well assured."¹ Thomas Buchanan, fourth of Carbeth, however, had a lawful son Walter, who is described as "Walter Buchanan, brother-german to Thomas Buchanan of Garbeth," in a deed dated Drymen, June 8, 1630.²

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE BUCHANANS OF CATTER.

I. James Buchanan acquired Middle Catter February 17, 1704.³ Archibald, his second son, died in December, 1760.⁴ There was a third son, George, first of Arden.⁵ James Buchanan, first of Catter, seems to have died between 1728 and 1734.

II. John Buchanan was admitted into the Society of Writers to the Signet December 13, 1723, and was solicitor to the Board of Customs.⁶ His son Robert died September 1, 1820, aged seventy-six years.⁷ This John acquired the lands of Wester Catter. He was dead before December 23, 1761, when his son James was served heir.

III. James Buchanan, third of Catter, married before July 1, 1769, Eleanor Briscoe, daughter of the deceased John Briscoe, of Charles County, Maryland.⁸ She died January 23, 1802, in her sixtieth year,⁹ and her husband only survived her till September 1, 1803.¹⁰ He had acquired the lands of Cattermilm in 1778, which he sold, along with Middle and Wester Catter, in 1791.

IV. Duncan Buchanan, died February 18, 1809, in the seventy-first year of his age. His wife, Jane de Morgan, died February 9, 1818, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. His daughter, Janet Helen, died in Edinburgh, April 17, 1851, aged seventy-six.¹¹

V. John Buchanan, died October 21, 1836, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His widow died December 17, 1865, aged eighty-nine

¹ The italics are mine.

² Glasgow Commissariat, Record of Deeds, vol. xii., December 18, 1630.

³ Information from the late Mr. Guthrie Smith.

⁴ Testament recorded in the Glasgow Commissariat, August 23, 1768.

⁵ Entail by George Buchanan, of Arden, of the lands of Auchendennan and others, dated March 23, 1784.

⁶ "History of the Society of Writers to the Signet," p. 28.

⁷ Brown's "Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh."

⁸ Argyll and Dumbartonshire Sasines, vol. x.

⁹ *Scots Magazine*, vol. lxiv., p. 184.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, vol. lxv., p. 672.

¹¹ Brown's "Epitaphs, Greyfriars Churchyard."

years. Duncan Buchanan, the second son, died October 20, 1855, aged fifty. A son Robert was lost at sea in September, 1826, and a daughter, Amelia Ann, died January 11, 1829, in her sixteenth year.¹



AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY
SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.

SIGNATURES PAST JULY, 7TH, 1676.



INFETMENT to Sir Robert Sinclair of Longfurmacus, knight and barronet, advocatt, of the lands and barronie of Lochend and Tennendrie of Woodhall; holds of his Majestie as Prince and Steward of Scotland few, blensch and taxt ward, for payment of 100 lib. for the ward, als much for releiffe, and 200 lib. for the mariage, upon the resignatione of umquhill Sir John Calqwhoune of Luss, and Dame Margaret Bailie, his spouse, and Walter Stirling of Ballagone.

Composition 100 merks.

William
Pontoune
takin out.

Infetment to John Hamiltoune of Cowbairdie, formerly designed in Corse, and to James Hamiltoune, his sone, fiar thairof, in fie, of the toune, lands and Maynes of Cowbairdie and the Eastertoune of Cowbairdie and others; holds of his Majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 130 merks for the ward, als much for the releiffe, and 300 merks for the mariage, upon the resignacione of the saids John and James Hamiltounes & Mr Alexander Andersone of Meldrum, formerlie designed Advocat, under ye King's hand.

Composition 130 merks.

Alexander
Ord
takin out.

Infetment to Mr. George Monro, Chacellor of Rosse, and Barbara Forbes, his spowse, of the halfe davoch lands of Pitlundie; holds of his Majestie feu, upon the resignacione of Jon Mc . . . of Pitlundie. Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to Andrew Hunter second lawfull sone to the deceast David Hunter of Burnside, of the lands and barronie of Dod, and others; holds of his Majestie blensch, with ane dissolution of the

¹ Brown's "Epitaphs, Greyfriars Churchyard."

said lands of Dod and others from any other barronie, and erecting it in a barronie of it selfe, upon the resignatione of the Earle of Kinghorne. Composition 40 lib.

James Pottir. Infett to Mr John Ramsay, minister at Markinsh, and Isobel Guthrie, his spouse, of the lands of Donyfave, holds of his Majestie blensch, upon the resignatione of John Gibsone of Durie. Composition 20 lib.

James Petter, takin out. Confirmation to Henrie Lindsay, lawfull sone to umquhill Alexander Lindsay of Pitairlie, and Elizabeth Guthrie, his spouse, of ane disposition and charter granted be David, Earle of Northesk, Lord Rosehill, William Gray of Haystoun and John Turnbull of Stracathray, of the lands of Cairne and Sherefbank. Composition 100 merks.

Geo Dallas takin out. Confirmation to Alexander Clunes, now of Dunskeath, of the Dispositione granted be the deceast Alexander Clunes, sometime of Dunskeath, to the deceast Alexander Clunes of Auchintoull, his father-in-law, of his toune and lands of Dunskeath and others, as also the said Alexander, his contract of mariage. Composition 100 merks.

Infettment of the lands and barronie of Pittarrow to Robert, Earle of Southesk, holds of his Majestie blensch and feu; as also ane confirmatione of ane Band granted be Sir David Carnagie of Pittarrow to the said Earle upon the said Sir David his resignacione. Composition 20 merks.

James Carnagie. Infettment of ane annual rent of 960 merks of the lands of Intoune of Drumlethie and others to the said Earle of Southesk. It hath a confirmatione of the Band containing the principal soume of which the said annual rent is payable, upon the resignacione of the said Sir David Carnagie.

Composition 130 merks.

James Carnagie, takin out. Infettment to Sir John Wood of Bonnetoune of the lands of Bonietoune, the lands of Kinblathmont, the lands of Fullartoune & others; holds of his Majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of 200 lib. for the ward, als much for releiffe, and 400 lib. for the mariage, under the King's hand, upon his own resignacione. Composition 100 lib.

Cockburne. Escheat of David Campbell, merchand in Edinburgh, to Robert Baird of Sauchtounhall, upon his owne horning. It is also sought be William Patersone, merchand in Edinburgh and ate Collector at Leith, upon his owne horning, and be Thomas

Cockburn Young, merchand burgess of Edinburgh, upon his own
 takin out. horning; William Patersone preferd.

Composition 10 merks.

Takin out. Tuttorie of Thomas Gairdner, sone lawfull to the
 deceast John Gairdner, Writter in Edinburgh, to Thomas
 Glasgow, Writter thair, his guidsir. Composition 10 merks.

Enterkin Escheat of umquhill William Hobkin, sone to
 takin out. Alexander Hobkin, weaver in Dreghorne, to George
 Garven, Writter in Irwing. Composition 20 lib.

Takin out. Escheat of William Arkley in Eistoun to James
 Stirling, indweller in Leith. Composition 20 merks.

Mr William Escheat of George Leslie of Iden to Matthew
 Henrison. Lumsden, sometime skipper in Aberdene, now in Leith.
 It is also sought be the partie himselfe. The partie preferd.

Composition 20 lib.

Escheat and liferent of George Pringill of Blindlie to Alexander
 Cruikshank merchand burges of Edinburgh. It is also sought be
 Hugh Scott of Gallosheills; Alexander Cruikshank preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

Takin out. Escheat and liferent of Agnes Mitchell, relict of
 umquhill George Pittillo in Saline parish, to Henrie
 Wardlaw, portioner of Luscar. It is also sought be Mr William
 Hog, writter in Edinburgh; Henrie Wardlaw preferd.

Composition 20 merks.

(To be continued.)



ENGLISH ROYAL DESCENT OF PRINCESS HENRY OF PLESS.

By EDWIN ARCHDALE WHITBY.



HENRY III., KING OF ENGLAND, born October 10,
 1206; died November 16, 1272. He married
 January 14, 1236, Eleanor, second daughter of
 Raymond Berenger, Count of Provence. Their
 fourth son,

Edmund, created Earl of Lancaster, was born
 in 1245, and married, as his second wife, Blanche,
 Queen-Dowager of Navarre, and daughter of Count d'Artois. Their
 second son,

Henry (who died in 1345), married Maud, daughter of Sir Patrick Chaworth, Knight; and their fifth daughter,

Joan, married John, Lord Mowbray of Axholme. Their son-and-heir,

John, second Lord Mowbray, was slain while on his way to the Holy Land in 1368; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Seagrave, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, son of EDWARD I., KING OF ENGLAND, by his second wife Marguerite, daughter of Philip III. of France. Their daughter,

Eleanor, married Roger De la Warr, who succeeded his grandfather, Sir John De la Warr, as Baron De la Warr, and who was descended in a direct line from Jordan De la Warr, of Warre Wike, in the county of Gloucester, *temp.* Henry II. Their only daughter,

Joan, married Sir Thomas West (lineally descended from Sir Thomas de West, *temp.* Edward II.), and their second son,

Sir Reginald West, succeeded as Baron De la Warr in 1427, and died in 1450; he married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and left an only son,

Sir Richard West, second Baron De la Warr, who died in 1476; he married Catherine, daughter of Robert, Lord Hungerford, by whom he had five sons and two daughters. His eldest son,

Sir Thomas West, K.G., third Baron De la Warr, married first Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Hugh Mortimer, of Mortimer Hall, in the county of Worcester, Knight, and the issue of this marriage was a son, Sir Thomas West, and three daughters; he married secondly Eleanor, daughter of Sir Roger Copley, Knight, and by her had three sons and one daughter; he died in 1526, and was succeeded by his first son, Sir Thomas, who, however, died in 1554, *s.p.* His second son by his second wife (Eleanor) was

Sir George West, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Morton, of Letchelade, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. His elder son,

Sir William West, was disinherited by Act of Parliament, 3 Edward VI., but restored (also by Act of Parliament), 5 Elizabeth, and created Baron De la Warr, by patent, February 5, 1570; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Strange, Knight, of Chesterton, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he had one son and three daughters. He died in 1595, and was succeeded by his son,

Sir Thomas West, Baron De la Warr, who was restored to the

place and precedence of his ancestors in 1597, and died in 1602; he married Ann, daughter of Sir Francis Knowles, K.G., and by whom he had four sons and seven daughters. His eldest son,

Sir Thomas West, Baron De la Warr, was Captain-General of all the Colonies in Virginia, and died in 1628; he married Cicely, daughter of Sir Thomas Shirley, Knight, of Wiston, in the county of Sussex. His first son,

Henry, Baron De la Warr, married Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Edmunds, Knight, and their only son,

Charles, Baron De la Warr, who died in 1688, married Ann, daughter of John Wylde, Esq., of Droitwich, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. His third son,

John, succeeded as Baron De la Warr, and died in 1723; he married Margaret, daughter of John Freeman, Esq., by whom he had an only son,

John, who was created Earl De la Warr and Viscount Cantalupe March 18, 1761. By his first wife Charlotte, daughter of Donagh Macarty, Earl of Clancarty, in Ireland, he had two sons and two daughters. His elder son,

John, second Earl De la Warr, was born in 1729, and died November 22, 1777; he married, August 8, 1756, Mary, daughter of Lieutenant-General Winyard, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. His third son,

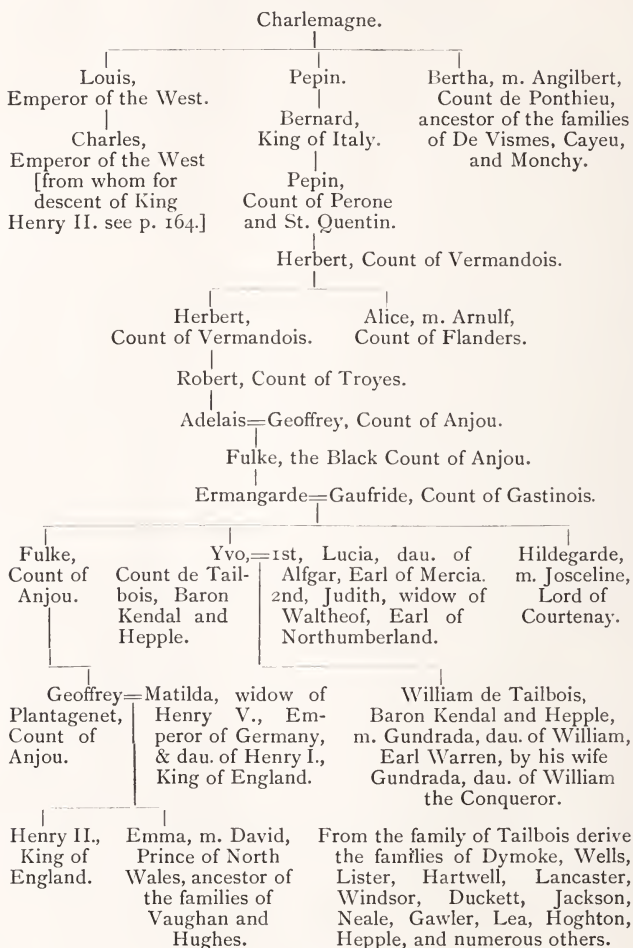
Frederick West, was born in 1767, and died March 22, 1852; he married (as his second wife), May 31, 1798, Maria, daughter of Richard Myddleton, Esq., of Chirk Castle, in the county of Denbigh, and by her had an only son,

Frederick Richard West, of Ruthin Castle, in the county of Denbigh, who was born in 1799, and died May 1, 1862; he married (as his second wife), September 11, 1827, Theresa, only child of John Whitby, Esq., Captain R.N., by whom he had two sons. Their second son,

William Cornwallis West, of Ruthin Castle, county Denbigh, and Newlands Manor, in the county of Hants, has assumed the additional surname of Cornwallis before that of West; he was born March 20, 1835, and married, October 3, 1872, Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Frederick FitzPatrick, of Cloone, in the county of Leitrim, by his wife Lady Olivia, daughter of Thomas, second Marquess of Headfort, and has (with other issue) a daughter, MARY THERESA OLIVIA, who married, December 8, 1891, PRINCE HANS HEINRICH OF PLESS.

ANOTHER ROYAL DESCENT OF THE PLANTAGENETS FROM CHARLEMAGNE.

BY H. R. LEIGHTON.



REVIEWS.

The Right to Bear Arms. By "X." (Stock. 6s.) As announced last month, this volume has now been issued and is in the hands of subscribers. It is from the pen of "X," a writer who adopted that signature for a series of articles, which obtained considerable notoriety, in the columns of the *Saturday Review*. Those who recollect the articles will remember that, adopting the strictly orthodox standpoint, they held up to extreme ridicule many prominent individuals who improperly claimed arms or put forward fictitious descents. With the personal line which was adopted in those articles we have nothing to do. Writing of such a character does not come within the limits of the plan of this Magazine.

There was much discussion as to whether "X" was justified in adopting the personal line he did. And when all is said and done, that point remains a question upon which everyone will form their private opinion, though it is doubtless in reference to this that the author remarks in his preface, "Good little boys always believe what their fathers tell them. . . . So the son accepts as one of his articles of faith the divine belief in his own descent from gentle ancestors, for faith is the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things unseen. And he swears by all his little tin gods and by the sacred ashes of his sainted forefathers, that the arms are *his* by right, and one has to insult him publicly in black and white before he can be even induced to make the least inquiry about the arms in question. That he doesn't know who his forefathers were, or where may be their ashes, are merely details." During the course of the original articles over that signature, the accuracy of the lines upon which "X" judged the validity or otherwise of a coat-of-arms were challenged *ab initio*, and as the matter gave rise to considerable discussion of a technical nature, it was arranged that "X" should contribute to the pages of this Magazine a series of articles upon the subject, which we have recently published. These, however, form but the skeleton of the book before us, in which the writer traces, step by step, the origin of armorial bearings, the assumption of their control by the Crown, and the exercise of the prerogative and control of the Crown down to the present reign. In the course of so doing, many original Royal Warrants and Letters Patent are printed in full. The author then shows that much of the control was delegated to the Earl Marshal and the Earl Marshal's Court, how such control has been continuously exercised up to the present day, and gives in full the Letters Patent under which the authority has come into the hands of the present Duke of Norfolk. From this the writer proceeds to show how the appointment of the officers of arms has been made, and quotes in full the Charter of Incorporation to the College of Arms, and quotes instances of appointments, amongst which are given the Letters Patent creating the present Norroy King of Arms. The next step is to show how arms have been granted by Patent, but probably the most valuable, as well as the most interesting, part of the book is that portion devoted to a description of the Visitations, which formed, without doubt, the most crucial incident in the history of British Armory. The remainder of the book is occupied by similar treatment in relation to the laws of arms in Scotland and in Ireland.

We believe the whole matter has never before been treated so thoroughly, and, though the fact that the outline of the book originally appeared in this Magazine renders us diffident in expressing our entire approval of the volume, we nevertheless feel we are justified in saying that we consider the book may be accepted as an accurate statement upon the subject with which it deals.

Pedigree of the Bolding Family of Warwickshire. Compiled by W. B. Bickley. (Privately printed.) To those who contemplate printing a private family history, we should like to recommend the prior perusal and consideration of a copy of this small volume, which is a model in many respects of the manner in which a family history should be got up.

There is nothing particularly interesting or historic about the Bolding family. They did not come over with the Conqueror or fight in the Wars of the Roses, but to the honour of the compiler, be it said that he has simply collected proved facts

relating to them. He gives each fact for what it is worth, and in the end he fits such as will properly fit into a connected pedigree. He gives chapter and verse for every statement he makes, and prints the whole of the records which he uses. The volume is in every way most estimable, and we congratulate the compiler upon it.

The Family of Cambray of Great Rislington and Icomb, Gloucestershire. Compiled by the Rev. J. A. Dunbar-Dunbar, M.A. (100 copies privately printed and issued by Phillimore and Company.) This volume, which is illustrated, is rather more pretentious than the one above noticed, but at the same time, most of the remarks we have made in the preceding paragraph equally apply to this volume, which is arranged, however, upon a somewhat different method.

Here, again, strict honesty and accuracy is the keynote which has been followed, though the pedigree proper is prefaced by a short account of an earlier and more important family of the same name, some of whom may or may not be ancestors of the family with which the book deals. To the credit of the author, it should be stated that he makes no attempt to hitch on the one pedigree to the other, and as he makes it clear that the latter pedigree is not a continuation of the former, we raise no great objection to his having printed in the volume such information as he has collected concerning the more important family. The pedigree itself is set out in the well-known form advocated by Mr. Phillimore, and the original records and proofs upon which the latter portion is based are set out in the form of appendices at the end of the volume. The get-up of the book is in every way creditable to those concerned in its production.

Book Auctions in England in the Seventeenth Century. By John Lawlor. (Stock.) To all book-buyers and book-lovers this little volume must infallibly appeal, and though the modesty of the author, as expressed in his preface, is somewhat touching, we are hardly disposed to take him at his word. The greatly-increased interest taken in the present day by collectors and book-lovers generally in the records of book and fine-art sales seem to indicate that a fuller account of the beginning and early progress of auctions of books in England than has hitherto been published would be acceptable to the subscribers to the Book Lover's Library, of which this volume is the latest comer. In the present volume, the author has given a full and consecutive account of the rise and progress of book-sales in England, from their commencement in 1676 to the end of the seventeenth century. The volume deals very fully with the origin, method and progress of selling books by auction; gives short notices of the owners, and of the general contents of each library; furnishes the prices (as far as can be ascertained) at which the most important books were sold; indicates the places at which the auctions were held; narrates the introduction of the auction method into the provinces and in Ireland; give some account of the most prominent Auctioneers of the period, and furnishes other interesting items of bibliographical information connected with the subject under discussion.

The first Auctioneers were accustomed to write prefaces to their catalogues, giving a short account of the Owners, and a *résumé* of the contents of each Library. Many of these are written in a quaint and interesting style, and throw much light on the subject of book-collecting at that time. These have mostly been printed word for word in the present volume, and will be new to many bibliographers who are not familiar with early book-auction catalogues.

Some literary interest must be attached to a compilation of this kind, in showing the kind of literature most read at that interesting period; how far it was disseminated amongst the people; the cost of books; the development of collections and the idiosyncrasies of individual collectors; the buyers and the sellers; the progress of special tastes, and of the gradual inquiry into the history and origin of printing; the first auctioneers, and their methods and manner of holding their auctions; the localities in which the auctions were held, and the popularity with which they were received by the book-buyers of the period.



ARMS OF MOWBRAY AND HOWARD.

(Vide pp. 396-403.)



N this interesting article it may be observed :

1. As to the coat assigned to King Edward the Confessor, that the grant of these arms of dominion (for such they actually were, see p. 402, line 28) *without any difference*, which was made by Richard II. (one of his many anomalous acts) to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, to be borne *in sigillo et vexillo* (see p. 401), seems hardly to warrant the impaling of that coat with family arms, though (wrongly or rightly) Duke Thomas appears (*idcirco*), in point of fact, to have done so. Anyhow, no limitation whatever having been made, the grant was apparently purely a mark of personal favour, and not one that would extend to the grantee's posterity.

2. With respect to the crest of the royal lion differenced with a white label, it is truly observed (p. 400) that the Duke's "only hereditary right" thereto would be through his mother's maternal grandfather, Thomas of Brotherton. Is it, however, clear that Thomas of Brotherton did bear such a crest? None such is mentioned in "Sandford." It seems a not unlikely crest to have been adopted by Duke Thomas (by evolution from the lions and label in the Brotherton coat of arms) when in his mother's lifetime he assumed the "hereditary arms" of her above-named grandfather.

G. E. C.



Queries and Correspondence.

Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. In reply to many letters upon the subject, he feels compelled to point out that only a limited space can be devoted each month to this department. All queries received are inserted in the order they reach the office, which frequently means the postponement of the publication for some little time.

THE EARLDOM OF MENTEITH.

In the last issue, p. 417, a very tardy and petulant attack on the Leitchtown claim to this peerage is made by Mr. R. Barclay-Allardice. The particulars have been before him since June, 1897, but until the October number of the *Scottish Antiquary* appeared, he seems to have been at a loss for anything to say, and when

he has said all, there is nothing but what had better have been left unsaid. Why he should have repeated the strictures in the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, without waiting for my reply in the *Scottish Antiquary*, I shall not pretend to know; but therein he will find some remarks by me. I need say no more on this point here (see June number, 1897), but there are others that may be glanced at. An inapt dissertation is given on the signification to be attached to "of" and "in" a place or lands, but what the critic is striving to attain by the distinction is something of a mystery. No one ever said or hinted that Gilbert Graham "in Rednock" was proprietor of the barony so named, but he dwelt in his house of Grahamstown in the barony, and while he dwelt there he resigned, in 1624, to the head of his house, the seventh Earl of Menteith, the lands of Inchie (adjacent to Rednock), Auchmore, Gartrenich, Gartlonamore and Gartlonabeg, all in the earldom. Gilbert Graham, no doubt, had a charter of the lands he held in the Rednock barony, otherwise his habitation would hardly be designated Grahamstown; so, while he was "in" Rednock, he nevertheless, in ordinary parlance, was "of" Grahamstown of Rednock, the only Grahamstown in the entire country of the Menteith Grahams, and which descended to his elder son (d. *s.p.m.*), brother of the first Laird of Leitchtown, with whose descendants their Rednock lands remained till 1854. The Earls of Menteith had their park "in" Rednock, between Grahamstown and the lake; or Grahamstown may even have stood within the park. Immediately east of Grahamstown were, as now, the lands of Leitchtown, the heiress of which brought that beautiful estate to Gilbert Graham's younger son, who thus became an "of" in true and proper lairdly form, Leitchtown holding direct of the Crown. "Rentallers," however, were often designated "of" to the confusion of some people who cannot distinguish a laird or minor baron from a rentaller. George Graham, a younger son of the fourth earl, and tutor of his nephew the sixth peer, also lived "in" Rednock, and is often erroneously styled "of" it, whereas he was only "in" because of the possession or tenancy of Easter Rednock. In a royal charter of June 12, 1598, he is correctly designated "in Rednock," the superior or lord of the manor of Rednock being William Menteith, a descendant of the old earls before the earldom was conferred upon the Grahams. Mr. Allardice must not be too particular about the "of" and "in" in old deeds, as even a cursory examination will teach him that they were elastically used. Instance a Rednock charter of February 12, 1584, where John Graham is variably designated "of" and "in" Inchrie—"in" in the text, signing himself "of" as a witness. Strictly speaking, he had no right so to design himself, Inchrie belonging to the Earl of Menteith, although it was quite customary in family vassalage. But, after all, why is the question raised? What on earth is its bearing on the earldom? Mr. Allardice will find that, for all practical purposes, I term Gilbert Graham "in Rednock" "of Gartrenich," or if Mr. Allardice is still fastidious, I will understand whom he means should he refer to him as "in Gartrenich"; it is Gartrenich that worries Mr. Allardice much more than Rednock. The fact is, I now see he would like to be able to sponge out the Gartrenich reference altogether, which I could understand if there was the remotest chance of the earldom being open to female heirs, which of course there is not, but object to his "policy of pin-pricks" on finding that impossible. Nothing can shift the heirship from the descendants of the Grahams of Gartrenich, and I quite rightly styled James Graham of Leitchtown (1734) *de jure* eleventh Earl of Menteith. Another pin-prick is the April 10, 1565, reference—a gentle one, but the facts to be borne in mind are that in 1427 the earldom was entailed on heirs male and confirmed, January 11, 1644, to heirs male, with very special provision for collateral succession *to the entire exclusion of females*. The terms of that entail, as regarded the dignities, King Charles II. declined to alter. Another is the reference to Claverhouse's letter, with an untenable reading thereof, Claverhouse meaning the last Earl's immediate family, and having an eye to his own possible interests. The whole trouble at the time alluded to was one of money and nothing else, as Mr. Allardice knows very well, without having to cast further afield. The reference to Lord Kilpont's children I deal with separately.

Carron Hall, Larbert.

W. M. GRAHAM EASTON.



HUTTON OF GATE BURTON.

Referring to your critique upon this family history, may I point out that the author, Mr. A. W. Hutton, states in his preface that the genealogy is arranged "according to the method advocated by Mr. Phillimore in his handbook, 'How to Write the History of a Family'?" This statement is to a certain extent misleading, so perhaps you will allow me to explain that, after I had rearranged the whole of the genealogy for the press, Mr. Hutton insisted, contrary to my advice, upon the omission of surnames, except for heads of families. This, save when economy of space is an object (not the case in this instance), is a most undesirable omission, and when, as in this Hutton book, female lines are included, the omission becomes confusing, and constitutes a serious flaw.

I would add that, beyond such rearrangement and preparation of key pedigrees and cross references, I am not responsible, save in trivial instances, for the subject matter.

124, Chancery Lane.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

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ALTERNATE BOUNDARIES.

The case of two farms belonging every alternate year to the parishes of Mexborough and Wath-upon-Deane has its parallel in Cornwall. The hamlet of Trewarlet belongs, or did belong, to the parishes of Lezant and South Petherwin (near Launceston) year by year alternately.

15, Redcliffe Street, S.W.

A. B. BERRY.

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FOXES AS CHARGES IN HERALDRY.

I can add one to the three instances given by Mr. H. S. Vade-Walpole. The arms of Kadrod-Hard, of Wales, are: Argent, two foxes countersalient in bend, the dexter surmounted of the sinister, saltire-like gules. Guillim's remarks on the charge are quaint. He says: "These are somewhat unlike Samson's foxes, that were tied together by the tails, and yet these two agree in *aliquo tertio*. They came into the field like two enemies, but they meant nothing less than to fight, and therefore they pass by each other; like two crafty lawyers which come to the Bar as if they meant to fall out deadly about their clients' cause, but when they have done and their clients' purses are well sponged, they are better friends than ever they were, and laugh at those geese that will not believe them to be foxes till they (too late) find themselves fox-bitten."

15, Redcliffe Street, S.W.

A. B. BERRY.

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PYM ARMORIALS.

During the visit of the Somerset Archaeological Society in 1897 to Bridgwater, they spent some time at Brymore, the residence of H. H. Pleydell Bouverie, Esq., and I read over his porch the Pym shield, which was 1 and 4 *Pym*, 2 and 3 *Trivet*. The pedigree in the December number proves this to be incorrect, as the Trivet was a quarterly coat; so most probably the sculptor was ignorant of its being so, since it ought to have been marshalled *Pym* impaling 1 and 4 *Trivet*, 2 and 3 *Fareway*. There was also another shield alongside, bearing in sinister base the Pym coat, rising above which was a large helmet with its torse and crest, placed more in profile than in the plate engraved; it would make a capital book-plate, but was too worn to certify to its being bird or beast; therefore it is valuable to have this corroboration of it, since it is not entered in Burke's "Armory." The blazon on p. 364 is wanting in the torse, which I imagine would be argent and sable.

F. WERE.

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THE EARLDOM OF LANDAFF.

Permit me to sincerely thank your able correspondent, Mr. George F. Matthews, for the corrections he has been so kind as to make in the "Genealogy of the Earls of Landaff." The principal part of what I contributed to your columns was written by my father, and I did not, unfortunately, revise it with sufficient care before sending the manuscript to you. Mr. Matthews is right throughout. The wife of Brigadier-General Richard Matthews was Miss Cotford Burdon. There is a mural tablet to Joseph Matthews in Tortworth Church,

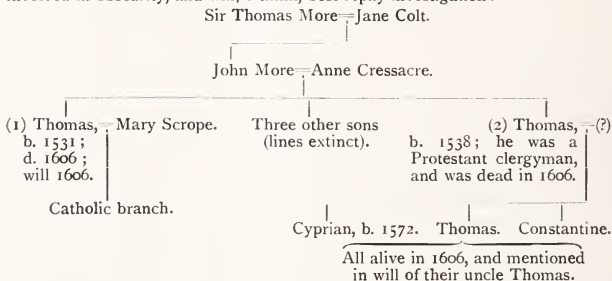
which also gives the names of his wife and his son, Joseph Daniel, who died 1836. The last member of this family whom I have been able to trace was a Captain Joseph Matthews, who died at Langhorne in 1875. LANDAFF.

WILL OF FRANCIS MATHEW, EARL OF LANDAFF.

It would very greatly oblige and assist me if any of your readers could give me information as to the names of the solicitors who acted for Francis Mathew, first Earl of Landaff, my great-grandfather. He was alleged to have died intestate, but I possess letters from his first cousin, Joseph Daniel Matthews, of Cromhall, in which he says positively that he knew that Francis Mathew "made a will," and, moreover, he mentions the purport of it. If this will, or even the draft of it, were recovered, it would be of infinite importance and value to me, the great-grandson of the testator. LANDAFF.

DESCENDANTS OF SIR THOMAS MORE.

I have read in your October issue Mr. Dominick Browne's letter suggesting that an organized effort should be made to trace the descendants of Sir Thomas More. If there are sufficient people interested in the matter, his plan would be a very good one. There are fairly good records of the Catholic branch of the family, which in the elder line has become extinct, though some of the junior members may have left descendants. The records of the Protestant branch, descended from the second Thomas, grandson of Sir Thomas, early became involved in obscurity, and will, I think, best repay investigation:



It is known that this second Thomas was in poor circumstances, and it is said "brought up his children in no commendable fashion." His sons:

(1) Cyprian, said to have been born at Barnborough in 1572; but as in the account referred to (Wood, "Athenæ Oxoniensis") he is called Cressacre instead of Cyprian, this date may be a mistake for his cousin Cressacre, son of the elder Thomas, who was certainly born in 1572.

(2) Thomas. Forster ("County Families," 1874) states that this Thomas settled in Norfolk and had descendants, some of whom are now in America; but nothing more is known of his family or whom he married.

(3) Constantine. Nothing is known of him.

All these brothers were alive in 1606, but I can find no further trace of them or their descendants.

I find that in the seventeenth century the names More and Moore were very common in Norfolk. Three Thomas Mores and three Thomas Moores made wills:

More, Thomas, of Caston, 1626-29.
 " " of Wagga Hall, 1630-31.
 " " of West Walton, 1640-43.
 Moore, Thomas, of Stifkey, 1653-60.
 " " of Wortwell, 1625.
 " " of Fietton, 1625.

I have examined these wills and cannot find anything that would lead me to suppose that any of these Thomas Mores, or Moores, were related to the Barnborough family, but an examination of other wills in the Norwich Probate Court might throw some light on the matter.

I am in search of a Thomas Moore, or More, who married Mary, dau. of John Apadam, of Flint, in Wales. He may have been born 1570-1630.

AN IRISH MOORE.

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ARMS OF MOORE.

In Nash's "History of Worcestershire," p. 26, vol. i., Alvechurch is recorded as follows. Referring to Dethick Visitation, 1683, Nash says: "To these should have been added the ancient family of Moore, or, as written in very old deeds, de la More, or in the More, who flourished here at Alvechurch so long ago as in the reign of Edward I., as appears by undoubted evidence, and sealed a deed at Alvechurch October 22, 1323,<sup>1</sup> 16 Edward II., with a Moor's head between three fleur-de-lis, which is the present bearing of Edward Moore, Esquire, once High Sheriff of the county, whose grandfather indeed, being ignorant of the just right he had to bear arms, thus blazoned O a Moor's head couped between three fleur-de-lis S., accepted, 1686, a grant from the then Garter King-at-Arms to bear these arms descended to him from his ancestors. Mrs. Moore at present [about 1778-79] resides at Barngreen, just without the Parish of Alvechurch."

The grantee referred to was named William, and was nephew of Humphrey Moore, who disclaimed arms at the Visitation, 1683.

I have had a search made, but neither the copy of the patent nor even a docket can be found at Herald's College. I do not think Dr. Nash would be likely to make such a statement without documentary authority, and I should be very pleased if any of your readers could throw light upon the matter.

The Hollies, Alcester Road, Kingsheath, Birmingham. FRED MOORE.

[There are many of these sort of stories about, but it is improbable to the last degree that a grant issued so late as 1686 should not be duly recorded. We presume our correspondent is aware there are many forged grants of arms in existence. If the so-called grant could be produced, it would be easy to decide the point. A mere statement in a printed book is really no evidence.]

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SHAKESPEARE'S "PHILIP FAULCONBRIDGE."

Sir W. H. Nicolas introduces Foulke de Breant into his "Synopsis" as a Baron by tenure who died about 1228, *s.p.m.*; his daughter and heir, Eva, married Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales. Is this Baron the same with Fawkes de Breaute?

Llewellyn the Great, who was often married, died in 1240, and by his first wife, Eva (?), left Griffith, father of another Llewellyn, who died in 1282, and is represented by all the Tudor dynasty, including her most Blessed Majesty, whose numerous progeny can never die out. I consider this an historical problem worth solving. Llewellyn subsequently married Joan of Plantagenet, also represented by the Tudors.

This "Baron by tenure" was also called Fulk de Brent when he assailed Bedford in 1216. Burke cites Breant (*temp.* Henry III.) as bearing "Gu., a cinquefoil arg." Is the "n" indigenous, *vice* "u"?

Another point: Where is Swinstead Friary? We know Swineshead Cistercian Abbey, where King John took refuge in 1216. FITZGLANVIL.

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THORPE AND BACON.

The original Bacons of Norfolk include consanguinity to the famous "Roger" of the Brazen-head, chemist, natural philosopher, and pseudo-magician. A collateral branch settled at Hessel in Suffolk, from which the Drinkstone line claimed descent, but the details are ambiguous, I do not say impossible. The stout Lord Keeper, father of Lord Verulam, had, on attaining rank, to pass the ordeal of Herald's College, for whom he prepared a skeleton pedigree in 1568, which, I fear, is erroneous. His object was to obtain the quartering of Quaplude, an almost

<sup>1</sup> From Edward Moore arms.



SHELTON FAMILY.

ONE GUINEA WILL BE PAID for certificate of baptism of John Shelton, who died July 9, 1823, aged fifty-six years, and was buried in St. Paul's Churchyard, Birmingham.—Apply, W. B. BICKLEY, 39, Trafalgar Road, Birmingham.

GILES EYRE.

In answer to the query of "X. Y. Z.," Giles Eyre, Esq., of the Middle Temple, King's Sergeant-at-Law, of Box, near Bristol, died 1739, aged 66, married Anne, daughter of Robert Butler, of Great Chelsea, Middlesex, and had a son, Giles Eyre, of Box, near Bristol, who married a Miss Smith, the issue of which marriage was an only son, Giles Eyre, an officer in the Guards, who died without issue 1806. If "X. Y. Z." would care to enter into correspondence with me, I have a good deal of Eyre information which might be of use to him.

Halfway, Hungerford, Berks.

(Rev.) ALLEN S. HARTIGAN.

QUERY re GILES EYRE

(GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, No. 22, February, 1899).

In the churchyard at Clapham there is a tombstone in memory of Charles Eyre and Hannah his wife (*née* Briscoe). The stone stands against the wall, and has arms cut on it. It is on the left-hand side walking along the passage from Wandsworth Road to Rectory Grove. It might be a clue for "X. Y. Z."

24, Grey Coat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.

ALFRED MOLONY.

CARKEET.

*Harl. Soc.* refers to the Harleian Society's publications, copies of which can be seen at the British Museum Library and elsewhere.

*Ped. Fin.*, i.e., *Pedes Finium*, or Feet of Fines, refers to a class of documents now kept at the Public Record Office, London, and which treat principally of the sale and transfer of land. These fines were levied in the King's Court at different terms of the year, e.g., "11 *Elizb. Easter*"—that is to say, Easter term, eleventh year of the reign of Elizabeth. The parties concerned were called the Petentes and Tenentes, or sometimes the Querentes and Deforciantes; hence the abbreviations *qu* and *def*, the documents being written in a contracted form of Latin.

I have a pedigree of the Carkeets of Cornwall and elsewhere (incomplete), but going back to the year 1530, compiled from wills, parish registers, etc., a copy of which I shall be happy to place at the disposal of Dr. Gibbons if he will communicate with me.

64, Watling Street, London, E.C.

(MISS) RITA FOX.

FURLY.

I have also in my possession several notes of the above family of Colchester, Essex, between the years 1613-1800.

64, Watling Street, London, E.C.

RITA FOX.

THE SELFE FAMILY, OF SOUTH WEALD, ESSEX.

Any information that will show who are the present descendants of this family will be very acceptable. One son was a mason and architect in Westminster (St. Margaret's), and another resided in Berks, and it is the Berks branch that I am most interested in at present. The mason's name was Andrews, and he resided at Bletchingley, Surrey. His will will be found in the Calendar, 1813, Vol. I., at Somerset House. The Berks branch seems to have ended in a daughter who was an heiress, so I conclude there were no sons living at that time. I am also desirous of knowing where the family seat was situate in Berks. The heiress, referred to above, was Mrs. Slingsby, who is believed to have resided in Twickenham, and lastly at West Cowes, Isle of Wight, and died about 1818.

The Poplars, Gunnersbury, W.

B. R. THORNTON.



# A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

## Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Home to be a Knight of the Order of the Thistle, in the room of the late Lord Napier and Ettrick.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, G.C.S.I., to be a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

WHITEHALL, January 30.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland granting the dignity of a Viscount of the said United Kingdom unto Evelyn, Baron Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, and a Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Viscount Cromer, of Cromer, in the County of Norfolk.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom unto the Right Honourable Sir Philip Henry Wodehouse Currie, G.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Italy, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Currie, of Hawley, in the County of Southampton; unto Sir Joseph Russell Bailey, Bart., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Glanusk, of Glanusk Park, in the County of Brecknock; unto Sir Henry Hawkins, Knight, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Brampton, of Brampton, in the County of Huntingdon; and unto Robert Thornhaugh Gurdon, Esq., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Cranworth, of Letton and Cranworth, in the County of Norfolk.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Knight of the said United Kingdom unto Arthur Strachey, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces of India.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lord Tennyson to be

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Australia, in succession to Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. Henry Whitehead, Head of the Bishop's College, Calcutta, to be Bishop of Madras, in succession to Bishop Gell, who is resigning the office.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. G. A. Lefroy, Head of the Cambridge University Mission at Delhi, to be Bishop of Lahore in succession to the late Bishop Matthew.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve the appointment of Earl Grey to be Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Northumberland.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Henry William Primrose, K.C.B., as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, in succession to Mr. G. H. Murray.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Thomas Raleigh, Registrar of the Privy Council, to be a member of the Council of the Governor-General of India in succession to Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. Joseph Armitage Robinson, D.D., Prebendary of Wells Cathedral and Norrisian Professor of Divinity in Cambridge University, to be Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of the Lord High Almoner, to approve the appointment of the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A., Sub-Dean of her Majesty's Chapels Royal, and Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty, as Sub-Almoner to her Majesty.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Home Secretary, has appointed Mr. William Henry Venables Vernon to be Bailiff of Jersey, in the place of Sir G. Clement Bertram, resigned.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. George Lisle Ryder, C.B., to succeed Sir H. W. Primrose as Chairman of the Board of Customs.

The Queen has issued a Warrant granting to the Earl of Mansfield's brothers and sisters the style, rank and precedence they would have held had their father lived to take the family title. (When Lord Mansfield died he was succeeded by his grandson, Lord Balvaird, eldest son of Viscount Stormont, who died in 1893. Consequently, Lord Balvaird's

brothers and sisters were deprived of the title, rank, and precedence which would have been theirs had their father succeeded to the <sup>the</sup>carldom.)

#### FOREIGN OFFICE, November 1. [§]

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Joseph Edward M'Master, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul, to reside at Beira, for the Portuguese district of Zambesia, with the exception of the parts thereof above the junction of the Shire and the Zambesi and the Port and British Concession of Chinde.

January 28.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Señor Don Manuel MacColl y Altabas as Consul of Spain at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

February 4.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Nawab Mohamad Mahmoud Khan as Consul of Persia at Madras; and Mr. Alessandro de Goyzuela as Consul-General of Italy at Calcutta, for the Coast of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to the Northern boundary of Arakan.

#### DOWNING STREET, February 11.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of William Sutherland, Esq. (Native Commissioner), to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Fiji.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Louis John Bertram, Esq. (Auditor-General), to be a Member of the Privy Council of the Island of Jamaica.

#### TREASURY CHAMBERS, February 11.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed Major-General Hugh M'Calmont to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead, in the room of the Right Honourable A. H. D. Acland.

#### FOREIGN OFFICE, January 19.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Signor Claudio Boggiano as Consul of Italy at Bombay.

January 28.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of Señor Don Eduardo Toda y Guill as Consul-General of Spain at London; Señor Don Enrique Mediano y Blasco as Consul-General of Spain at Montreal; Noma Masaichi as Consul of Japan at Bombay; Eitaki Hisakichi Shoshichii as Consul of Japan at Sydney; Señor Don Joaquín Torroja y Quinza as Consul of Spain at Liverpool; Mr. George G. Weiss as Consul of Switzerland at Liverpool; Dr. José Bazileu Neves Gonzaga Filho as Consul of Brazil at Glasgow, for Scotland; Señor Don José Congosto y Vaillant as Consul of Spain at Gibraltar; Mr. Heinrich Seedorf as Consul of Germany at Georgetown, for British Guiana; Mr. Nicola Emilio Parra-

vicino as Consul of Italy at Bridgetown, for the Island of Barbados; Mr. Constantin Papadiamantopoulos as Vice-Consul of Greece at Malta; and Señor Don Angel José Cabrejo y Barrios as Vice-Consul of Spain at Montreal.

#### DOWNING STREET, February 6.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies.

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Sir William MacGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Lagos.

#### TREASURY CHAMBERS, February 7.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed the Right Honourable William Kenrick to be Steward and Bailiff of the Chiltern Hundreds.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, February 2—present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council—the Most Noble Charles Richard John, Duke of Marlborough, Sir Charles Hall, K.C.M.G., M.P., Colonel Edward James Saunderson, M.P., and William Kenrick, Esq., M.P., were, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

#### TREASURY CHAMBERS, February 2.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed the Right Hon. Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland to be Steward and Bailiff of the Manor of Northstead.

#### DOWNING STREET, January 25.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the reappointment of Charles James Simmons, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Island of St. Vincent.

#### WHITEHALL, January 23.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 21st inst., to appoint John Alderson Foote, Esq., Q.C., to be Recorder of the City of Exeter.

#### SCOTTISH OFFICE, January 21.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 19th inst., to appoint Patrick Smith, Esq., Advocate, M.A., LL.B., to be Sheriff-Substitute of the Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, in the room of Ebenezer Erskine Harper, deceased.

#### CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, February 16.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following appoint-



ments to the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George :

To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Distinguished Order—The Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, on appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies ; the Right Hon. Lord Tennyson, on appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of South Australia and its Dependencies.

OSBORNE, January 14.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on Andrew Mure, Esq., of Edinburgh, late Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Mauritius ; on James Fortescue Flannery, Esq., M.P., of Gibson's Hill, Norwood, Surrey ; on John Furley, Esq., of 14, Evelyn Gardens, London ; on David Richmond, Esq., Lord Provost of Glasgow, and Her Majesty's Lieutenant of the County of the City of Glasgow ; on Hermann Weber, Esq., M.D., of 10, Grosvenor Street, London ; and on Thomas Townsend Bucknill, Esq., one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

WHITEHALL, January 18.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, LL.D., M.P., Her Majesty's Royal License and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of a Commander of the Order of Leopold, which decoration has been conferred on him by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to His Majesty in the capacity of President of the British Commission of the Brussels International Exhibition, 1897.

The Queen has also been pleased to give and grant unto James Dredge, Esq., C.M.G., Her Majesty's Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of

a Commander of the Order of Leopold, which decoration has been conferred on him by His Majesty the King of the Belgians, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him to His Majesty in the capacity of honorary Executive Commissioner of the British Commission of the Brussels International Exhibition, 1897.

DOWNING STREET, January 18.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of Sydney Gower Woods, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of British Honduras.

January 19.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Edward Dacres Baynes Dobridge, Esq., and William Burke Omalay Berridge, Esq., to be Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of the Presidency of St. Christopher and Nevis.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, January 1.

The Queen has been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Belper, to appoint Major the Hon. William Chambré Rowley, late Royal Artillery, to be one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms *vice* Captain Henry J. Wallack, retired on half-pay.

The Queen has also been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Belper, to appoint Major Wilford Neville Lloyd, late Royal Artillery, to be one of Her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms *vice* Captain William C. Cunningham, retired on half-pay.

The Queen has been pleased, at the desire of Leander J. McCormick, of Chicago, U.S.A., to grant Her Royal License to Frederick E. Goodhart, of Hadlow Castle, Tonbridge, son of Charles E. Goodhart, of Langley Park, Beckenham, D.L., J.P., to assume the name of McCormick. (Mr. McCormick-Goodhart married the only daughter of Mr. L. J. McCormick.)

## Deaths.

H.R.H. Prince Alexander Ernest William Albert, Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg Gotha, K.G., etc. (Feb. 6), is succeeded (as heir presumptive to the Duchy of Saxe Coburg Gotha) by his uncle, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., etc.

### PEERS.

Rt. Hon. John William Plunkett, seventeenth Baron Dunsany (Jan. 16), is succeeded by his son, Hon. Edward John Moreton Drax Plunkett.

Rt. Hon. William Henry Poulett, sixth Earl Poulett (Jan. 22). *The succession is in dispute.*

Rt. Hon. Montague Peregrine Bertie, eleventh Earl Lindsey, is succeeded by his son, Montagu Peregrine Albemarle Bertie, Esq., who has hitherto assumed the title of Lord Bertie.

### BARONET.

Sir Frederic Henry Sykes, fifth Baronet (Jan. 20), is succeeded by his brother, Henry Sykes, Esq.

### KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Ford, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (Jan. 31).

Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty, a Lord Justice of Appeal (Feb. 15).



Hon. Sir Louis Addin Kershaw, Chief Justice of Bombay.

Sir John Nugent (Jan. 26).

Sir Alfred Roberts (Jan. 19).

Edward Creswell Rawson, Esq., C.S.I. (Jan. 2).

Colonel Henry Aimé Ouvry, C.B. (Feb. 12).

#### DAMES.

Dame Elizabeth Gray Mowbray (Feb. 16) wife of Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., M.P.

Dame Frances Caroline Cameron (Jan. 25), wife of Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., M.P.

Dame Florence Maitland (Jan. 21), wife of Sir John N. Maitland, Bart.

Dame Eliza Caroline Seymour Hardy (Jan. 14), widow of Sir William Hardy.

Dame Amelia Porter (Feb. 8), wife of Sir Neale Porter, K.C.M.G.

Dame Ellen Frances Frankland (Jan. 20), wife of Sir Edward Frankland.

Lady Lo, wife of Sir Chinchin Löfengluh, K.C.V.O.

#### BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Lady Victoria Alexandrina Anna Maria Fuller (Feb. 1).

Hon. Katherine Scott (Jan. 30).

Captain Hon. Edward Brownlow (Jan. 17).

Colonel Hon. Emilius John Weld-Forester.

Lady Arabella Georgina Brooke (Jan. 29).

#### OTHERS.

The Comtesse de Labaume (Feb. 1), only sister of General Sir William John Williams, K.C.B., of Les Douvres, Guernsey.

Ethel Marian (Feb. 7), elder daughter of Sir James King, Bart.

Anne Frances Maunsell (Feb. 6), wife of late Rev. G. E. Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, and eldest daughter of late Rev. the Hon. Hugh Francis Tollemach, Rector of Harrington, Northamptonshire.

Francis Erskine (Feb. 15), eldest daughter of late Rev. and Hon. Thomas Erskine, of Mar, Vicar of Beighton, Derbyshire.

Henry R. L. MacDougall, Deputy Surgeon-General, late Bombay Army (Feb. 9), fifth son of late Vice-Admiral Sir John MacDougall, K.C.B.

Norah Payne Gallwey (Feb. 3), eldest daughter of late Sir William Payne Gallwey, Bart., of Thirkleby Park, Thirsk.

Mary Anne Tapp (Feb. 8), widow of Lieutenant-General Thomas Tapp, C.B.

Catherine Madan (Feb. 7), widow of Captain Frederick Madan, H.E.I.C.S., an elder brother of the Trinity House, and fifth daughter of late Hon. Montgomery Stewart.

Charlotte Caroline Hillier (Feb. 2), eldest daughter of late Colonel Hillier, C.B., formerly of Mocollop Castle, co. Waterford.

Edith Waddy (Feb. 2), the beloved wife of Frederick Waddy, daughter of late Edward Walford, M.A., granddaughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, K.C.B.

Charlotte Jane Swinburne (Jan. 19), third daughter of late Admiral Charles Henry and the Lady Jane Swinburne.

William James Hamilton (Feb. 11), eldest son of late Major-General Christopher Hamilton, C.B., and the Hon. Sarah Hamilton.

The Right Rev. Thomas Earle Welby, D.D., Bishop of St. Helena (Jan. 6).

Alice Marshman (Feb. 12), widow of John Clark Marshman, C.S.I.

Jessie Gleig (Feb. 4), wife of Colonel Gleig, R.A. (retired), and younger daughter of late Rt. Hon. Sir John Stuart, of Loch Carron, N.B.

Mary Louisa Anson (Feb. 11), second daughter of late Sir John W. H. Anson, Bart.

Louisa Anne (Feb. 10), third daughter of late Sir John Honeywood, Bart., of Evington, in the county of Kent.

Helen Græme Boyle (Jan. 14), only child of the Hon. Alexander Boyle.

Francis Ommaney (Jan. 13), son of late Sir Francis Ommaney.

Alianore Maria Julia Vereker (Jan. 15), youngest and dearly-loved daughter of Hon. Henry and Mrs. Vereker, of The Pitts, Binstead.

Charlotte Raeburn (Jan. 11), eldest daughter of late Henry Raeburn, and grand-daughter of Sir Henry Raeburn, of St. Bernard's, Edinburgh.

Eleanor Wilson (Jan. 21), widow of James Arthur Wilson, Esq., M.D., and daughter of late Hon. and Rev. Littleton Powys, of Titchmarsh, Northamptonshire.



## By the Way.

A LADY'S lap having been held to be "a public place" within the meaning of the muzzling order, we are dubious of the standing of the pages of a magazine in relation to "a place within the meaning of the Acts," but we give the following as the latest market quotations, and are prepared to do business with our

clients on the terms indicated. [The Publisher, having conscientious scruples, declines to be a party to the offer.]

1. H.I.M. the German Emperor claiming to be heir-apparent to the English throne, as eldest child of the eldest child, a special law of succession being invented on his behalf—[no takers].
2. Princess Mary of Bavaria for the throne of England—100 to 1 against (offered).
3. The Dukedom of Portland: Any of the Druces—20 to 1 against.
4. The Dukedom of Hamilton :  
Gunn—20 to 1 against.  
The Earl of Gainsborough—5 to 4 against.  
Present holder—even.
5. The Marquessate and Barony of Hamilton : Lord Derby—10 to 1 on.
6. Earldom of Landaff : Mr. A. H. Mathews—3 to 2 against.
7. Earldom of Buchan : Claimant—10 to 1 against.
8. Barony of Lovat : Mr. Fraser—20 to 1 against.
9. Barony of Cahir : Mr. Butler—10 to 1 against.
10. Barony of Stafford : The Islington builder—1,000 to 1 against.
11. As Empress of Byzantium : The "Princess Christoforo Paleolagu"—1,000 to 1 against.
12. The Barony of Gardiner : Either claimant—10 to 1 against.
13. The Earldom of Milltown : Either claimant—5 to 1 against.
14. Marquessate of Annandale : Sir Frederick Johnstone—5 to 1 against.
15. The Earldom of Poulett :  
"Viscount Hinton"—5 to 4 against.  
Hon. Wm. John Lydston Poulett—5 to 1 against.
16. The Duchy of Châtelherault : Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton—3 to 2 on.
17. The Barony of Ruthven : Present claimant—3 to 1 against.
18. "Chaos" Baronetcies—(by arrangement).
19. "Lord" Barrett's right to a Peerage—1,000 to 1 against.
20. A Baronetcy : E. T. Hooley—20 to 1 against.

The *Shropshire Parish Register Society*, founded through the efforts of Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., F.S.A., though only a few months old, has already 170 members, and has placed in their hands the parish registers of Harley, Shipton, Sibdon Carwood, Battlefield, Pitchford, and Melverley, all carried down to the year 1812. Nine others are in the hands of the printers, and will shortly be issued, viz., Cressage, Sheinton, Ford, Smethcott, Frodesley, Stapleton, Hopton Castle, Moor, and Clunbury. Fifteen other registers are already transcribed, and ready for the press, whilst twenty-five others are in the process of transcription. One energetic gentleman has already completed the transcripts of nine registers, whilst another has undertaken all in the Deanery of Clun. A pretty good record for the first year's work! Lord Windsor is the president of the Society, and Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore the general editor. If such a work can be carried out in Shropshire, why not in other counties also?



Off  
 these are to certify all persons who have it may concern that  
 Prov. of the State of New York  
 The City of New York & County of Dutchess  
 above

Wrote to me before me declaring themselves to be Ruth Singh persons  
were lawfully married by the Rev of the Church of England Minister  
Agreeable to the laws of the Parish of Holland Green and my hand  
= at Holland Green Holland the 27 day of June 1789

*Wm. B. R. Co.*

Margaret H. S.

John Paragon



The  
Genealogical Magazine.

APRIL, 1899.

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IS THERE A FRENCH NOBILITY ?

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF M. A. DE ROYER BY L. D. J.

I.



HERE is not, perhaps, a noble house in France that has not pretended to be able and willing to trace its genealogy beyond the tenth century. Nevertheless, to-day these houses of ancient and chivalric stock are become, if not undiscoverable, at least of the rarest.

Let us recall the fact, first of all, that it is hardly until the commencement of the eleventh century that surnames became proper to families.

The most ancient house which remains to us cannot, before that period, give any precise dates to the names by which it is distinguished. Until then only chance, personal qualities, or the place of birth, gave by their addition to baptismal names a distinctive appellation to the subject.

It is in this way that we see our early Kings supplementing their Christian names with a qualifying title without a surname, as Robert-le-Fort, Guillaume-aux-Epaules, Hugues-Capet, Guillaume-le-Conquerant ; a multitude of such historic names prove it.

Recognising the evil, Louis XIV. wished to remedy it. He commenced by revoking all acts of ennoblement accorded subsequent to the year 1666.

Nevertheless, as in all justice there were found among these revocations some newly-ennobled personages who had merited by distinguished services to the State, or by efforts for the welfare of the country, their patents of nobility, it was not fair to deprive such of their legitimate recompense. So the King confirmed the legal ennoblements emanating from his predecessors, while taking measures to repress and prosecute fraud, and to condemn the usurpers who had made themselves noble by their own authority. "Nobles are coins more or less ancient of which Time has made medals" (Rivaux).

On March 22 of the said year 1666 appeared a new decree of the Conseil d'État, compelling each member of the nobility of the realm—the ancient as well as the recent, the true with the false—to produce proofs, justificatory, affiliative and honorary, of their direct descent, counting from the year 1650.

The documents, to be admissible and valid, had to be originals, and to set forth proper qualifications for nobility without forfeiture. After examination of documents and title-deeds, the persons producing those found to be *en règle* were maintained in their privileges and their nobility of ancient extraction, whereas the usurpers saw themselves declared plebeian, condemned to a penalty, and reassessed to taxation.

A vast number of usurping families, not wishing to run the risk of such humiliation, executed acts of relinquishment; but others, misled by stubborn pride, were prosecuted, and their false rights taken from them. "They all called themselves nobles, and each of them believed himself able to enroll himself among the nobility with impunity" (Lesage).

Let us take as an example the process directed against the family of Ravel, in Auvergne:

"Writ of summons against Pierre Ravel, *dit* de Ravel, councillor to the King in the Seneschal's Court of Auvergne and the presidial assize of Riom, at the request of Master François Ferrand, charged by His Majesty with the recovery of sums due to be paid by usurpers of the title of nobles. Order of Master Claude Le Blanc, Lord of Passey, Saint Nicolas, and other places, Councillor to the King in Council, Master of Requests-in-Ordinary, Commissary of Justice, Police and Finance for Auvergne, dated 14 January, 1706, discharging M. Pierre Ravel from his condemnation and his fine as a usurper, but expressly forbidding him for the future to take the particle and the quality of esquire, etc. . . ."

Who are the descendants of this Pierre Ravel condemned as a



usurper? One is the *Comte de Ravel de Libac*; another is the *Vicomte de Ravel*. Both at the present day take rank among the nobility of *Auvergne*.

In 1736 another decree was issued, much more important, and of which many are ignorant. This decree concerned the family of Colbert. It is one of the most rare and curious documents of that period.

“Judgment between the Marquis de Sourdis and MM. Colbert, of Saint-Pouange and of Chabannais,

“Rendered by Our Lords the Marshals of France, at the Tribunal of the Point d'Honneur, and Constabulary of France.

“Decree of 24 March, 1736,

“Under the presidency of Monseigneur, the Dean of the Marshals, Vice-constable, assisted by our Lords de Noailles, de Laval, and de Lautrec :

“Whereas that our Lords have learned that a serious dispute has arisen between Master René-Louis d'Escoubleau de Sourdis, Marquis de Sourdis and d'Alluye, Comte de Montluc, Prince de Chabannais and de Cannaing on the one part, and Master Antoine-Alexander Colbert, seigneur ‘en partie’ of the marquisate of Sourdis, by right of inheritance on his mother's side, and being possessed at the same time of the lands and rights of Chabannais on the other part ;

“Whereas that the said Master Antoine Colbert had believed himself to be able to add to his name that of Sourdis, as of right and justice and following the common custom of France, where nobles possessing a noble property have the faculty to take and to bear the name of the said noble domain or fief. The Marquis de Sourdis has opposed him on the ground that the said name of Sourdis had been borne by his paternal ancestors without interruption since the year 1285, and that it may not be adopted by anyone else without prejudice to the House to which he belongs, and of which he has become chief of name and of arms by the extinction of the elder branch, which ended in the person of Madame Angélique Marie d'Escoubleau de Sourdis, heiress of the domains, but not of the titles and qualifications of the marquisate of Sourdis and of the principality of Chabannais, the which Dame Angélique espoused in the year 1702 Master François-Gilbert-Henry Colbert, Seigneur of Saint Pouange, whose eldest son is the said Master Antoine Colbert, surnamed de Sourdis, and Whereas he who has raised the dispute believes that he ought to appeal to the tribunal in order to terminate it according to the rules of the ‘Point d'Honneur,’ and whereas it

belongs to our Lords the Marshals to examine and decide sovereignly and finally in all disputes that may arise between gentlemen or between men making profession of arms and patents from His Majesty :

“ Having subpoenaed, diligently questioned, and sufficiently heard both parties, and considering that the name of Sourdis has become inseparable from that of Escoubleau, taking into serious consideration that it is chiefly and particularly under the first of these two names that the House of Sourdis is celebrated in the annals of the realm, where so many pages are found illuminated by the great actions, noble alliances and other characteristics which distinguish it ;

“ Considering, with no less good will and equity, First, that the youth and inexperience of the said Master Antoine Colbert has not perhaps permitted him to appreciate all that is meant by the action against which the Marquis de Sourdis protests, and considering, in the second place, that the name of Colbert is known to have no need to add to itself any lustre which does not properly belong to it in order to be nobly honourable and universally respected, our Lords have verbally and summarily ordered that which results from the following writing and note of honour, which we have transcribed by order in the written statement and on the registers of the general assize of the Constabulary and Marshalry of France, in the gallery of the Tournelle, in the palace of Paris, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirty-six :

“ I the undersigned Antoine-Alexandre Colbert, on the process which Master René-Louis d'Escoubleau de Sourdis, Seigneur and Marquis de Sourdis, etc., . . . was on the point of instituting against me by reason of the name of Sourdis which I bear, recognise and justly acknowledge that it is only by the tolerance of the said Marquis de Sourdis, whose right to its use I recognise, not otherwise than by acknowledging his priority of possession, hereby promise and give my word of honour to my said lord Marquis de Sourdis as well as to all other the members of his family to abandon and drop the said name of Sourdis on the same day as I shall marry, never to take it again for the future ; to the end that neither I nor my children and descendants may be able in any fashion either to bear or to take or to sign the said name of Sourdis in any case, for whatever reason, and under any possible pretext ; believing that I ought to forfeit in favour of the relationship that unites me to the House of Sourdis all the rights which should belong to me in their quality of holders of the noble territory of Sourdis, and not-

withstanding all other things to the contrary, the which is also equally recognised, promised and attested by me the undersigned François Colbert, seigneur of the principality of Chabannais, as much for my elder brother as for me and my descendants, declaring moreover that we reciprocally submit ourselves by the same clause of the present note, in an engagement of honour to the noble jurisdiction of Our Lords the Marshals of France. In testimony of which we sign at Paris this 25 March, 1736.

Signed: "COLBERT DE SOURDIS.

COLBERT DE CHABANNAIS.

Signed: "DE MALIGNIER."

(And lower down):

"By the first Lieutenant of the Point d'Honneur,

THEIEDOT,

Registrar of the Constabulary."



## THE SEALS OF THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

By J. GALE PEDRICK.



IF in general seals afford a subject concerning which but little is known, those of an ecclesiastical character assuredly do; nevertheless, and especially that section designated, the theme is one of absorbing and peculiar interest. For the space of ten centuries almost the employment of seals to authenticate its proceedings has been universal, and continuous in the English Church. During that period all the chief dignitaries and governing bodies of the dioceses and their subdivisions have in the conduct of affairs pertaining to their offices made use of them. Recollecting this, and further that as regards the former each employed a distinctive one applicable to himself alone, which upon his demise became annulled by that of his successor, and that both personal and official seals as a rule illustrated some feature apposite to their jurisdictions, it is not remarkable that the subject should contribute abundant material for study. From an examination of the diverse and curious devices which collectively they display, many points of information and

interest may be gathered ; diocesan history, tradition, architecture, heraldry, and symbolism are the principal elements which the designers have appropriated and expressed. In point of design, on comparison with ancient ecclesiastical seals, it must be deplored that the modern, although more delicately executed, in a large degree suffer ; nor does the skill evidenced in the later compensate for that poverty of conception which, generally speaking, distinguishes them. In the earlier, heraldry constituted but an element, now it comprises usually (particularly in those which are so frequently superseded) the main, and in most instances the isolated, feature. Those of ecclesiastical bodies not being personal are happily less subject to change ; many still in use are in a degree antique, and hence preserve the ancient fashion. The seals here described are, it should be observed, taken as a jurisdictional group, of greater interest than those of many other dioceses contemporaneous. In some the heraldic lineament alone has been retained, and certain dignitaries and offices have even ceased to employ them.

The genesis of the diocese, like the majority of kindred administrations, is obscure. Without discrediting anterior chronicles, we take up the thread of its history from A.D., 704, when Ina, King of the West Saxons, built a collegiate church at Wells, which he dedicated to St. Andrew, and included in the diocese of Sherborne comprising the counties of Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall which he reputedly founded in the following year. Either in 905 or 909, during the reign of King Edward the Elder, this diocese was divided, and Wells instituted a bishopric. Athelmus (or Adhelm), afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was appointed its first bishop, and his bishop-stool placed in its collegiate church. In 1081 John de Villula entered upon the see, which he is supposed to have purchased from William Rufus, from whom he also procured a grant of Bath Abbey. To the city of that name this prelate in 1092 transferred, with all its revenues, the episcopal seat ; there he erected a cathedral, and assumed the title of Bishop of Bath. Between the Canons of Wells and the Monks of Bath this transition incited considerable dissension, to terminate which Bishop Robert (1135-66) directed that thenceforth the bishops should not derive their title from either place alone, but be styled Bishops of Bath and Wells. Savaric, a kinsman of Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, succeeded in 1196. Moved by a desire to assist a relative, one of the conditions attached to King Richard's release from imprisonment in Austria by the Emperor was, it is said, that the Abbey of Glastonbury should be annexed to the see. This was effected, and

thence Savaric transferred the seat, affecting the designation of Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury. After his death the monks of the abbey appealed to Rome to be relieved from episcopal sway, but were denied. Savaric's successor, elected by the joint chapter of Bath and Wells (1206-42), was Joceline Trotman. Exiled for some years to France, on his return he discovered the cathedral at Wells almost in ruins, when, to a large extent, he rebuilt it. The monks of Glastonbury still vigorously opposed the incorporation of the abbey with the see, and in 1218, in consideration of the cession of several valuable manors, a dissolution was allowed. Bishop Joceline then resumed the title of Bath and Wells which has ever since been borne.

Although the diocese is possessed of a dual cognomen, it is, in fact, but one bishopric, the seat of which is at Wells. The arms of the see, which are, technically, Az. a saltire quarterly, quartered or, and ar. (literally the cross of St. Andrew, the patron of Wells), illustrate this as they pertain to Wells only. For Bath a distinct coat exists, namely, Az., two keys indorsed in bend sinister, the upper ar., the lower or, enfiled with a sword in bend dexter, an armorial disposition of the emblems of its patrons SS. Peter and Paul. The ancient arms of the see, however, displayed a saltire between the keys and sword, with a crosier through the centre, and thus united the emblems of the patrons of both Bath and Wells.

*Seal I.*—The seal of the Bishop is by far, at least in design, the most beautiful of those of its kindred coeval with it; indeed it would be difficult to instance an antique one surpassing it. Truly, it contains, without its crudity, that wealth of detail and significance for which a seal of the earlier ages was remarkable; and in abandoning the style of his immediate predecessors, who favoured a purely armorial design, the present occupant of the see is to be congratulated. Occupying the entire field almost, and in excellent relief, is a screen of graceful and minute tabernacle work, the upper part containing a circular space, the lower sectioned into three. In the former is located, perhaps, the happiest figure in Christian symbolism, the point of which needs no enlarging, a delineation of Christ crucified upon the Anchor of Hope—a device first employed by Bishop Ken (1685-90), the writer of the well-known Morning and Evening Hymns—upon his signet-ring. Under distinct canopies in the niches below are placed the patron saints of both Bath and Wells, from their emblems easy of recognition, St. Andrew in the centre embracing his cross, on the right St. Peter holding the keys, and on the left St. Paul leaning on the sword; whilst outside the

screen are two small shields, that on the dexter containing the obsolete coat of the see before described, that on the sinister the Bishop's family arms. In the garden of the precentor's house at Wells is the "bottomless well of St. Andrew," from whence the city derives its water supply, granted it by Bishop Beckinton, 1443-65, and various springs bubbling up around; according to Bishop Godwin, in these originated the name of the city. On the seal, in the vacancy beneath the screen, is depicted an overflowing well with a fish in it. This has a symbolic purport which interpreted conveys that, whilst the city, and Bath likewise, owes its rise in a temporal sense to its springs, the only foundation of the see is Jesus Christ, the Son of God the Saviour (*ἰϰθῦς*).

*Seal II.*—Amongst other material changes which Bishop Robert (1135-66) effected was the division of the Church lands into two parts, one of which he apportioned to the Chapter and ordained the first Dean to be its President. The seal engaged by the Dean and Chapter, which is either of the end of the sixteenth or commencement of the seventeenth century, is in execution vigorous and design simple. Within the oval configuration, finely portrayed, is the vested figure of St. Andrew embracing the cross, his confession of faith accompanying the delineation. At the base is a shield impaling the arms of Dean Herbert (1589-1602) with those of the see.

*Seal III.*—The Dean and Chapter also possess a smaller seal, which is employed when marriage licenses are issued in their peculiars. This merely conveys St. Andrew's cross, displayed symbolically, not heraldically, with the words "*Deus Ecclesiæ salus*" placed between it.

*Seal IV.*—The official seal of the Dean is only noteworthy for two reasons: First, because in shape (being circular) it dissents from that peculiar to ecclesiastical seals; and next, because it exhibits (impaled with his own) the ancient arms of the see minus the crosier. As, however, the diocese retains the joint designation, the assumption of the dual coat, although not in strictness armorially correct, is nevertheless perfectly vindicated.

*Seal V.*—The three archdeaconries into which the diocese is divided are Wells, Bath, and Taunton. The seal of the Archdeacon of Wells displays, seated within an architectural and canopied niche, an ecclesiastic vested and uncovered, with the right hand raised, presumably in benediction, and below a shield with the arms of the present holder of the office impaling those of the see. By a curious coincidence they are almost identical. Ornamental, in a measure,



the design is somewhat feeble. Although the seal only dates from 1863, the style is that of the last century.

*Seal VI.*—The Archdeacon of Bath furnishes an improved instance. Upon waves designed to typify the waters for which that place is famed, is stationed a frame of slight tabernacle work, within which stand together the figures of SS. Peter and Paul, with appropriate emblems. Beyond this frame on either side and below it are three small shields, the dexter presenting the ancient coat of the see; the sinister, the ecclesiastical arms of Bath already described; and the last, which is placed between his initials, the Archdeacon's paternal coat.

*Seal VII.*—That of the Archdeacon of Taunton, although less embellished, much better defined, closely resembles that of the first archdeaconate. In this case, however, the ecclesiastic is covered, and in the shield below the Archdeacon's arms are emblazoned without the customary impalement.

*Seal VIII.*—For licenses and proceedings in the Consistory Court, the Chancellor of the Cathedral makes use of a silver seal of the year 1716. Upon this, or another similar, it is obvious the archidiaconal seals of Wells and Taunton were grounded. On comparison the resemblance is striking, as is likewise the difference in treatment of the subject, that in the present instance being most crude.

*Seal IX.*—The Treasurer's of the Cathedral, like the Dean's, illustrates exactly the common propensity of the modern seal ecclesiastic, simply containing upon a diapered field his arms impaled with those of the see.

*Seal X.*—For peculiar parishes (which do not possess one) there is a seal employed for granting marriage licenses. It is a similitude of that of the Dean and Chapter corresponding, but at the head and base of the cross are flowering branches, mere ornaments, and the words "Vivat Rex" across the field.

This terminates the present service of the Seals of Bath and Wells. Whilst, viewed as a group, they cannot be said to possess all the merits of the earlier, they still retain, if in a lesser degree, the features which distinguished them.



## DE BELLAMONTE AND HAMILTON.

BY JOHN HAMILTON.



ATTERS relating to the earliest history of a family are always more or less interesting, and inferences based on the knowledge we at present possess as to the connection between the Scotch Hamiltons and the Norman house of De Bellamonte are worth examining. William Hamilton of Wishaw, the Scotch historian, derived the Scotch house from William de Bellamonte de Bretville, described in Dugdale as a leper, a younger brother of the last Earl of Leicester of that line. If this were so, why did the earldom lapse at the death of the last Earl in 1204 *sine prole*? At the end of the Birnie Manuscript in the British Museum is a short account of the family of the Earls of Leicester as copied by the author of the MS. off the print (*sic*) written by William Hamilton of Wishaw with his own hand in 1706. It says: "What is above is more fully contained in an antient record in the Herald's Office in London, presently printed by Mylos in his catalogue of honours, and by Holen in his help to the English History, and more largely by Dugdale in his Catalogue of the Baronage of England."

William Hamilton of Wishaw states that William de Hamilton married Mary, the only daughter and heiress of Gilbert, Earl of Strathern, and was afterwards forfaulted and obliged to return to England, "all which is instructed by a charter yet extant granted to Mouris de Morray of the lands of Ogilvie in Strathern bearing these words: '*Quæ terræ derendruit (sic) in manibus Rogis ratione foris futura Maria de Strathern comitissa de iodem quondam nuptata Domino Gulielmo de Hambleton Anglo et inimico nostro,*' and he gave for his arms cinquefoil ermino, as all his predecessors, the Earls of Mellent and Leicester, had done."

This marriage would have taken place somewhere about 1220 if these were the parents of Gilbert de Hamilton, as most probably they were.

That there were other branches of the De Bellamonte or De Bellomonte family, both in Normandy and England, there is no doubt; for in Risdon's Note-book, recently transcribed and edited from the original by James Dallas and Henry G. Porter, there is mentioned a Richard de Bellomonte, son of Roscelin de Bellomonte

and Constance, illegitimate daughter of Henry I., who was Viscount of Mayne in Normandy and Lord of Southtawton in Devonshire :

"This man was had in soe great respect with King Henry II. that he bestowed his daughter Ermegardis de Bellomonte in marriage on William the Lion, King of Scotland, and was at the chardge thereof, and honoured it with his own person in the 33rd yeere of his reign, 1186 A.D."

Thus we have the Queen of Scotland belonging to what was undoubtedly a branch of the Earl of Leicester's family, living (she died in 1232) at the time that William de Hambleton—according to the Scotch historian, William Hamilton of Wishaw—was marrying the daughter of an influential Scotch nobleman. We also have Roger, a brother of the last Earl of Leicester, holding the important Bishopric of St. Andrew's during the same reign (he died in 1202). and a little later Gilbert de Hamilton receiving a large grant of land from the Lion King's successor. It certainly points to a connection between the Scotch Royal family and the Hamiltons and a kinship through the De Bellamontes.

Sir Thomas Gray, in his "Chronicles," written early in the fourteenth century, relates how William the Lion, the husband of Ermegardis, brought with him when returning to Scotland from his captivity younger sons of the families to whom he was indebted for courtesies, and how he endowed them with lands. There were Balliols, De Bruces (Braose), De Soulis, De Mowbray, St. Clairs, Hayes, Giffards, Ramesays, Laundels, Biseys, Berkleys, Walenges, Boysis, Montgomerys, Vans, Colevylls, Fryzers (Fraseres), Grahams, Gourlays, and several others. *Vide* J. H. Burton's "History of Scotland."

The author of a pamphlet published in 1867, "*Audi Alteram Partem*" (a copy is in the British Museum), mentions three brothers of the third Earl of Leicester—namely, Henry, Geoffrey, and John, but gives no authority for their existence. William de Hamilton would be much more likely to have been a son of one of these brothers than of William de Bretville, the leper, as assumed by (Sir) William Hamilton, the Scotch historian, but why the earldom should have become extinct with the fourth Earl if this were so, it is impossible to understand. It is more probable that William de Hamilton was a nearer relation of the Bellamonte family to which Ermegardis belonged than to the head line of the Bellamontes that held the Earldom of Leicester. It may be that his distant Leicester cousins gave him the use of their manor of Hamilton, if not actually bestowing it on him, before he came to Scotland, hence his appellation De Hamilton.

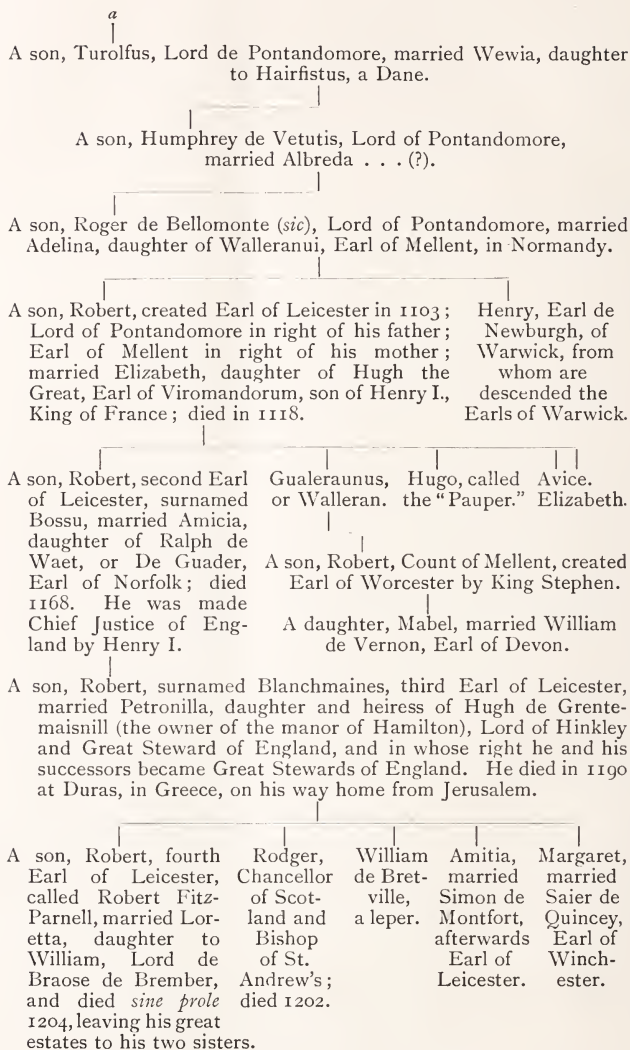
The author of "Audi Alteram Partem" says William Burton, who wrote a "History of Leicestershire" in 1623, mentions on p. 126 with reference to Index, "Hamilton family in Scotland, whence descended," as follows:

"Hamilton in the Hundred of East Goscote. It is in the parish of Barkby, and had a chapel in it. In this towne was the seat of the ancient family of Hamilton, which belonged to the olde Earles of Leicester, from whose grant they had this land, and therefore bore for their arms guelles, 3 cinquefoils ermine, alluding to the said Earle's coat, who bore guelles, one cinquefoil ermine, both which stand together in St. Marie's church in Leicester, etc." And p. 166: "In Saint Marie's church these armes: guelles, a cinquefoyle ermine, guelles 3 cinquefoils ermine Hamilton." He continues: "The single cinquefoil (ermine), as shown above, was the paternal coat of the De Bellamontes, old Earles of Leicester, and of their ancestors, the Counts of Mellent in Normandy; and the use of three cinquefoils ermine on the same shield by the Hamiltons of the manor of that name has been considered by genealogists as a sure mark of cadency. The fact of both coats-of-arms standing together in St. Mary's Church also points to a close connection between the two families. William Burton was not a romance writer, but a gentleman of good family in Leicestershire, who voluntarily undertook the laborious task of writing an account of all the principal families and towns of that county; and from his opportunities of gaining authentic information upon local subjects, he must ever be considered a standard authority." His account of the descent of the great Scottish family of Hamilton from the lords of the manor of Hamilton (anciently Hameldon), county of Leicester, is not one of *mere conjecture*, but of certainty, and was no doubt the result of very careful investigation and research. It is most probable also that he possessed far greater opportunities of arriving at the truth than any modern genealogist, as it is well known that many valuable pedigrees and documents were lost or destroyed during the Civil War, which soon after ensued. It is quite clear that the historian of Leicestershire knew that there was sufficient evidence to warrant his very explicit account of the origin of the Scottish House, as he did not qualify it in the least degree."

He then sums up the arguments in favour of his contention under four heads:

*First.* The plain, unqualified statement of William Burton, Esq., the historian of Leicestershire, 1623.







A TREATISE ON THE LAW CONCERNING NAMES AND CHANGES OF NAMES (*continued*).

WE have heretofore dealt with the recognised and only lawful procedure which can be adopted for a change of name, and only one point now remains. This (owing to popular belief) may perhaps be considered the most important part of the essay, and is the due demonstration of the reasons why a Royal License or Act of Parliament is the only proper and effective method of making a change, and why a Deed Poll has no weight or legality or binding effect whatsoever.

Let us first glance, however, at the laws of other countries.

In Spain it is necessary to procure a license from the Sovereign to change a name.

In France laws were passed in the second and sixth years of the Revolution, forbidding any citizen to use any name or surname which was not entered in the register of his birth, or to add any surname to his proper name; and in 1858 another law was enacted against the assumption of additional names, under which numbers of proceedings have been taken and the penalty enforced. The express law relative to the false assumption of surnames and changes of names of the II. Germinal of the year XI. runs thus:

Art. IV. Every person who has any reason for changing his name shall address a demand to Government stating his motives.

Art. V. The Government shall decide in the form prescribed by the regulations of public administrations.

According to the law in 1858, all cases are now carried to the court of the Procureur Imperial.

The Prussian provincial law (Landrecht), Part II., text xx., s. 14, 406, enacts: "Whoever, even without illegal intention, assumes a family name, or arms, without right, shall be forbidden the assumption under pain of an arbitrary but express fine; and this punishment, in case of transgression, shall be really awarded to him." A decree of October 30, 1816, also enacts: "Since experience has taught us that the bearing of assumed or invented names is injurious to the security of civil intercourse, as well as to the efficiency of the police force, we hereby order the following: 1. No one shall, under pain of a fine of from five to fifty thalers, or a proportionate imprisonment, *make use of a name which does not belong to him.* 2. If this assumption or invention of a name takes

place with *intent to deceive*, the regulations of the *general penal law come into force*." There is also a Royal Cabinet order of April 15, 1822, to the effect that no one may alter his family or general name without permission of the Sovereign. "I (the King) do not consider it necessary, on the report of the Ministry of the 27th of March, to promulgate any further decree on the unchangeableness of family or general names, but determine hereby that no one shall be allowed to alter his family or general name without permission of the Sovereign, under pain of a fine of fifty thalers or four weeks' imprisonment, even where the act does not proceed from any unlawful intention" (Coll. of Laws of 1822, No. 7, s. 108).

In America even, with all its lawless license, the countenance of the law is necessary to make the assumption of a name legal for social and commercial purposes. On this American question the *Spectator* (June 21, 1862) says: "In America the change requires an Act of the State Legislature; and, to save trouble, all applications are lumped together in one schedule (and) passed as the Houses rise."

Under the Roman law, as soon as a woman had become the mere toy of public debauchery, it was enacted by law that she should change her name. It was taken for granted that she had only been reduced to such a state of disgrace by some kind of force, and it was not thought right that she should prostitute both her person and the name which allied her to some honourable family. The law was obeyed, even when the disgrace had been voluntarily incurred. The modern custom by which *les demi-mondaines* rejoice in such names as Daisy de Vere and Maud Montmorency is doubtless a survival of the ancient law. Within the last few weeks an injunction has been obtained in the French Courts by a husband against his wife, by which she was restrained from using his name for theatrical purposes when appearing in a very immoral character upon the stage.

The law affecting a person's right to change his name has not been well settled until comparatively modern times. The Romans forbade persons to thrust themselves into noble families by changing their names, and as the common law of England is based upon the Roman civil law, it is probably due to this that a restriction has been introduced into Britain; and from time immemorial the Crown has been called upon either to sanction or veto the assumption of surnames. This right the Crown still possesses.

One of the most frequent remarks which is heard is the expression of the popular idea that any man may change his name as, how,

and when he likes. Most legal advisers express this opinion, which is now almost accepted as an incontrovertible fact, and over and over again specific contested cases and dicta of judges are quoted to bear this out. As far as the common aspect of the matter runs, this opinion is the result of an utter misconception as to the extent of the operation both of the common law and the jurisdiction of the ordinary law tribunals, and to an equal misconception as to the extent of the effect of the decisions and dicta of the ordinary civil and criminal law. It will doubtless simplify matters if we at the commencement explain the effect of these decisions, and demonstrate the extent to which they carry. In the first place, no person possesses any property in his surname. He cannot—and we say it advisedly—bequeath his surname. He cannot sell his surname (though recent events have demonstrated that there is such a thing as a monetary value in it upon the front page of a company prospectus). He cannot give his name. To put it briefly, a name cannot be a tangible property, inasmuch as it is only the heritable and inherited description by which a certain individual is known to the outer world. Naturally these remarks do not apply to the use of a name in trade, for which purpose recent cases have made the use of a name for trade purposes somewhat analogous to a trademark upon a specific class of goods. The result is, that a tradesman's name is more carefully protected than a more honourable name which has never been applied to purposes of commerce. The recent litigation with regard to the Brinsmead pianos is a case in point.

Neither apparently has any person in this country now any remedy by which he can prevent the use of his surname by anyone else, even though he may be able to produce absolute evidence that he is the only person who has an inherited right to that name. This was established in the year 1869 by a celebrated case which was fully argued before the Privy Council (*Du Boulay versus Du Boulay*, Law Rep. 2, P. C., 430). The facts were these: The plaintiffs were the members of a family long resident in St. Lucia, who had for many generations used and been known by the name of Du Boulay. The defendant was the illegitimate son of a mulatto woman named Rose, who had formerly been a slave of the Du Boulay family, but had been manumitted. She had never been known by any other name than Rose, but soon after her emancipation she adopted and used the surname of Du Boulay, and her son, the defendant, on attaining the age of sixteen years, also assumed the name of Du Boulay, and commenced business in the island of St. Lucia in that name. The

plaintiffs in 1867 instituted a suit in the Royal Court of St. Lucia for a declaration that the name of Du Boulay belonged to them and their family, and to prohibit the defendant, who was in no way related to them, from bearing or using that name. A declaration was made by the court to that effect, and was argued at length before the Privy Council. A reserved judgment dismissing the appeal was delivered by Lord Chelmsford, who sums up the law affecting change of surname in these words :

“The mere assumption of a name which is the patronymic of a family by a stranger who had never before been called by that name, whatever cause of annoyance it may be to the family, is a grievance for which our law affords no redress.”

It is now, therefore, clearly established that, in the eyes of the Common Law, no one has an exclusive right to any name, however distinguished it may be ; nor has he power to prevent the meanest subject assuming his name. That, however, is a vastly different matter from any supposition that the unlawful assumption of a name confers the slightest right thereto.

Of course, it should be remembered that in these articles we are not dealing with anything relating to fraud, and nothing hereinbefore or hereinafter relates to the liability, which is heavily punishable, of any man who, for the sake of or for any purposes of fraud, either personates any individual by the use of that individual's name, or assumes any name or title.

In many wills and settlements requiring changes of name to take place, whether these be conditions subsequent or conditions precedent, such clauses of condition are bad in fact and in law, when the condition is merely the unqualified command to assume a certain name, because the utmost extent to which such a clause can be lawfully stretched is that the beneficiary “shall petition for and do his utmost to obtain, an Act of Parliament, or the Royal License of the Crown,” that such a change may be made. An unqualified command to assume a name is an infringement of the prerogative of the Crown, because it is entirely at the pleasure of the Crown to give or to withhold its license.

Now, it is a well-known fact that many wills have contained unconditional commands and stipulations, and that these clauses have been held to be valid by judges, and have been enforced. Further than that, reference is frequently made to a case in 1730 before Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the Rolls, who, in giving judgment upon this case (*Barlow v. Bateman* [P. Williams, 65]), remarked : “I am satisfied the usage of passing an Act of Parlia-

ment for the taking upon one a surname is but modern, and that anyone may take upon him what surname, and as many surnames, as he pleases without an Act of Parliament."

Those, however, who glibly quote this dictum usually carefully refrain from quoting the next decision upon the matter; for, on reference to 4 Brown's Parl. Cases, p. 194, or to the "Archæologia Papers," vol. xviii., p. 111, it will be found that the statement of law laid down by Sir Joseph Jekyll was rejected by the House of Lords. The Peers said, upon their deciding the matter, "*that the individual ought to have inherited by birth, or have obtained an AUTHORITY for using the name.*" (See the case of Leigh v. Leigh, reported in 15 Vescy, 92, and others there quoted.)

In the notorious discussion in the House of Commons concerning the assumption of the name of Herbert by Mr. Jones, of Clytha, the Attorney-General distinctly stated the law as far as was required. He said that "people were not bound to recognise the illegal assumption of a name."

But concerning the judicial dicta upon which the legal mind is wont to lay such stress, we would point out that this should be borne in mind—that from the reign of King Richard II., whilst there have existed equal but different tribunals, with separate but equal jurisdiction, there has been maintained a long feud and rivalry as to the extent of their various jurisdictions; and the ordinary legal tribunals have been only too ready to pronounce upon matters which really lay without their jurisdiction. There is a notorious case in which a judge once declined to admit an affidavit in his court because a barrister therein mentioned was not described as an esquire, and gave orders that on all future occasions a barrister was to be described as an esquire. Now, the state or rank, whichever it may be, of an esquire is not within the jurisdiction of an ordinary judge, and the fact that this certain judge required the barristers in his court to be described as esquires did not make them esquires, any more than the fact that if he had required them to be described as elephants, they would still have remained, not elephants, but specimens of the human race. It should not be forgotten that the laws of honour are *law*, in spite of the denial of this fact by nearly every legal writer. The Sovereign is the fountain of honour, the sole authority for the creation of its laws, the sole source of its laws, the sole arbiter concerning them. The Sovereign can create, abrogate, and interpret them at his or her pleasure, and these laws of honour are outside, above, and beyond the Common Law, which cannot interfere with them, but is

compelled to recognise them (see *Joicey-Cecil v. Joicey-Cecil*). But, at the same time, the ordinary law courts try to ignore these laws of honour frequently.

Now these contested cases have been held to prove that the assumption of a name without a Royal License confers a property in that name. They prove nothing whatever of the kind, inasmuch as that point is utterly beyond and entirely outside the jurisdiction of the courts in which these cases have been tried. The utmost extent of the interpretation of these decisions is this, that the assumption of an alias without a Royal License (provided no Royal License was directed to be applied for by the terms of the will or settlement) is sufficient for the inheritance of an estate, or that an alias assumed without any specified authority, and as a mere matter of personal inclination, will answer many purposes; for it should be remembered that the two crucial points upon which nearly every contested case has hung have been either (1) whether identity is sufficiently indicated by the use of a name which has not been ordinarily inherited, or (2) whether the unauthorized assumption of a name is sufficient to justify inheritance, and the ordinary legal tribunals have held that in some cases it is.

But there is another point. Does such unauthorized assumption constitute the creation of a right to the name? The answer is emphatically, No. The gift of a name or a change of name is a matter of honour, in the prerogative of the Crown, and subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of Honour. It is wholly outside the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals, which have no power to adjudicate upon the point. **A name assumed without authority is simply an alias**, and has precisely the same weight as the grandiloquent names which are assumed for the purpose of the theatre, or the haphazard *nom de plume* which is adopted by so many writers.

A. C. F.D. and A. M. R.

(To be continued.)





# THE LORDS AND MARQUISES OF RAINEVAL IN PICARDY.

BY THE MARQUIS DE RUVIGNY AND RAINEVAL.

V.

*House of Ailly.*

XVIII.B.



ALDWIN (*d'Ailly*), seventeenth Lord of Picquigny and Vidame of Amiens, and *jure uxoris* eighteenth Lord of Raineval, Lord of Pierrepont, Fouillo, Varennes, Vignacourt, La Broge, etc., Knight, second [but probably eldest surviving] son [and heir] of Robert III., tenth

Lord of Ailly-le-Haut Clocher,<sup>1</sup> Fontaines-sur-Somme and Boubers-sur-Canche, Knight, by his second wife, Margaret II., Lady de Picquigny and Vidamess of Amiens.

<sup>1</sup> "La terre d'Ailly-le-Haut Clocher en Penthieu a donné le nom à la maison d'Ailly qui est une des plus anciennes et des plus nobles et grandes en France, comme on le voit par les registers du parlement" (La Chenayne des Bois, "Dictionnaire de la Noblesse"). The genealogy of the family, whose name was written indifferently "Ailly," "Ally," or "Arly," commences with Robert I., Lord of Ailly-le-Haut Clocher, living in the years 1040 and 1090. His son, Raoul I., second Lord, was living in 1132, and was father of Arnold, third Lord, Knt., who on February 13, 1144, assisted as "proche parent de la maison de Picquigny"<sup>1</sup> at the funeral of Beatrice, wife of Guernon I. (III.), Vidame of Amiens, in the Abbey Church of St. John, at Amiens. His son Simon, fourth Lord in 1181, was at the Fifth Crusade, 1198-1220;<sup>2</sup> and by his wife Matilda was father of the fifth Lord, Raoul II., Knt., who married, before 1181, Aélips (Alice), and had issue Raoul III., sixth Lord, whose son John, seventh Lord, Knt., living in 1233, was father of Huon, eighth Lord of Ailly-le-Haut Clocher and of Fontaines-sur-Somme, Knt., who was living May 20, 1258, and 1282, and was father of Robert II., ninth Lord of Ailly-le-Haut Clocher, Fontaines-sur-Somme and Boubers-sur-Canche, Knt., who married Matilda de Marbais,<sup>3</sup> Lady of Breuck and Meerbeke, widow of Gerard, Sire de Rode, and daughter and co-heir of Henry, Lord of Breuck and Marbais [by Matilda, Châtelaine of Brussels], and had issue:

I. Robert III., his heir.

II. Hugh, Lord of Rummes, near Tournay, who by his wife, Isabella de Diest,

<sup>1</sup> La Moiliare.

<sup>2</sup> Roger, "Histoire de la Noblesse de France aux Croisades."

<sup>3</sup> She has hitherto been reckoned as the first wife of Robert III., instead of his mother, but this is evidently a mistake, for as Mr. G. W. Watson points out, the dates are too improbable. Her father died in 1280, and her mother in 1298, and her reputed husband married secondly in 1342, and was alive in 1381. The similarity in the Christian names of the father and son has doubtless led to the error. See Butkins, "Trophées de Brabant," ii., pp. 107, 110, etc.

Lady of Rummes, only child of Arnold de Diest, *dit* de Westfale, Seneschal of Limburg, had issue :

1. Gerard, second Lord of Rummes, and dead 1372, *s.p.* by his wife, Marie de Chin, daughter of Gilles, Seigneur de Chin ; who was living a widow 1380.
2. Peter, Cardinal d'Ailly, surnamed "L'Aigle de la France," and the "Hammer of the Heretics" ; born 1350 ; died 1425.
3. Catherine, Lady of Rummes, Hamme, Quaet-Mechelin and Beverls, after her brother, wife of John de Launais, Lord of Launais.

III. Raoul, Archdeacon of Cambrai in 1380.

Robert III., tenth Lord of Ailly-le-Haut Clocher, Fontaines-sur-Somme and Boubers-sur-Canche, Knight ; dead in 1384 ; having had issue by his first wife,<sup>1</sup> of whom the name is unknown, a son and daughter :

I. Robert IV., his heir ;

II. Isabella, wife of John d'Argies ;

and by his second, Margaret II., Lady of Picquigny, Vidamess of Amiens, to whom he was married in 1342, and who was living a widow in 1384, and died about 1398 :

III. Tristan, died young, *s.p.*

IV. Baldwin, succeeded his mother, and married the heiress of Raineval, as above.

V. Nicholas or Colard, *dit* de Payen, Lord of Sains<sup>2</sup> (a village three miles from Cambray) ; living October, 1378 : "Nos Nicolaus dictus Paganus, miles de Sanctus, et Aegidia de Strumella [Gillote d'Esturmell] uxor mea concedimus Infirmariæ Ecclesiæ S. Auberti Cameræ centum libras Turn . . . tenebunturque dictæ Eccl. Canonici orare pro salute animarum uxoris meæ Aelidis, parentum meorum et antecessorum meorum dominorum de Alliaco, etc. Hanc etiam donationem approbarunt dilecti filii mei Nicolaus Aegidius [Gilles] et Reginaldus, cum filiabus meis, Ida et Alide. . . . Actum anno sal MCCLXXVIII., mense Octobri." Nicholas II., also called Colard, his eldest son and successor, married, 1418, N . . . de Warelles, and had with a younger son, Anthony, Lord of Caveron, and other children, an elder son and heir :

1. Renaud, third Lord of Sains, who by his wife, Catherine de la Barre, was father of :

(1) Anthony I., *dit* de Sains, Lord of Beaudegnies, Prevost of Valenciennes in 1485 ; married Florence de la Saulx, daughter of Arnold de la Saulx by Catherine de Quaroube, his wife, and had issue :

- (i.) Anthony II., Lord of Beaudegnies and Wategnies, Prevost of Valenciennes in 1512 ; married Anne de Ravenstein, illegitimate daughter of John II., Duke of Cleves, and had issue two daughters and co-heirs :

<sup>1</sup> See preceding note.

<sup>2</sup> See Le Carpentier, "Histoire du Cambresis," pt. iii., p. 67, and de Belleval, "Nob. de Ponthieu et de Vimeu."

- (a) Frances, Lady of Beaudegnies, wife of Ferry de Grez, Lord of Meulaert.
- (b) Charlotte, wife of [—] Hinckaert, Sieur d'Oldain.
- (ii.) Francis, *dit* de Sains, Lord of Aulchin,<sup>1</sup> married, first, Jane de Lannoy, Lady of Ogimont and Preseau, daughter of Louis de Lannoy, Lord of Ogimont, by Simonne des Bordes, Lady of Preseau,<sup>2</sup> who died, *s.p.*, 1516. And, secondly, Catherine du Bois, *dite* de Hove; died *s.p.*
- (iii.) Catherine, *dite* de Sains, wife of Jean Berlettes, Lord of Chipley.
- (2) John, *dit* de Sains, Sieur d'Herboval, married Jane de Fléchin, and had issue:
  - (i.) Renaud; (ii.) Claude; (iii.) Hector; (iv.) Jous-saint; (v.) [—] Sieur de Clerchy, in Normandy.
- VI. Matthew, *dit* Sarrazin, Lord of Araines<sup>3</sup> and Flesquières, in Cambresis, and of Quesnoy, Chamberlain to King Charles VI., Seneschal of Boulonnais, Baillé of Ponthieu, and Captain of Abbeville; aged about sixty in 1422;<sup>4</sup> died before 1426; married, first, Isabella d'Orgesin,<sup>5</sup> elder daughter and eventual co-heir of Leger (Louis) d'Orgesin, by Jane de Mauvoisine, eldest daughter and co-heir of John, Lord of Aspremont, la Forest and Araines,<sup>6</sup> by whom he had issue:
  - 1. John, second Lord of Araines and Flesquières, had a lawsuit with the children of Peronelle d'Orgesin, his aunt, for Araines, which was adjudged to him by an *arret* of March 12, 1462. By his wife, Jeanne de Regueburg, who was living 1452, he had issue:
    - (1) Raoul, third Lord of Araines; dead 1499; having had issue by Margaret de Filleschamps, his wife (who remarried Laurent de Bethencourt).
    - (i.) Charles, fourth Lord of Araines, died *s.p.*
    - (ii.) Jacqueline, Lady of Araines, married James Seure,<sup>7</sup> Lord of Noiresmont, living 1499. By codicil, dated at Brach, February 13, 1513, she left 100 livres to "Jeanne d'Ailly, fille de Charles d'Ailly [Seigneur de Pierrepont et de la Mairie], son cousin."
  - (2) Bavioes.
  - (3) Sarrazin.
  - (4) Isabella, married Christopher Quieret, lord of Tours in Vimeu.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Anselme, viii., p. 80.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> Du Chesne, "Maison de Chastillon," 1621, p. 610; Le Carpentier, pt. iii., p. 66.

<sup>4</sup> For an anecdote of him see Monstrelet's *Chronicles*, ed. T. Jones, i., p. 485.

<sup>5</sup> Le Carpentier misprints "Orgemont."

<sup>6</sup> Le Carpentier, pt. iii., p. 780.

<sup>7</sup> He had a lawsuit in 1499 against Margaret de Filleschamps, widow of Raoul d'Ailly, and then wife of Laurent de Bethencourt, for the lands of Brachet and Guiry situated in the parish of Montdidier.

<sup>8</sup> Anselme, vii., p. 747.

2. James, died *s.p.*

3. Anthony, died *s.p.*

4. Margaret, married John, Lord of Amerval.

Matthew d'Ailly married, secondly, Jane de Neelle, Lady of Acheu [widow of Guy de Laval, Lord of Attichy, who died 1408], daughter of John II., Lord of Offemont and Mello, by Ada de Mailly, Lady of Acheu, his wife, daughter of Gilles, Lord of Acheu [she remarried, thirdly, John de Donquerre, and, fourthly, John de Humieres, Lord of Vaux-sous-Corbie, living 1447], but does not appear to have had further issue.

VII. James, *dit* Hutin, Lord of Famechon, living 1379, married Jane de Gregny, and had an only daughter,

Jane, Lady of Famechon, wife of Baldwin de Cantaing.

VIII. Isabella, married John de Cayeu, Lord of Vismes, in Ponthieu, Saint Vallery and Senarpont, and had issue,

IX. Jane, wife of Peter de Vendures.

Robert IV., eleventh Lord of Ailly le Haut Clocher, Fontaines-sur-Somme and Boubers-sur-Canche, married Marie d'Auxy, daughter of John III., Lord and Baron of Auxy, by whom, who remarried, secondly, John de Longvilliers, Lord of Engoudessin, he had issue an only daughter,

Catherine, Lady of Ailly, etc., married, first, Oger III., Lord of Anglure, who died *s.p.* 1380; and, secondly, John de Fosseux, Lord of Fosseux, by whom she had issue.

La Chenaye des Bois, who contents himself with enumerating the various branches of the house of Ailly without giving a connected genealogy, speaks of a branch of Ignaucourt. I believe that it was probably descended from Claude d'Ailly, the second son of John, *dit* de Sains, Lord of Herboval. I shall be glad if anyone can amplify the following notes:

Claude d'Ailly, Lord of Ignaucourt<sup>1</sup> (a seigneurie held by the House of Poix in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries) in 1503, was father of

Anthony, Lord of Ignaucourt,<sup>2</sup> father of

James, Lord of Ignaucourt, who "a rellevé la dite terre le xv<sup>e</sup> novembre v<sup>e</sup>xl."<sup>3</sup> In 1566 "Jacquis d'Ailly, escurier, seigneur d'Ignaucourt, a vendu à Jehan de Bethesy, escurier, seigneur de Cavermant, Maisières, vingt journeux et demy de terres labourables et ung journal de boys faisant partie de la terre d'Ignaucourt et enffut la dissaisine faite le xi<sup>e</sup> novembre."<sup>4</sup> The following year "Jacquis d'Ailly, ecuyer, seigneur d'Ygnamont, comparait à la coutume de Peronne."<sup>5</sup> He was probably father of

René, Lord of Ignaucourt, of whom we find<sup>6</sup> "Maistre Loys Blondel a fait namlissement sur la dite terre d'Ignaucourt pour xxxiii livres, xx sols de rente constituée par René d'Ailly, seigneur d'Ignaucourt et sa femme, avecq Jacob d'Auxy, seigneur de Beaufort le xv<sup>e</sup> janvier iiii<sup>e</sup>xv," and "Jehan Socher, curateur aux biens vacquans de René d'Ailly à rellevé la dite terre d'Ignaucourt le xx<sup>e</sup> juillet v<sup>e</sup>iii<sup>e</sup>xix."

<sup>1</sup> De Beauvillé, iv., p. 452.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> De Belleval, "Trésor Généalogique de la Picardie," i. p. 13.

<sup>6</sup> De Beauvillé, iv., p. 452.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

The arms of the Aillys were *Gules, a chaplet of laurel or, a chief chequy argent and azure of three points*. The chaplet of laurel is, however, frequently omitted. The Aillys of Paris, who in 1408 held the seigneuries of Braches, Quiry le Verd, and Montaveron, and the fief of Gaumont, or Gaucourt, from the Abbey of Corbie, are supposed to have been a branch of the Picardy family. Raoul d'Ailly,<sup>1</sup> Bourgeois of Paris in 1340, was father of John d'Ailly, secretary to Philip VI. in 1342, whose son, John d'Ailly, seigneur de Braches, etc., in Picardy, was councillor to the Parliament of Paris between 1400 and 1404, and had by his wife, Jeanne de Sens, daughter of Renaud de Sens, councillor to the Parliament of Paris (by Jeanne d'Ay, his wife), a son, John, in whose favour he made his will July 6, 1408. These Aillys, however, bore *Gules, a lion posé or, passant argent*, the same arms as are seen on the seal of Hues d'Ailly, Canon of Amiens, maistre des requêtes in 1380.



## AN OLD SCOTTISH MANUSCRIPT.

A RECORD OF DOCUMENTS UNDER THE GREAT AND PRIVY  
SEALS OF SCOTLAND (*continued*).

BY CHARLES S. ROMANES.

SIGNATURES PAST JULY 14, 1676.



INFETMENT to Barbara Seatoune, indweller in the parlour hill of Culrosse, of the toune and lands of Nether Kinneddar; to be holden of his Majestie, upon the resignatione of Jean Colville, relict of the deceast Mr John Duncane, minister at Culross, appriser of the said lands. Composition 20 lib.

Takin out.

Infetment of apprising of the toun and lands of Nether Kinneddar to the said Barbara Seatoune, apprised for 10,833 lib. It hath a confirmatione of the right and dispositione of the said lands of Kinneddar. Composition 125 merks.

James Peter  
taken out.

Confirmation of thrie annuall rents out of the lands of Flemingtoun extending in the haille to 160 lib., to Henrie Lindsay of Cairne. Composition 40 merks.

Andrew  
Aitkman  
taken out.

Infetment to Mr James Deans, sone lawfull to James Deans of High Rigs, of the lands and barronie of Wodhouslie, holds of his Majestie taxt ward, for payment of 6 lib. for the ward, als much for the releiffe, and 100 merks for the

<sup>1</sup> Bib. Nat. MSS. Cabinet des Titres, Pièces originales (anc. dossiers blancs d'Hozier), vol. xvii., pièce 239.

mariage, and few; upon the resignatione of Sir William Purves of that ilk. Composition 20 lib.

Infetment to my Lord Thesaurer, Deput of the lands and barronie of Dudhope, Ulishaven, and others; holds of his Majestie taxt ward for payment of 256 lib. 14s. 8d. Scotts for the ward, also much for releiffe, and 513 lib. 8s. for the mariage, for the lands of Dudhope, and for the lands and barronie of Ulishaven the soume of 50 lib. for the ward and nonentrie, and 300 merks for the mariage, upon his oune, the Earle of Northesk and others resignatione, under the King's hand. Composition 10 merks.

Enterkin. Recognitione of the lands of Giblestoun, Easter and Wester Branchills to Charles, Earle of Marr.

Composition 10 merks.

Nonentrie of the estate of Leivin to George, Lord Melville.

Composition 20 merks.

... Weir Tutorie of John Swane, lawfull sone to umquhill  
takin out. William Swane in Argile, to Eupham Melvill, his mother.

Composition 10 merks.

Ultimus-heres of some tenements of land in Aire to George Fullartoun of Dreghorne, with a gift of the moveables of the deceast John Cunninghame, merchand burgess of Aire, and the deceast James Cunninghame, his sone. Composition 100 lib.

Takin out. Presentatione to the said George Fullartoun of Dreg-  
horne of some aikers of land about Aire.

Composition 10 merks.

#### SIGNATURES PAST JULY 21, 1676.

Takin out. Infetment to Robert Raitt of Snawdowne, provost of Montrose, of the lands of Sands on the north side of the water of Southesk, holds of his Majestie taxt ward for payment of 10 merks for the ward, also much for releife, and twentie merks for the mariage, upon the resignatione of David Erskine of Dun; and that peice of the lands of Sands lying upon the east and south-east side of the burne of Teyock, with the personage and vicarage teinds of ye samein; holds of his Majestie blensch with a denovodamus under ye King's hand. Composition 20 merks.

Confirmation to Henrie Douglas in Easter Gelletts and Alexander Douglas, his eldest lawfull sone, of the Dispositione granted be Robert Mudie, elder, Portioner of Mastertoun, of the eighteine part land of Mastertoun. As also ane other Confirmatione granted



be the said Henrie Dowglas to the said Alexander Dowglas of the said eightheine part land of Mastertoune; holds of his Majestie few.

Composition 20 lib.

William Hog, takin out. Confirmatione of the lands of the Law and others; the lands of Howndwood and others, the teinds of the paroshin of Ginglekirk and others, and the lands of Ligertwood and others, to Andrew Ker, now of Morristoune.

Composition 200 lib.

Thomas Garden takin out. Infetment of Adjudicatione of the lands and barronie of Stainewood and Muckwall and others, to Alexander Wilsone, merchand burges of Fraserbrugh, adjudged for 7461 lib. 19s. 8d.

Composition 40 lib.

Enterkin. Confirmatione to the right reverend father in God, John, Bishop of Galloway, and several others of their several annual rents out of the lands of Dreghorne, redeemable be payment of 14850 merks.

Composition 10 merks.

Infetment of Recognition of the lands and barronie of Cappeths and others to David, Earle of Northesk, whereof a part holds taxt ward, for payment of 50 lib. for the ward, and 120 lib. for the releiffe and mariage, under the King's hand, instructed be a charter, 1648.

Composition 20 merks.

Cockburn taken out. Confirmatione to Mr Thomas Robertstone, minister at Alyth, of the contract of Wodsett of the third part of the towne and lands of Balharrie, redeemable be payment of 4800 merks.

Composition 50 merks.

Bannockburne. Confirmatione to Margaret Lindsay, spouse to Alexander Straittoune of that Ilk, of her liferent lands of Easter and Wester Balfoures and others.

Composition 20 lib.

James Alane taken out. Infetment to Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh of the lands of Easter Killeane and others; holds of his Majestie ward, and changed to taxt ward, for payment of ane 100 merks for the ward, and alse much for releiffe, and two hundred merks for the mariage, under the King's hand, upon the resignatione of Alexander Ginor sometime of Pitfoure and Alexander Dunbar of Bennedgefeild.

Composition 10 merks.

Taken out. Infetment to Sir Godfrey McCulloch of Mairtoune, Knight and Barronett, of the lands and barronie of Mairtoune, the lands and baronie of Cardines, holds of his Majestie ward and changed to taxt ward; the lands and barronie of Mairtoune for payment of 400 lib. for the ward, and alse much for


releiffe, and 800 lib. for the mariage; the lands and barronie of Cardenes for payment of 400 lib. for the ward, and also much for releiffe, and 800 lib. for the mariage; under the King's hand, upon the resignatione of the deceast Sir Alexander McCulloch his father and John McCulloch of Achleoch and others. Composition 800 lib.

(*To be continued.*)



## NOTES ON THE WALPOLES, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF A JUNIOR BRANCH (*continued*).

BY H. S. VADE-WALPOLE.

- IV.  SIR ROBERT, K.C.B., born December 1, 1808; baptized May 3, 1809, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square. Educated at Eton. Entered the Rifle Brigade as second Lieutenant May 11, 1825; Lieutenant, September 26, 1826; Captain, January 24, 1834; Major, May 31, 1844; Lieutenant-Colonel, July 2, 1847; Colonel, November 28, 1854; Major-General, June 1, 1862.

Sir Robert Walpole was military commander of the Ionian Islands; was at Corfu from 1847 to 1857. He rejoined the Rifle Brigade on the breaking out of the Indian Mutiny. Commanded a detachment of the Rifle Brigade at the Pandoo Nuddee November 26, 1857. Commanded a brigade under Windham in the attack on Cawnpûr November 28; and the sixth brigade of the army at Cawnpûr under Lord Clyde. Commanded the third division at the capture of Lucknow, and the Rohilcund Field Force at the battle of Alleygunge. Wounded at Barailly under Lord Clyde, and commanded at Mayhala Ghât on the Saarda January 15, 1859; and with 360 men, of whom only 60 were whites, defeated 2,500 of the rebels. C.B., K.C.B., medal with clasp. Commanded the forces at Gibraltar. Was in command of the Chatham District. He died July 12, 1876, at the Grove, West Molesey, and was buried in West Molesey churchyard.

Sir Robert Walpole married at Dover, January 29, 1846, Gertrude Rundell, youngest daughter of General William Henry Ford, R.E., by Mary Maidman, his wife. And had issue:

(a) Robert Edmund, born at Dover January 11, 1847; baptized

there. Educated at Eton. Entered Rifle Brigade. Died and was buried at Mentone April 28, 1867.

(b) George, born at Corfu February 16, 1848, and baptized there. Educated at Eton (rowed in the Eton eight, 1864). Clerk in the India Office. Died at Prideaux, co. Cornwall, and was buried at Luxulyan in the same county November 26, 1872.

(c) Geraldine Frances, born at Corfu, and baptized there November 10, 1849. Married at Brighton Parish Church, October 10, 1872, to Colman Battie Rashleigh (now Sir C. B. Rashleigh, Bart.). Died at Falmouth December 24, 1876; buried at Luxulyan.

(d) Spencer Charles, born at Corfu, and baptized there February 10, 1852. Educated at Wellington College. Married at West Molesey, December 23, 1885, to Madeleine, daughter of the Rev. Tressilian George Nicholas. Is (1898) Secretary to the Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly. They have issue:

1. Geraldine Edith, born January 27, 1887, at Carshalton, Surrey; baptized at Carshalton Church.

2. Madeleine Rachel, born February 2, 1889, at 10, Strathmore Gardens, Kensington; baptized at St. George's Church, Campden Hill.

3. Lucy Gertrude, born January 10, 1893, at 10, Strathmore Gardens; baptized at St. Paul's Church, Vicarage Gate, Kensington.

(e) Mary, born at Corfu October 20, 1854.

(f) Emma Gertrude, born at Corfu February 8, 1856; died at Hampton Court Palace September 17, 1882; buried at West Molesey.

(g) William Henry, born at Gibraltar, and baptized there April 27, 1862. Educated at Eton. Married in the chapel of Hampton Court Palace, September 30, 1893, Minnie, second daughter of the late Captain Frank T. Thomson, R.N. Is (1898) Registrar of the County Court at Ipswich.

(h) Catherine Lucy, born at Chatham August 2, 1865.

(i) Gertrude Margaret, born at Mentone February 12, 1867.

V. John (Vade), born April 23, 1810; baptized July 11 following at Stagbury. Educated at Eton. Assistant-Secretary to the Emigration Department of the Colonial Office. Took the additional name of Vade by Royal License at the same time as his brother Charles. Married by the Dean of Jersey at St. Brelade's, St. Aubin, Jersey, May 17, 1841, to Harriette Wilson, only surviving daughter of Colonel Henry Browne Smith,<sup>1</sup> and had issue:

Thomas Arthur, born at Fulham June 19, 1845; baptized at

<sup>1</sup> She died January 8, 1899, and was buried at Clifton, Bristol.

Fulham Parish Church, and died there, and was buried at Fulham May 19, 1858.

VI. Charles (Vade), C.B., born August 16, 1813; baptized in the parish of St. George's, Hanover Square, March 20, 1814. Educated at Eton. Deputy-Controller of the Legacy Duty Office. Took the name of Vade by Royal License under the provisions of the will of his cousin, Richard Henry Vade Walpole. Died November 22, 1891, and was buried at Chobham, Surrey. He married, May 13, 1846, Annette, daughter of Admiral James Prevost, by Mary D'Yranda, daughter of Lewis de Teissier, of Woodcote Park, Surrey. She died April 31, 1885, and was buried at Chobham. They had issue an only son:

VII. Sir Charles George Walpole, M.A., F.R.G.S., born September 7, 1848, at Fulham; baptized October 11 following at Fulham Church. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar January, 1873; President of the District Court of Larnaka, Cyprus, 1882; Attorney-General of the Leeward Islands, 1889; Chief Justice of the same, 1890; Acting Chief Justice at Gibraltar, 1892-93; Chief Justice of the Bahamas, 1894. Retired and was Knighted at Windsor Castle in the Jubilee year, 1897. Author of "A Rubric of the Common Law," "A Short History of Ireland," "A Translation of the Ottoman Penal Code," and the "Leeward Islands Magistrates' Acts." He married August 17, 1877, Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Forde, formerly of Chester, and son of the late Colonel John Forde, of Abbeyfield, co. Chester, by Julia, daughter of Thomas Marriott, of Drybridge, co. Hereford, and has had issue:

1. Eleanor Frances Annette, born December 13, 1878, in London, and baptized at Christ Church, Woburn Square. Died January 7, 1889, in Cyprus, and buried in Nikosia Cemetery.

2. Charles Archibald, born in London March 25, 1881, and baptized at Christ Church, Woburn Square. Is (1898) at Eton.

2. John Robsart, born at Tenby December 26, 1882, and baptized at Chobham February 10, 1883. Is (1898) at Eton.

4. Kathleen Cypria, born October 2, 1884; baptized by the chaplain of H.M.S. *Temeraire* at Larnaka, Cyprus.

(To be continued.)



# DUCHY OF LANCASTER INQUISITIONS POST-MORTEM<sup>1</sup> (*continued*).

BY ETHEL STOKES.



INQUISITION on petition of Benet Stirkard. Monday after the close of Easter, 1419.

Benet Styrkarde, petitioner's grandfather, was seised of a messuage, etc., in Smalney, in Wrangle parish, co. Lincoln, and died leaving a son Hugh and daughter Joan. Hugh being under age, the messuage was taken into

the hands of the Crown. Hugh died without issue, and Joan had issue the petitioner, who was 40 and more at her death. Vol. i., no. 31.

Ralph Mowbowcher. Wednesday after All Saints' day, 4 Henry V.

Ralph died 10 September, 1416, seised of the manor of Gamelston, etc., co. Notts. Isabella, wife of John Burgh, Esq. (aged 32 and more), and Matilda, wife of John Kenermonde (aged 30 and more), are his sisters and heirs. Vol. i., no. 32.

Evidence returned in consequence of the petition of Johanna, formerly wife of Robert Newmarche, Esq., writ dated 15 February, 7 Henry [V.].

An Inquisition was taken in Lent, 4 Hen. V. (enrolled on the Court Roll of the Honour of Pontefract), when the jury returned that Ralph Newmarche, knight, *tempe* Richard [II.], executed a trust-deed respecting his manor of Wilmersley, etc., co. York, making provision for himself and his wife Elizabeth for life, his son Thomas, and Thomas's younger sons, and for his daughter Elizabeth. In 3 Hen. V. the trustees enfeoffed petitioner, formerly wife of Robert, son of the said Sir Ralph Newmarche, with land in Wilmersley, etc., contrary to the said Ralph's intent; Sir Ralph died in the battle of Shrewsbury. Robert, his son, died at Dover on his return from "Harreflewe," after Michaelmas last. Ralph, son of the said Robert, is Sir Ralph's heir, and is aged one

<sup>1</sup> In the list given last month of published Inquisitions, those for co. Notts, *temp.* Henry VII. and Henry VIII., were omitted by an oversight (*Thoroton Society*).

year and more; he has been carried off to some place unknown by Dame Beatrice de Shirley and the said Johanna.

The lands were afterwards let to Elizabeth, widow of the said Sir Ralph, during the minority of the heir. Vol. i., no. 33.

Inquisition taken on the petition of John Carlton and Simon Swaby. Wednesday after Michaelmas, 2 Hen. V.

The Jury say that Robert Sutton of Lincoln, merchant, deceased, enfeoffed the petitioners and others with lands in Newbell and elsewhere, co. Lincoln, on Monday after St. Valentine's day, 1 Hen. V. They enjoyed the same until seised into the King's hands after Robert's death. Hamo, son of Robert, is now of age; whether he was so on his father's death is unknown. Another Inquisition taken on Friday after Quasimodo Sunday, 2 Hen. V., returns that Robert Sutton, who held all his tenements in Langwath and Newbell of the Lord [King] by military service, died on Sunday last past. Hamund is his son and heir, and is 20 years old. Vol. i., no. 34.

John Lumpney. 11 Nov., 2 Hen. V.

John Lumpney died 25 Oct., 2 Hen. V. He held lands in Heyford of the manor of Doddeford, and lands in Brynton in the barony of Est Haddon, co. Northton., of the King, of his Duchy of Lancaster. Elizabeth, his daughter and heir, is 2 years old and upwards. Vol. i., no. 35.

Thomas Tevere. 9 Dec., 1 Hen. V.

Hugh Tevere, father of said Thomas, and Agnes his wife, were seised of lands, etc., in Chaddesden, as of the Honor of Tutbury, co. Derby. Hugh died, and Agnes married again one John Laverok. Thomas, son of Hugh, died without issue. Hugh was a bastard, therefore after the death of Agnes the said tenements, held of the Duchy of Lancaster, ought to remain to the King. Vol. i., no. 36.

Laurence Berkrolles, Knight. 4 May, 1 Hen. V.

The said Laurence died 12 Oct., 13 Hen. IV., seised of the manor of Lanfey (lordship of Ogmores, Wales). His heirs are John and Edward Stradelyng; John is son of William, son of Wenthlean, one of the sisters and heirs of the said Laurence, and was 22 and more at Laurence's death; Edward Stradelyng is son of Sarah, the other sister and heir, and was 40 and more. Vol. i., no. 37.

Anne, widow of John, Duke of Exeter. 12 April, 36 Hen. VI.



The said Anne held tenements in Holdesworthy, co. Devon, and died 28 Nov., 36 Hen. VI. Henry, Duke of Exeter, is her heir; aged 24. Vol. i., no 39.  
Eleyne, formerly wife of Geffrey Newebold. Thursday after St. Luke's day, 3 Hen. VI.

The said Ellen granted her manor of Little Lymburgh, co. Lincoln, to one John Newebold, Esq., to whom William Newebold, his elder brother, quitclaimed all rights therein; John's right is not by death of Ellen, but by reason of the said grant. Vol. i., no. 40.  
Sir John Fitzwilliam, Knight. (Inquisition not dated.)

The said John held the manor of Darthington, co. York, and other manors in York and Notts. Six years ago he had granted the manor of Darthington to Thomas Clarell, until the grantee's son John came of age, at which time it would remain to the said John, son of Sir John, and Eleanor his wife. Date of death not returned. (Vol. i., no. 41.)  
Inquisition taken with regard to the heirship of Thomas Russel and Katherine Martyn. Monday after St. Matthew's day, 22 Hen. VI.

The Jury say that John Hide died 21 June last past, seised of a tenement called Herons, in High Easter, co. Essex; and that his heirs are (1) Thomas Russel of London, son of Isabella, daughter of Thomas Conysby, son of Margaret, sister of Johanna Hide, mother of the said John Hide, and (2) Katherine, wife of John Martyn, and daughter of the said Thomas Conysby. Both claimants are of full age. Vol. i., no. 42.

Thomas Kinneman. Monday after St. Dionysius' day, 19 Hen. VI.

The said Thomas was seised of the manor of Knaptoft, co. Leicester. In 14 Hen. VI. he granted the same by charter to Richard Hall, Rector of Knaptoft, and John Kynnesman, Rector of Misterton. Thomas died on the Feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, 16 Hen. VI. Thomas, his son and heir, is aged 3 years and more. Vol. i., no. 43.

Inquisition taken respecting land in Sibleby. Monday after St. Dionysius day, 19 Hen. VI.

The Jury say that Robert Sibleby granted 2 virgates in Sibleby, co. Leicester, to Nicholas his son, and Lettice, wife of Nicholas, and their heirs. The land descended to Roger,

their son and heir, and to Thomas, son of Roger, who enfeoffed 2 chaplains therewith. They in their turn, 14 Hen. IV., enfeoffed one John Hawekyn therewith, to the use of Sileby church, without license, for which reason, it escheated to the King. William Belgrave, otherwise called William Bayle of Belgrave, is son and heir of the said Thomas, son of Roger. Vol. i., no. 44.

Oliver Bardolf. Tuesday before Feb. 22, 10 Hen. VI.

The said Oliver held the manor of Frettenham, co. Norfolk, and the manor of Spykesworth. He died on the Vigil of the Conversion of St. Paul last past. Agnes, his widow, still survives; Cecilia, their daughter, is his heir. She was born on Tuesday before last Dec. 8, and is 11 weeks old. Vol. i., no. 45.

John (*or* Jankyn) ap Guillym. 31 May, 7 Hen. VI.

The said John and Joan, his wife, were jointly seised of the manor of Wonewastowe, etc., co. Monmouth. Joan survives her husband. John died on Friday before last 25 March. Thomas, his son and heir, was 19 last Feb. 2. Vol. i., no. 46.

Inquisition respecting Craven inheritance. 16 May, 19 Hen. VI.

Alice, wife of Geffery Moon, and Elizabeth, sister of the said Alice, are daughters and heirs of John Craven, son and heir of Robert Craven, who was seised of a tenement in the parish of St. Clement Danes, London, and demised the same to his cousin Godyth for her life; she died during Robert's lifetime; Robert and John, his son, successively held the tenement, until about 12 Hen. IV., when the Bailiff of the Savoy seized it into the King's hands, alleging that one John Preste had married the said Godith, and had been outlawed. The jury say the said John Preste and Godith were betrothed, but never married, and John was never outlawed. The bailiff ejected John Craven out of malice, and John could not substantiate his claim on account of his poverty. Vol. i., no. 49.

*(To be continued.)*



ROYAL DESCENT OF HENRY WILLIAM  
KNIGHT ERSKINE, OF PITTODRIE, CO.  
ABERDEEN, AND HIS SISTER, MRS.  
FLOWER, FROM ALFRED THE GREAT,  
KING OF ENGLAND.



- ALFRED THE GREAT, King of England, 871-901 ;  
mar. Elswith, dau. of Ethelred, a Mercian Earl,  
868 ; she d. 904. Their son,  
1. Edward the Elder, King of England, d. 924 ;  
mar. Edgiva (third wife), dau. of Earl Sigeline,  
916 ; she d. 953. Their son,  
2. Edmund I., King of England, stabbed by  
Leof, 946 ; mar. Elgiva. Their son,  
3. Edgar the Peaceable, King of England, 959-975 ; mar. (second  
wife) Elfrida, widow of Ethelwold, and dau. of Ordgar, Earl domaner  
of Devonshire. Their son,  
4. Ethelred the Unready, King of England, d. 1016 ; mar.  
Elgiva (first wife), 984. Their son,  
5. Edmund Ironside, murdered at Oxford, 1018 ; mar. Edith,  
widow of Sigeferth, a Danish theyn. Their son,  
6. Edward Atheling, the exile, d. 1057 ; mar. Agatha, niece of  
the Emperor Henry II. Their eldest daughter,  
7. St. Margaret, mar. 1070 (second wife) Malcolm III., King of  
Scotland, 1058-1093. Their son,  
8. David I., King of Scotland, died 1153 ; mar. Matilda, dau. of  
Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland. Their son,  
9. Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, d. before his father, 1152 ; mar.,  
1139, Ada, dau. of William de Warrene, second Earl of Surrey ; she  
died 1178. Their son,  
10. David, Earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge, b. 1143 ; d.  
1219 ; mar. Maud, dau., and in her issue co-heir, of Kevelioc, Earl  
of Chester ; she died 1233. Their daughter,  
11. Isobel (second co-heir of her brother, John le Scot, Earl of  
Huntingdon and Cambridge, 1219, and of Chester, 1232, who d.  
*s.p.* 1237), mar. Robert de Brus, Lord of Annandale. Their son,  
12. Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, competitor for the Crown  
of Scotland, d. 1295 ; mar. Isabel (first wife), dau. of Gilbert de  
Clare, Earl of Gloucester. Their son,  
13. Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, Earl of Carrick, d. 1304 ;  
mar. Margaret, dau. and heir of Neil, Earl of Carrick. Their son,

14. King Robert Bruce of Scotland, 1306-1329; mar. Isabella (first wife), dau. of Donald, Earl of Mar. The only child of this marriage,
15. Princess Margery, mar. (second wife) Walter, sixth High Steward of Scotland, who died 1326. Their son,
16. Robert II., King of Scotland, 1371-1390; mar. (first wife) Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Adam More, of Rowallan. Their son,
17. Robert III., King of Scotland, 1390-1406; mar. Annabella Drummond, dau. of Sir John Drummond of that Ilk. Their son,
18. James I., King of Scotland, 1424-1436; mar. Jean Beaufort, dau. of John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, etc., and grandson of Edward III., King of England. Their son,
19. James II., King of Scotland, 1436-1460; mar. Mary, dau. of Arnold, Duke of Guelders.
20. Princess Mary, eldest dau., mar., 1474, as her second husband, James, second Lord Hamilton; she was by her first marriage, to Thomas Boyd, Countess of Arran. Their daughter,
21. Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, mar. Matthew Stewart, second Earl of Lennox, who was killed at Flodden, 1513. Their son,
22. John, third Earl of Lennox, killed 1526; mar. Lady Elizabeth (or Ann) Stewart, dau. of John, first Earl of Athole. Their third son,
23. John Lord d'Aubigny, Captain of the Scots Guard to Francis I., King of France. His son,
24. Esmè, first Duke of Lennox, 1581; d. 1583; mar. Catherine de Balsac, dau. of William Seigneur d'Antrague. Their daughter,
25. Lady Mary Stewart, mar. (second wife) John, Earl of Mar; d. 1634. Their eldest son,
26. Sir James Erskine (became by marriage Earl of Buchan), mar. Lady Mary Douglas, dau. and heiress of James Douglas, Earl of Buchan. Their eldest daughter,
27. Lady Mary Erskine, mar. Alexander Forbes, second Lord Pitsligo. Their son,
28. Alexander, third Lord Pitsligo, mar. Lady Sophia Erskine, dau. of John, twenty-eighth Earl of Mar. Their daughter,
29. Mary Forbes, mar. (first wife) James, fifteenth Lord Forbes. Their daughter,
30. Hon. Anne Forbes, mar. (second wife) Thomas Erskine, of Pittodrie. Their only child,
31. Mary Erskine, of Pittodrie, heir by settlement in 1754; mar. Colonel Henry Knight, a relative of the Earl of Catherlough, in the Kingdom of Ireland. Their son,
32. Colonel William Howe Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie, suc-

ceeded his brother, 1806; mar., 1812, Grace Norman, dau. of Captain James Norman. Their son,

33. Colonel Henry Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie, mar. Mary Ann, eldest dau. and co-heir of George Moir, of Denmore, co. Aberdeen. Two children sprang from this marriage, viz.:

34. Henry William Knight Erskine, now of Pittodrie; Mary Ann Grace Knight Erskine, mar., 1877, the Rev. Herbert H. Flower, now Rector of St. Columba's, Edinburgh. Their children are:

35. Henry Erskine Noel Clare Flower, only son, b. December 10, 1880. Also Christobel Mary Erskine Flower, b. April 7, 1878; Margaret Mary Erskine Flower, b. April 4, 1882; Grace Christian Mary Erskine Flower, b. May 23, 1883; Isobel Mary Erskine Flower, b. October 1, 1885.

ROYAL DESCENT OF MARY ANN MOIR, WIFE OF COLONEL HENRY KNIGHT ERSKINE, OF PITTODRIE (NO. 33 OF PRECEDING TABLE).

*(From 1 to 16 the same Descent as in the foregoing Table.)*

17. Robert, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland, 1406; d. 1420; son of King Robert II.; mar. (second wife) Muriel, eldest dau. of Sir William Keith, Great Marischal of Scotland. Their son,

18. John, Earl of Buchan, fell at Verneuil, 1424; mar. Lady Elizabeth Douglas, dau. of Archibald, fourth Earl of Douglas, and Duke of Touraine.

19. Margaret, only dau. and heiress, mar. (first wife) George Seton of Seton, who d. 1478. Their son,

20. John Seton, d. before his father; mar. Christian, dau. of John, first Lord Lindsay, of Byres. Their son,

21. George, second Lord Seton, d. 1507; mar. Margaret Campbell, dau. of Colin, first Earl of Argyll. Their son,

22. George, third Lord Seton, fell at Flodden, 1513; mar. Janet Hepburn, dau. of Patrick, first Earl of Bothwell. Their son,

23. George, fourth Lord Seton, d. 1545; mar. Elizabeth (first wife), dau. of John Lord Hay, of Yester. Their son,

24. George, fifth Lord Seton, d. 1584-1585; mar. Isabel, dau. of Sir William Hamilton, of Sanquhar. Their son,

25. Robert, sixth Lord Seton, created Earl of Winton, 1600; d. 1603; mar. Lady Margaret Montgomery, eldest dau. of Hugh, third Earl of Eglington, eventual heiress to her brother Hugh, fifth Earl of Eglington. Their son,

26. Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglington, mar. Lady Anne

Livingston, dau. of the first Earl of Linlithgow, who died 1632. Their son,

27. Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglington, d. 1669; mar. Lady Mary Leslie, dau. of John, sixth Earl of Rothies. Their son,

28. Alexander, eighth Earl of Eglington, d. 1701; mar. Lady Elizabeth Crichton, dau. of William, second Earl of Dumfries. Their daughter,

29. Lady Mary Montgomery, mar., 1684, Sir James Agnew, of Loch naw, hereditary Sheriff of Galloway. Their son,

30. Sir Andrew Agnew, of Loch naw, mar., 1714, Eleanor Agnew, of Lochryan. Their daughter,

31. Mary Agnew, mar., 1738, Sir Michael Bruce, of Stenhouse. Their son,

32. Sir William Bruce, of Stenhouse, mar., 1795, Anne Colquhoun, dau. of Sir William Fairlie Cunninghame, of Robertsland and Fairlie. Their daughter,

33. Mary Agnew Bruce, mar. George Moir, of Denmore, co. Aberdeen.

34. Mary Anne Moir, eldest dau. and co-heir, mar. Colonel Knight Erskine, of Pittodrie (see above).



## GRETNA GREEN.



HE novelists have woven a romance about Gretna Green and its village blacksmith which will last for all time, and which for all time will supply a denouement to the wares of successive professional story-tellers. The cold and sordid facts of Gretna Green marriages, and the still more sordid details of the Gretna Green Registers are widely different from the picturesque romance which we associate with the days of post-boys and the mad racing and chasing through Carlisle. The history of Gretna Green and its marriages rests upon the abominable marriage laws of Scotland. We call them abominable, for they are the curse of the Scottish genealogy. One often hears them extolled as beneficial to the community, but to argue that point one would need to discuss the social ethics of many matters, and we prefer to leave that side of the question an open matter as far as we ourselves are concerned. The marriage laws in Scotland were and are (for they remain unaltered) atrociously



simple. Ceremony, civil or ecclesiastical, there need be none. A mutual declaration, in the presence of witnesses, that any two people of opposite sex acknowledge each other as man and wife is a valid marriage. Further, the thing is simpler still; for if any man and woman live together as man and wife, and are by their neighbours taken and reputed to be man and wife, the Scottish law asks no more, and man and wife they are, and must remain. That is the law now, that has been the law in the past. Strange as this may seem to those who look upon the Roman Catholic religion as possessing the strictest form of religious ceremonial, this is really an epitome of the Catholic teaching regarding marriage. For the Catholic Church holds that marriage (not the ceremony) is a sacrament, and that the contract is perfected by the words "I take thee for my wife," "I take thee for my husband." The presence of the priest is only necessary as a *witness* to the contract between the parties.

But so many abuses arose from clandestine marriages that the presence of three witnesses was made obligatory in England, one of the three being required to be the parish priest. The English marriage laws have added regulation to regulation, and since Lord Hardwicke's Act it has been exceedingly difficult to contract a clandestine marriage. Civil marriage, as we know it, is comparatively modern, and the sacred ceremony is a public ceremony, and has always been so. The Scottish law, however, in all its simplicity has remained unaltered, and therein lay the temptation and attraction of Gretna Green. But probably the novel-reading public will be shocked to hear that there really is no such definite place as Gretna Green: the name applies to a *district* comprising some number of villages or hamlets some miles apart. All that was necessary was to get over the Border into Scotland, and there make the necessary contract before witnesses. The blacksmith's shop on the high-road north from Carlisle was the most easily accessible, and was probably the best known, but there were some number of houses just over the Border which kept witnesses at hand, and retained a register of the contracts entered into. The registers, however, were a secondary matter, and the fees demanded were frequently large, and where secrecy was an object extortionate.

These Gretna Green marriages still occasionally take place, though now only between residents in the neighbourhood; but as similar ceremonies take place all over Scotland, there is nothing especially distinctive about the contracts made at these Gretna

Green marrying-shops. But unless an actual and proper ceremony takes place, we believe these Scottish marriages are not valid upon persons where both are of English domicile, though to those intending to elope we can offer the consolation of the fact that the preliminary residence and advertisement necessary in England are not compulsory in Scotland, and a marriage in a Scottish church is binding. So a couple of return tickets to Scotland may still carry matrimonial advantages. The English law attaches great weight to domicile; and provided domicile be established, a marriage legal under the laws of the place of domicile is held to be valid in England. But in the face of Lord Hardwicke's Act, one really wonders why a Gretna Green marriage could ever have been held to be binding upon persons of English domicile.

That there were undoubtedly many romantic marriages in Gretna Green of the sort we read of in our story-books is undoubted, but by far the majority of these contracts were of a discreditable nature, in which the wish for secrecy of the fact or of the date of marriage pointed the way to Gretna Green. Probably, with the registers all at his disposal, an expert genealogist could "break" many an accepted pedigree, and the publication of the registers would do far more to break than to make pedigrees. There are at the present time in existence some five or six different sets of registers commencing at various dates, but none going back to anything like such an early date as is sometimes supposed. These registers, it should be remembered, are purely personal property. No one can claim their production; there are no fixed fees; and anyone requiring information contained in them is absolutely at the mercy of the different owners of the different registers. The charges vary at the pleasure of the owners, but as a rule the information is supplied upon terms which are not impossible, though there have been notorious cases (where the information was known to be essential) in which fabulous charges have been made which have bordered closely upon blackmail. The value of the registers as evidence is doubtful. They are not official records; they are not, and never have been, in official custody; there is no guarantee that the entries were made at the dates they bear, nor is there any guarantee that the marriages really did take place. We reproduce on our frontispiece a facsimile of a Gretna Green marriage certificate. We do not know whether any of our readers care to make the possessor, who wishes to part with it, a bid for the original. The marriage, which took place June 27, 1789, appears to have been between Thomas Broughton, of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, and Margaret Wade, of

Chester-le-Street, in the County of Durham. Is this Thomas Broughton identical with the Rev. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart., upon whose marriages and the legitimacy of his issue a recent Probate case hung? He was certainly alive at that date, but unfortunately we cannot lay our hands on a report of the case, and can only trust to memory for details.

The question of domicile, and, indeed, the whole question of marriage law both in Scotland and England, is deeply engrossing, but needs a very thorough and especial knowledge both of civil and ecclesiastical law. We shall, therefore, welcome either articles or correspondence upon the subject as a whole, or any part of the subject, from any of our readers who can give us *definite knowledge*.



## Queries and Correspondence.

*Replies and letters (which MUST be written on ONE SIDE of the paper) should be addressed to the EDITOR, "Genealogical Magazine," 62, Paternoster Row, London, E.C. The Editor begs to call the attention of his correspondents to the absolute NECESSITY of writing legibly those queries intended for publication. Names which may be familiar enough to the writers are not equally familiar to others. In reply to many letters upon the subject, he feels compelled to point out that only a limited space can be devoted each month to this department. All queries received are inserted in the order they reach the office, which frequently means the postponement of the publication for some little time.*

### CHURCH HERALDRY.

Is anything known respecting the significance of placement of armorial shields round brasses? At Penshurst, in brass, to "Paul Iden, Gent., son of Thomas Iden, Esquire, and Agnes, his wyf" (1574), there are four shields at four angles of inscription: 1st, Iden, impaling Guildeford; 2nd, Shield of three lions rampant (not Iden); 3rd, Iden impaling X?; 4th, Iden quartering three other coats (family coat). Above inscription, between first and third shield, a man and woman facing each other; below inscription a woman facing observer. What is the significance of these placements? Does the latter indicate degree of relationships?

York.

W. L. KING.

### SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES, FOUNDER OF SINGAPORE.

If any of your readers have any letters, relics, or information concerning Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, his grandfather, Thomas Raffles, or Benjamin and William Raffles, his father and uncle respectively, I should be very grateful if they would communicate with me.

86, St. Stephen's Avenue, Shepherd's Bush, W. (REV.) R. B. RAFFLES.

### BAKER FAMILY.

I should be glad of information as to the pedigree of the family of Baker, Baronets of Loventor, Devon. Playfair says that Sir George Baker, the first baronet, was grandson of Aaron Baker, of Wadham College, Oxford, a preacher in or near Putney, and that the Rev. Aaron Baker's father was Aaron Baker, of

Loventor or Benhay, Devon. Now, in "Gardiner's Register of Wadham College," the father of the Rev. Aaron Baker is said to have been "Johannis Baker de Alfrington, Devon." How are these two statements to be reconciled?

9, South Street, Manchester.

MONTAGUE C. OWEN.

#### ARMS OF DAWSON.

I should feel very much obliged if any of your readers could tell me to whom the following arms were granted, and to whom they now belong; they are the arms of a family of Dawson: Azure, on a bend engrailed or, 3 daws gules; *crest*: a cat's head erased tabby, holding in its mouth a rat.

9, Ramsay Garden, Edinburgh.

D. B. DAWSON.



## A Gazette of the Month,

BEING A

### Chronicle of Creations, Deaths, and other Matters.

[We have hitherto experienced some little difficulty in conducting this part of the GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE, inasmuch as many honours, etc., are known, and advantage taken of them, several months before they are officially gazetted. In fact, one instance has recently occurred of an honour contained in a list formally notified which has not been, and never will be gazetted. As no honour officially dates from its mere announcement in the daily press, the notices are of much greater value in the Gazette, and these will in future be placed first, under the heading of the *London Gazette*. Other notices will appear under the heading of "Announcements."]

#### "LONDON GAZETTE."

WHITEHALL, February 21.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the said United Kingdom unto: Sir Henry Thompson, of Wimpole Street, in the parish of St. Marylebone, in the County of London, Knight, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Bachelor of Medicine of the University of London, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; William Henry Hornby, of Brookhouse, in the parish of St. Michael, Blackburn, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Esquire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; Francis Tress Barry, of St. Leonard's Hill, in the parish of Clewer, in the County of Berks, and of Keiss Castle, in the parish of Wick, in the County of Caithness, Esquire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten; and John Edward Arthur Murray Scott, of Connaught Place, in the parish of Paddington, in the County of London, and of Castle House, Lisburn, in the County of Antrim, Esquire, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

February 22.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, appointing the Rev. Joseph

Armitage Robinson, D.D., Prebendary of Wells Cathedral, and Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, to the place and dignity of a Canon of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, with the Rectory of the Parish Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, thereunto annexed and united, void by the resignation of the Rev. Robert Eyton, M.A.

At the Court at Windsor, March 7, present: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council. The Right Honourable Henry, Baron Brampton, Sir William Hood Walrond, Baronet, M.P., and Sir Robert Romer, Lord Justice of Appeal, were, by her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took their places at the Board accordingly.

At the Court at Windsor, March 2, the Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased, by Letters Patent under Her Royal Sign Manual and the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the Statutes and Regulations usually observed in regard to Installation, and to grant unto the Right Honourable Victor Alexander, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and duly invested with the Ensigns thereof, full power and authority to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Commander of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if his Lordship had been formally

installed ; any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

#### WINDSOR CASTLE, March 6.

This day had audience of Her Majesty : His Excellency the Honourable Joseph H. Choate, to present his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the President of the United States of America.

#### FOREIGN OFFICE, January 25.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint : Andrew Percy Bennett, Esq., to be Commercial Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassies at Vienna and Rome and Her Majesty's Legation at Athens ; Captain Claude Vyvian Schneider, to be Assistant Military Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation at Teheran ; Harry Lionel Churchill, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Provinces of Dalmatia, Carniola, and for the Austrian Littoral, to reside at Trieste ; Alexander Stewart MacGregor, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Eastern Coast of Sweden, to reside at Stockholm ; George Lindsey Ansted, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul at Coquimbo ; and Arthur L. Keyser, Esq., to be Her Majesty's Consul for the Territories of the British North Borneo Company, Brunei, and Sarawak, to reside at Brunei.

January 29.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Claud Frederick William Russell, Esq., to be a Third Secretary in Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

#### DOWNING STREET, March 8.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Matthew Nathan, R.E., C.M.G., to administer temporarily the Government of the Colony of Sierra Leone.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Abraham Spencer Hebron, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Sierra Leone.

#### WINDSOR CASTLE, February 27.

This day had audience of Her Majesty : Señor Don Florencio L. Dominguez, to present his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Argentine Republic.

#### DOWNING STREET, March 4.

The Queen has been pleased to give directions for the appointment of François Ellysée Savy, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Seychelles Islands.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the retention of the title of "Honourable" by Rudolph Philippus Botha, Esq., who served continuously as a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope for a period of more than ten years.

#### WAR OFFICE, March 7.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the outbreak at Kandia, on September 6, 1898 :

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order : Captain J. W. A. Cowan, the Highland Light Infantry ; Lieutenant M. R. Kennedy, Royal Engineers ; Lieutenant T. H. M. Clarke, Royal Army Medical Corps ; Second Lieutenant W. Henry-Erik Segrave, the Highland Light Infantry.

#### March 17.

The name of Captain and Brevet-Major H. S. Walker, Scottish Rifles, should be added to the list of officers whose services in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast were brought to notice in the Colonial Office letter of February 22, 1899, published in the *London Gazette* of March 7, 1899, as deserving of special recognition.

#### WHITEHALL, March 16.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Michael Henry Saward, R.A., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of General Nathaniel Stevenson, whose period of service has expired.

#### LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, March 13.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mrs. John Haughton to be one of Her Majesty's Bedchamber Women in Ordinary, in the room of Lady Cust, resigned.

#### WHITEHALL, March 13.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, to be Her Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Northumberland, in the room of Algernon George, Duke of Northumberland, deceased.

The Queen has been pleased, by Warrant under Her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, bearing date the 10th inst., to appoint Thomas Barlow, Esq., M.D., to fill a vacancy in the body of the University of London Commissioners caused by the resignation of Sir William Roberts, M.D.

#### DOWNING STREET, March 13.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Louis Edgar Agostini, Esq., Q.C., and of George Goodwille, Esq., to be Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### ST. JAMES'S PALACE, February 28.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Howard Gurney Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A., Minor Canon of Westminster Abbey, to be one of the Priests in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the place of the Rev. Edgar



Van-der-Noot, M.A., Rector of Kings-worthy, in the Diocese of Winchester, resigned.

The Queen has, at the same time, been pleased to appoint the Rev. Launcelot Jefferson Percival, M.A., Resident Chaplain to the Bishop of London, to be Honorary Priest in Ordinary to Her Majesty, in the room of the Rev. Howard Gurney Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A., promoted.

#### DOWNING STREET, February 27.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the reappointment of William Howatson, Esq., to be an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### WHITEHALL, February 27.

The Queen has been pleased, under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 William IV., cap. 41, to appoint Edward Stanley Hope, Esq., C.B., to be Registrar of the Privy Council, in the room of Thomas Raleigh, Esq., D.C.L., resigned.

#### February 28.

The Queen has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland appointing William Henry Venables Vernon, Esq., Attorney-General of the Island of Jersey, to the office of Bailiff of the said Island, in the room of Sir George Clement Bertram, resigned.

#### INDIA OFFICE, February 24.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. Henry Whitehead, M.A., to be Bishop of Madras, in succession to the Right Rev. Frederick Gell, D.D., resigned.

The Queen has also been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev. George Lefroy, M.A., to be Bishop of Lahore, in succession to the Right Rev. Henry James Matthew, D.D., deceased.

#### CROWN OFFICE, February 27.

The Queen has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint the Hon. Mr. Justice Romer to be one of the Lords Justices of Appeal.

The Queen has also been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, to appoint Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Counsel learned in the Law, to be one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Edward Stanley Hope, C.B., one of the Charity Commissioners, as Registrar of the Privy Council.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of a new medal being struck to com-

memorate the military operations in connection with the reconquest of the Soudan. It will be of silver, and will be granted not only to the officers and men of the British and Egyptian troops engaged in the campaign of last year which concluded at Khartoum in September, but to all the British, Indian, and Egyptian troops and native allies who were entitled to the medal given by the Khedive for the reconquest of the Dongola Province in 1896, and for the operations of 1897 and 1898 previous to the Khartoum advance. Unlike the Khedive's medal, which has clasps for Ferket, Ilafr, Abu Hamed, the Atbara, Khartoum, and Gedaref, the British medal will have no clasps. Civilian Syces and servants and authorized followers who were granted the Egyptian bronze medal will receive the new British medal in bronze.

The Secretary for War has decided that all troops who were South of Wady Halfa when both the battles of the Atbara and of Khartoum were fought shall be eligible for the higher scale of gratuity, whether they took part in those battles or not; and the Army Order in reference to the subject, issued in December, is to be amended accordingly.

General the Right Hon. George Bingham, fourth Earl of Lucan, was invested as a Knight of St. Patrick, in Dublin Castle, on March 2. The *Sketch*, March 15, contained an account of the ceremony, together with a portrait of Lord Lucan in his robes and insignia of the Order, a photograph of the ceremony, and a very excellent portrait of Sir Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., in his tabard and full insignia as Ulster King-of-Arms. In our issue for October, 1897, a very full account appeared of the ceremony of investiture.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Mr. Audley Gosling, now Minister Resident in Chili, to be Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in that country.

At a meeting held at Marlborough House on March 1, to promote the formation of a League of Mercy, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales announced that in connection with the League an "Order of Mercy" has been established, which will be conferred as a reward for gratuitous personal services only rendered in the relief of sickness, suffering, poverty, or distress, and which will have only one class. All persons recommended for admission to the Order must in the first instance be submitted by a President or a Lady President, either on the recommendation of a Vice-President or a Lady Vice-President or otherwise, to the Grand President. No person can be admitted to the Order unless his or her name has been approved and sanctioned by the Queen as Sovereign of the League on the submission



of the Grand President. The Order may be worn on all occasions, *but will not confer any rank, dignity, or social precedence.* Provision has been made to effectually preserve pure this most honourable distinction, and no member of the League will be eligible to receive it who has not rendered the required gratuitous service to the League for five years at least. At the close of the Prince of Wales' announcement, Lord Carrington said he would like to ask if he were right in assuming from what he had heard that it was to be distinctly understood that the decoration was to be awarded for personal service only, and that no donation or subscription, however large, would entitle any person to so great an honour?—The Prince of Wales replied: "I am very glad you have asked this question. What you say is quite correct, and I hope you will also observe that the Order is to be for one class only." The

Decoration attached to the "Order of Mercy" will consist of a red cross surmounted by the badge of the Prince of Wales, and having in the centre a group of figures representing "Charity," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and suspended by a riband in the case of gentleman, and by a riband tied in a bow in the case of ladies.

#### PARIS, March 11.

According to the *Matin*, the Hungarian princely family of Esterhazy will shortly institute judicial proceedings against "Count" Walsin-Esterhazy (Major Esterhazy) to secure an injunction prohibiting him from using the title of nobility and the arms belonging to Prince Esterhazy of Hungary, and to compel him to take a name other than that of Walsin-Esterhazy. The case will come before the Seine Court.

## Deaths.

### PEERS.

Right Hon. Farrer Herschell, first Baron Herschell, G.C.B.; is succeeded by his son, Hon. Richard Farrer Herschell.  
Right Hon. Thomas Montague Morrison Wilde, third Baron Truro (March 8), *when the barony became extinct.*

### PEERESSES.

Right Hon. Cecily Emily Molyneux, Countess of Sefton (Feb. 26), widow of the fourth Earl.  
Right Hon. Eliza Brand, Viscountess Hampden (March 9), widow of first Earl.  
Right Hon. Anna Horatia Caroline Methuen, Baroness Methuen (March 3), widow of second Baron.

### BARONETS.

Sir George Armytage, fifth Baronet (March 9); is succeeded by his son, George John Armytage, Esq.  
Sir Henry Delves Broughton, ninth Baronet (Feb. 26); is succeeded by his son, Delves Louis Broughton, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Sherlock Gooch, ninth Baronet (Feb. 24); is succeeded by his son, Thomas Vere Sherlock Gooch, Esq.  
Sir Nathaniel Alexander Staples, eighth Baronet (March 12); is succeeded by his son, John Molesworth Staples, Esq.

### KNIGHTS AND COMPANIONS.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G. (Feb. 18).  
Right Hon. Sir George Ferguson Bowen, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Feb. 21).  
Captain Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B. (Mar. 10).  
Lieut.-General Sir Charles Edward Nairne, K.C.B. (Feb. 19).  
Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K.C.M.G. (Mar. 12).  
Sir John Sealy, K.C.M.G. (Feb. 13).

Sir John Struthers (Feb. 24).  
Sir William Webb Hayward (Mar. 18).  
Deputy-Inspector-General Jee, C.B., V.C. (Mar. 17).  
Henry Nicholas Duverger Beyts, C.M.G. (Jan. 4).  
Rear-Admiral Percy Patt Luxmore, C.B.

### DAMES.

The Hon. Dame Mary Georgiana White Ridley, wife of Right Hon. Sir Matthew White Ridley, fifth Baronet, P.C.  
Dame Louisa Charlotte Carmichael (Mar. 9), widow of Sir James Robert Carmichael, second Baronet.  
Dame Lucy Alcock (Mar. 13), widow of Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.

### BEARING COURTESY TITLES.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. Roger Mostyn.  
Captain Hon. Richard Somerset (Mar. 2).

### OTHERS.

Baron de Reuter (Feb. 25).  
The Dowager Countess Bentinck (Feb. 28).  
Frances Emma Dowler (Mar. 9), widow of the Rev. H. T. Dowler, Vicar of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, and daughter of Lady Boughton, of Poston Court, Herefordshire, and Newton Dickenson, Esq., formerly Captain Coldstream Guards.  
Angus George Charles Fletcher (Mar. 13), only surviving son of the late Captain Archibald D. W. Fletcher, R.N., and grandson of the late General Sir Edward Nicolls, K.C.B.  
Effie (Mar. 5), younger daughter of Sir Alfred Garrod, M.D.  
Mary Lambert (Mar. 10), eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Lambert, K.C.B.  
Leopold Hancock Baillie Tucker (Feb. 25), elder son of Major-General Charles Tucker, C.B.

Clement Townsend Hertslet (Feb. 16), fifth son of Sir Edward Hertslet, K.C.B.

Louisa Harriot Marsh (Feb. 10), the relict of the late Lieut.-Colonel Hippisley Marsh, of 3rd Light Cavalry, Bengal, and daughter of the late General Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Bart., C.B., aged 89 years.

Robert J. F. Homfray Pinsent (Jan. 29), fourth son of the late Sir Robert Pinsent, Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

Constance Margaret Mitchell Innes (Mar. 3), daughter of the late Baron Cæsar von Verno-Klevenow, Conseiller de Régence at Köln.

Sophia Edersheim (Mar. 2), widow of the Rev. Alfred Edersheim, M.A., D.D., and youngest daughter of the late Admiral Hancock, C.B.

Major-General Lynch Stapleton Cotton (Mar. 7), son of the late Lieut.-General Sir Sydney Cotton, G.C.B., Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Lieutenant Vivian Champion de Crespigny, Commander of Her Majesty's torpedo gunboat *Husar* (Mar. 14).

Augusta Platt (Mar. 2), third daughter of the late Sir Thomas Joshua Platt, a Baron of the Exchequer.

Georgeana Sibella Miller (Mar. 6), wife of the Rev. G. Miller, Vicar and Rural Dean, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Miller, C.B., of Radway Grange.

Charles Henry Vane-Tempest, only son of the late Lord Ernest Vane-Tempest, fourth son of the third Marquis of Londonderry.



## By the Way.

AT the investiture of Lord Lucan as a Knight of St. Patrick, the Usher, Lord Charlemont, went to the wrong door to fetch the new Knight, and consequently there was some delay whilst he was "lucan" for his Lordship.

Our readers are warned against a circular recently issued asking for subscriptions to a heraldic "movement."

The death is announced on March 4, at Southfield, Stoke Fleming, Dartmouth, of the Rev. William Sloane Sloane Evans. Probably his name is scarcely familiar to the present generation, but he was the author of a "Grammar of Heraldry" which obtained some repute. It was a scholarly work, though the author's opinions were not always in accordance with more modern and more critical ideas.

An esteemed correspondent asks us the "odds" against the claim of Mr. A. Ogilvy for the Barony of Banff. We are not very familiar with the case, but we will make our client the sporting offer of 5 to 1, and trust that business may result.

Incredible as it may appear, it is a fact that the medals for the now almost forgotten Canadian campaigns of 1866 and 1870 have only recently been issued. Had the distribution been delayed much longer very few medals would have been required, unless the authorities intended the distribution to be a posthumous one. We have got rather used to the delays caused by the red tape which so mysteriously enshrouds the movements of the War Office; but we think the case just mentioned is the "record" distribution.

The Hardy Annual Discussion on Cockades has just commenced in the *Morning Post*. Is it possible to educate the public?



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